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International School, Vlora-Albania

Identity, Image & Social Cohesion
in the time of Integrations and Globalization

Vlora-Albania
26-28 November 2012

© Albanian Institute of Sociology (AIS)

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Last International Conference of the Albanian Institute of Sociology

Proceedings

6th International Conference of Albanian Institute of Sociology (AIS)

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“Education in ‘turbulent times’ - the Albanian case in European and global context”

Tirana-Albania
21-22 November 2011

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• a special session/1st Balkans Forum of Social Sciences • 22 thematic sessions
• the 4th General Assemble of Albanian Institute of Sociology •
Contents:

I. General Conference Program ........................................................................... 4
II. Welcome to Albania & Vlora ........................................................................... 5
III. Opening Ceremony and Plenary Session ......................................................... 7
IV. Organizers and Organizing Committee .......................................................... 9
V. Maps – District of the Conference .................................................................. 11
VI. Abstracts Book ................................................................................................. 12
   TS 01: Communication, Culture and Arts ....................................................... 13
   TS 02: Population & Migration ......................................................................... 38
   TS 03: Education ............................................................................................... 50
   TS 04: Political Studies and Law Issues .......................................................... 73
   TS 05: Religion, Collective Behavior & Social Movements ............................ 93
   TS 06: Marriage & Family ................................................................................ 97
   TS 07: Integration and Globalization .............................................................. 108
   TS 08: Childhood, Youth & Gender ............................................................... 128
   TS 09: Organizations, professions and Work .................................................. 138
   TS 10: Theoretical, Comparative & Historical Studies .................................. 145
   TS 11: Deviance & Social Control ................................................................... 166
   TS 12: Ethnic Relations, Human Rights & Collective Goods ....................... 175
   TS 13: Economy & Development .................................................................... 185
   TS 14: Social Security & Public Health ........................................................... 207
   TS 15: Technology & Innovations .................................................................... 214
   ST 16: Special Session “The application of modern methods in aquatic environment research” ................................................................. 229

VII. Next International Conference
     of the Albanian Institute of Sociology .......................................................... 266
     22-23 November 2013: Durres-Albania .......................................................... 266
I. GENERAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM:

1. **Opening Ceremony and Plenary Session:**
   26 November 2012, 17.00: University Ismail Qemali of Vlora-Albania

2. **Associated activities to the plenary session:**
   Exhibition: “Vlora in the Century of Independence”
   The documentary: “Vlora, the city”
   Salon of the University books

3. **Conference party**
   26 November 2012, 19.00
   University Ismail Qemali of Vlora-Albania

4. **Thematic Sessions:** TS01-TS15;
   27 November 2012: 09.00-15 00
   University Ismail Qemali of Vlora-Albania
   University Pavaresia of Vlora-Albania
   University Reald, Vlora-Albania
   International School, Vlora-Albania

5. **Special Session:** The application of modern methods in aquatic environment research
   University Ismail Qemali of Vlora-Albania

7. **Closing Ceremony and Conference Party**
   27 November 2012: 19.00
   Organizer: University Reald, Vlora-Albania

The Conference Issues:
Special Issue of Social Studies: Albanian University, Tirana-Albania;
The book of abstracts: “AULEDA” Local Economic Development Agency
II. WELCOME ALBANIA & VLORA

Welcome to Albania and Vlora on 100 Anniversary of Albanian Independence
Welcome to the Albanian Institute of Sociology

Dear professors, colleagues and friends

We are honored to welcome all participants of the International Conference of Albanian Institute of Sociology (AIS), University Ismail Qemali of Vlora, Albanian University, University Pavarësia of Vlora, Univeristy Real of Vlora, University Marin Barleti Tirana, AULEDA - Local Economic Development Agency and International School of Vlora.

This is a special Conference, for many reasons:

First, the central theme of the conference is “Identity, Image & Social Cohesion in the time of Integrations and Globalization”. It’s a title with five keywords: Identity (‘self-definition’ or ‘self-image’), Image (or imago=imposed identity), Social Cohesion (the bonds that bring people together in a given society), Integration, and Globalization. All these are among the most controversial topics of our time and among the most important.

Second, except these central themes a lot of other topics will be treated in sixteen Thematic Sessions of the conference, such as: Communication & Culture, Population & Migration, Political Studies & Law Issues, Collective Behavior & Social Movements, Marriage & Family, Youth & Gender, Professions & Work, Comparative & Historical Studies, Deviance & Social Control, Human Rights & Collective Goods, Economy & Development, Social Security & Public Health and so on.

Third, this conference is Interdisciplinary. A lot of papers are included in the sessions of Technology & Innovations, as well as in the special session on Environmental issues. This is legitimate, because in many respects “all sciences flow to sociology, as all the rivers run to the sea.” The sciences are not an end in themselves. All aimed at the fulfillment of the maximum interests of the people. And Sociology is designed precisely to measure these interests, monitoring them and to make suggestions to the other sciences and to the other institutions of the state and society as well.

Forth, this conference is International in the full sense of the word. And we would like to thank first of all those who came from the other countries: from Portugal to Poland, from USA to India.

Fifth, we meet here in a very special moment of Albania and Albanians, in the Hundredth Anniversary of the Albanian Independence. It’s a special moment of Honor and Respect for our ancestors, and thanks to them Albania still exists. The challenges of a hundred years ago were the people’s survival, national freedom, nation-formation
and state-sovereignty. The new challenges – quite different from the traditional ones – are: Civilization as the sum of human achievements toward the European civilization; Development, better to say sustainable-development (not just survival, as traditionally thought); Integration, which means to delegate a portion of the traditional sovereignty to the new international communities; Democracy-formation, more than traditional nation-formation. So, this is a special moment of reflection on the Centennial development trajectory, from national Independence to European Integration and global Interdependence and universal Responsibility.

Six, this conference is an indicator of the wide scientific interest on Albanian issues. Albania is a kind of ‘Social Laboratory’ for studying the different problems of new Europe and the global world, such as: the political, economic and social dimensions of change, international migration and its correlation with development, diaspora-home relations, globalization of domestic politics, long distance nationalism, communitarianism beyond borders, multiculturalism, hybridization and the globalization of society, transnationalization and multiculturalism etc.

Seventh, the wide participation in this conference is an indicator of the development of the Albanian Institute of Sociology itself. It is not difficult to measure the progress of such an organization: count the number of members, participants and registrants. Since its Embryonic Meeting of six years ago the AIS has grown: from 35 to 250 members; in the first Conference six years ago there were only twelve presentations; in this conference there are more than four hundred. As far as Albania goes, we have broken every record.

Dear participants of the conference,

We are convinced that everything is prepared for the best possible conference. We wish you all a great meeting; and a great year, leading up to the 2013 conference, next time in Durres.

Thank you

Nora MALAJ
Vice-Minister of Education and Science of Albania; Head of Organizing Committee
Leke SOKOLI
Executive director of the Albanian Institute of Sociology; Coordinator of the Conference
III. OPENING CEREMONY AND PLENARY SESSION

Opening Ceremony
26 November 2012, 17.00: University Ismail Qemali of Vlora-Albania

Opening of the Conference & Welcome address:
Nora MALAJ, Vice-Minister of Education and Science;
   Head of Organizing Committee of the Conference

Welcome to Vlora-Albania:
Albert QARRI
Rector of University Ismail Qemali of Vlora-Albania

Opening address:

Kreshnik ÇIPI
Education Commission of the Parliament of Albania

Ardian ZYKAJ
President of University Pavaresia of Vlora-Albania

Luigi ZA
Universitá del Salento, Italy

Pajazit NUSHI
Rector of the Iliria University, Pristine-Kosovo; the Academy of Science-Kosovo

Serrik MUSKAJ
President of Reald University, Vlora-Albania

Luísa Andias GONÇALVES
Polytechnic Institute of Leiria, Portugal

Mirela KOÇI
Executive director of “AULEDA” Local Economic Development Agency

Marenglen SPIRO
Rector of Marin Barleti University, Tirana
Svetlana D. HRISTOVA
Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria

Vera OSTRENI
Vice-rector of Albanian University, Tirana & Berat, Albania

Christina STANDERFER
University of Arkansas Clinton School of Public Service, USA

Sabri KIÇMARI
Founding member of Albanian Institute of Sociology; Ambassador of the Republic of Kosovo in Austria

Ibrahim GASHI
Rector of the University of Pristine-Kosovo

Anastasia-Valentine RIGAS
University of Athens, Greece

Zamir DIKA
Rector of the South East European University, Tetovo-Macedonia

Krzysztof STACHURA
University of Gdansk Poland

Vullnet AMETI
Rector of the State University of Tetovo-Macedonia

Pirro STEFA
Author of the exhibition “Vlora in the Century of Independence”

Mit’hat MEMA
Rector of Aleksander Moisiu University, Durres-Albania: Welcome to Durres for the next International Conference (November 2013)

Lekë SOKOLI
AIS Executive director; Conference Coordinator
IV. ORGANIZERS AND ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

ORGANIZERS:

Albanian Institute of Sociology (AIS);
www.instituti-sociologjise.al;
University Ismail Qemali of Vlora
www.univlora.edu.al;
Albanian University, Tirana-Albania
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www.umb.edu.al;
“AULEDA” Local Economic Development Agency
www.auleda.org.al;
International School, Vlora
www.shkollainternacional.edu.al;

Organizing Committee:
Nora MALAJ – Chair, Vice-Minister of Education and Science

Albert QARRI - University Ismail Qemali of Vlora, Rector
Kreshnik ÇIPI - Albanian Parliament, Commission of Education (from Vlora district)
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Bujar LESKAJ – High State Control of Albania, Chair
Vera OSTRENI - Vice-rector of Albanian University, Tirana & Berat, Albania
Marenglen SPIRO - Marin Barleti University Tirana, Rector
Mirela KOÇI - “AULEDA” Local Economic Development Agency, Executive director
Christina STANDERFER - University of Arkansas Clinton School of Public Service, USA
Dashamir TAHIRI - Albanian Parliament (from Vlora district)
Enis SULSTAROVA – University of Tirana-Albania
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Klea FANIKO – University of Geneva - Switzerland
Fatbardha GJINI – Aleksander Xhuvani University of Elbasan-Albania
Anjeza HOXHALLARI – AIS Representative, Istanbul-Turkey
Lediana XHAKOLLARI – Luigj Gurakuqi University of Shkodra-Albania
Marina DALLAS - University of Athens, Greece

Coordinator of the Conference:
Lekë SOKOLI – Executive director of AIS

Secretary of the Conference:
Eva ÇIPI – University Ismail Qemali of Vlora-Albania
Jonida LAMAJ – Marin Barleti University, Tirana-Albania
Julejda GERXHI – University Pavarësia, Vlorë
V. map – districts of the conference
VI. ABSTRACTS BOOK

TS 01: Communication, Culture and Arts
TS 02: Population & Migration
TS 03: Education
TS 04: Political Studies and Law Issues
TS 05: Religion, Collective Behavior & Social Movements
TS 06: Marriage & Family
TS 07: Integration and Globalization
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TS 14: Social Security & Public Health
TS 15: Technology & Innovations
ST 16: Special Session “The application of modern methods in aquatic environment research”
A multidisciplinary perspectives for the importance of creativity of the childrens’ development.
Social psychological and educational perspectives

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Creativity is the individual’s tendency and ability to discover new things and original ideas. It exists as a dynamic potential in all individuals and all ages, provided that there is a social and cultural environment that favors the development of these ideas. Little children who admire the wonderful world around them, trying to learn new things without having been yet initiated in the educational process, are especially creative. Cultivating creativity helps preschool age children to develop their spontaneity, their intellect and their perception. Programs, strategies and inventive ways of exercising creative thinking contribute to the development of the children’s creative abilities such as the brainstorming technique. Original ideas can be generated with the help of a catalogue of innovations, facilitating associations of old ideas with new ones. Of course the development of creativity requires a suitable environment with solid social and economic foundations to support innovative ideas. In this presentation we develope the fundamental traits of Children’s creativity: Intelligence, Originality, Readiness, Productivity, Processing and Abilities.

Keywords: creativity, childrens’ development, social psychological perspective, educational perspective, intelligence, originality, readiness, productivity.
Third places online - towards new forms of being-in-common in the digital age

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Late modern times are characterized by an ongoing process of the domestication of online environment. Making use of technology, social actors create their own spaces where they perform different actions, interact with others and form networks of significant relations. This state of affairs, characteristic, as suggested by Kenneth Gergen, for socially saturated times (2000) requires an in-depth analysis and meaningful understanding of web links, flows and structuration. This concerns performing analytical reconstructions of highly complex social settings among which are the widely spread online communities.

To put it other way, social worlds of being-in-common in which group identities are being constructed and different forms of sociability and conviviality are constantly performed. The aim of the paper is to interpret the notoriously changing phenomenon of online togetherness trying to bring forward its relatively new manifestations, including social networking sites for professionals and microblogging platforms. The analysis is to be based on a series of ethnographic research realized in Poland in the years 2009-2011 with conclusions relating, first and foremost, to the concept of third places introduced by Ray Oldenburg (1989).

Keywords: digital age, online togetherness, being-in-common, new forms of sociability

Our image according to the “enemy”-narrative key of Kadare in the dictatorship

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In this scientific paper the author analyses three first novels of Ismail Kadare: General of dead army, Chronicle in stone, the castle, written and published at the height of blooming of soc-realist dogma. To the question, how Kadare has been able to go away of dogma, censure and ideologic restriction, is given this argumented explanation: he has interpreted, both, Albania and Albanians through the optics of negative characters, that is to say that our image is given according to the enemy.

Keywords: optics, dogma, censure, Kadare.
Cultural Dimension in Speech Acts;  
an Albanian – English Contrastive Study

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Differences between different societies and language communities in their ways of using language have often been underestimated. Research into cultural aspect influence on language use appears to have quite a lot to offer. This paper discusses cultural values of speech acts and their linguistic realizations within the social conventions dependent on cultural context. It highlights the cultural effect on the choice and expressions of speech acts in Albanian and English. Throughout this article, I will attempt to show cross linguistic and cross-cultural differences as well as overlapping aspects that exist between Albanian and English speech acts. The present overview is a pilot study mainly based on offers, advice, requests, suggestions and apologies. The invisible aspect of culture is a vital part in performing speech acts and, as it will be concluded in this work, it “dictates” and “dominates” the act of language use in everyday situations. Many studies have been conducted by the subjectivity of culture generalization in either setting principles that construct speech acts or drawing a unification of linguistic behaviour. Unpacking speech acts meanings are not only characterized by the recognition of speaker’s intentions but also by the cultural meaning they have acquired in a certain culture and within its dimension.

Keywords: speech acts, linguistic communication, sociocultural aspects.

The impact of oak cult in the determination of social and psychological characteristic and the way of living to the coastal residents of Ion

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The subject of this study is the impact of oak cult (valanidh) in the determination of social and psychological characteristics and the way of living to the coastal residents of Ion through the centuries. Through the treatment of this topic it is aimed to reflect and to argue that to study myths and cults means to find out the way how people present themselves and the relations with the world in which they live. A myth and cult can’t be broken down and analyzed without doing research on the operation that he performs, in the society that is displayed. So disappearance, regeneration even their birth are important elements of anthropological types of search.
The oak cult is present in view of a) habitat, b) food (his fruits after milling are used as food), for buildings made of its wood, c) their emblematic power is related to the prophetic characters of Zeus sanctuary, d) decoration (cures of Pirrhus), e) the taboo: truncheons and chains can’t be broken, f) the blating- near the centuries oak trees are caught curbangs secretly and their heads are put in oak cavities, g) as a material for the contraction of the coffin of the deadmans, which had been made of oak wood, h) as vegetation cult, in which wasn’t feel to the man only the rhythm of epoks as a manner of founding. They were not limited only in monitoring and rising the real value by integrating with the external but they were discovering at the same time the identity of human and vegetation.

Evidence are coming all along the historical evolution so the sum up it still exists social echo of the oak cult through the oral creativity, concentrating on the explanations which they have an important part in the society showing the values not only of the special residents of Ionian coast but and of other social groups.

Keywords: cult, oak, social- psychological characteristics, identity.

N°AIS Vlora 2012-6401

The Cultural image and the integration of Albanians in Macedonia on a national and global level

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The continuous efforts of the individual to shape a cultural image, through which he will identify himself and the whole society in which he acts as an integral part of the social processes, where he reveals his personal and universal responsibility. To present the right aesthetic image in all cultural delimitations of the Albanians of Macedonia, some of the cultural meeting points of all Albanians in the Balkan region and beyond should indeed be noted. If those points are fragmented or just filled in more cultural mosaics, I will attempt to outline the topic: The Cultural image and the integration of Albanians in Macedonia on a national and global level.

The cultural image established through the institutional world or the individual challenges, represents a significant issue relevant to social studies, perhaps all spheres of life, such as: art, culture, science, literature, education, religion... This thematic perspective enlightens some sensitive issues for the Albanians living here in relation to the all comprehensive culture of Albanians, under a common cultural umbrella. Only analysis and the relevant studies can establish a kind of architectural image with a larger vision and new perspectives.

I consider that the idea of pan-cultural mutual relations today creates the image of a modern society, as an admirable portrait. With this, the metaphor of cultural universality hits harder when hammered on visionary image of our national culture, despite the current social cohesion.

Keywords: Cultural image, Macedonia and Balcan region, education, religion etc.
The Albanian Language - the pole of the Albanian national identity

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This article aims at presenting and treating different aspects and angles of the Albanian language. It will begin by explaining some terminology issues and their problematic definitions, and also the following issues:
- The Albanian language, as a national value for the Albanians;
- The Albanian language as a basis in the formation of the national Albanian identity;
- The role of the Albanian language in the process of the formation of the Albanian nation;
- The weight of today’s standard Albanian language;
- The debate concerning the negation of the Albanian language and its’ standardization.

Keywords: language, identity, nation, politics and language planification, language standardization

Albania’s state policy towards national minorities on the educational and cultural viewpoint after 1990’s

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Through this topic we will discuss the practical implementation of educational and cultural process of Albanian State towards national minorities after 1990’s. We will try to give answer on how practically are implemented such policies within the legal, cultural and social framework of national minorities in Albania. Study methodology is based on real achievements of the democratic state, especially in educational context. In the educational framework of national minorities in Albania after 90’s there have been real and concrete achievements. Firstly, these achievements are seen in the educational structure of national minorities, plans, educational programs and school specific texts. Also, there will be taken in consideration the recognition from international organizations and the continuous trials done and being done for the recognition of local and international legislation, convents and specific recommendations, principles and guidelines previewed on “European Charter on Regional and Minority Language”, “Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities” etc. For this reason, we use their interpretation, meaning and implementation in practice of educational policies of the Albanian State during these last 20 years, as a reference point in this study. We will see how is manifested in practice the educational policies in Albania for national minorities, specific forms of education for children, academic qualification and citizen education, professional qualification and schools offering such education and qualification.

Keywords: National minority, education, culture, legislation, Albania.
N°AIS Vlora 2012-8201

The National Folklore Festival in Albania and the question of classification and presentation of the „best values“

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Stage performances of local music are known in Albania particularly after the World War II. The most important role became the National Folklore Festival (Festivali Folklorik Kombëtar), motivating the exploration of unknown traditions for the general public, promoting new pieces, enabling a wider and deeper view on the musical and dance practices in the country. In contrast, the guideline of the rigorous programme selection procedures from the local to the national level allowed to present only the never specified “best values”. Through this kind of classification, which is against the everyday practice, the official policy made the Festival a platform for determining what should be traditional music in Albania. After the political changes of the 1990s the severity in the organisation has been forgotten. Nevertheless, the selection procedures following the instructions of specialists delegate by the ministry for culture are still the guideline to guarantee the “authentic character” and the “success of every participating group”. Hence, folk musicians are still perceived as “guideline performers” rather than equal partners in the Festival. Avoiding these obsolete mechanisms would help to organize feasts by better connoting the role local music and dance wields on the everyday life of each individual and community.

Keywords: local musical practice, stage performance, National Folklore Festival, folk musicians

N°AIS Vlora 2012-9601

Albanian National Values as precious assets, contributing to the country’s integration processes

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National values are the most precious assets, expressing the identity and the orientation of a nation. These are the features that distinguish one nation from another and constitute the backbone of a nation. The Albanian people as a vital body still has managed to maintain with dignity what it represents: a separate linguistic and cultural ethnic identity, a state that has existed since ancient times as a Mediterranean power, a nation consolidated along difficult historical process, already having 100 years of state-building experience, a geo-political position very favorable in Eastern Europe, which despite the contractions and the pressure that has suffered for centuries as a coveted area, still has developed a history of wars and endurance to maintain and affirm his rights, in addition to all other nations along the way that now displays the demand to follow the historical trends of integration and globalization.

Keywords: national values, ethnic identity, national orientation, integration processes
Albanian language as an identity expression and social factor of national unification

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Language is among the fundamental components of the identity of people and an internal dimension of the states. The road leading from ethnicity to the people and from the state to the nation is a long road passing through the process of building a common language for the population that lives within the borders of a state. In this way, language is also a means of building national projects, the path that leads to independence.

This was the case with Albania located under the common influence of the Latin; Greek and Turkish zones based its national distinction by an original Albanian language by making the language among Albanians separated in the aspect of religion, a powerful facto of the national identity. Based on the statement of the Albanian linguist Çabej that “language is the clearest mirror of a nationhood and its culture” the paper studies the role of the Albanian language as an declaration of the cultural independence and awareness for the national identity with the unification of the alphabet and the principle “one nation-one language” as the main pillars of this historical journey and an important social factor in the cultural aspect but not only.

Keywords: identity, nationhood, Albanian language, social factor, national unification.

“The Literature of Independence” (1920-1930) as the Enlightening Wave of Futurist and Modernist Psyche in Albanian Literature

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Albanian literature has progressed along a lengthy path, has experienced ardour challenges and has known many authors, but they always strived to mature “the
The 1920-1930’s literature is definitely “a different-mind literature” enshrouded by a modernist endeavour from writers who sought to embrace impervious and future feats. F. Noli, Asdreni, L. Poradeci, E. Koliqi F. Konica, Migjeni, M. Kuteli, H. Stërmidhi and others were the pioneers, the ones who marked the starting point in the Albanian scrivenery that illuminated the path towards modern literature.

All this endeavour had a set purpose - communication; the communication of a different outlook, the communication of the existence of the Albanian intelligence, the communication of the need to halt a long invasive convoy of culturology, the communication to clear up, castrate weathering folds of backwardness from the mind of the Albanian people, the communication of becoming aware of human, artistic and cultural civilization. In this paper, we will propound our appraisements on the scrivenery of the above-mentioned writers as progenies of enlightening Albanian literature with the futurist psyche who inspired the coming literature approach.

**Keywords:** Literature of Independence, Pundits, the Word, Modernism, Erotica, System backwardness.

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**The presence of the other: intertextual typology in postmodern novels**

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In the process of creating the text is a mixture of two reactions: the presence of intentional and accidental presence of the other. Understanding of ourselves and the other is an evaluation criterion of which then create hierarchical reports. In this hierarchy differentiate different attitudes towards one another. To the other approach is knowledge of self. Contact with the other person can be viewed as the need to identify yourself. This contact shows the open nature of postmodern literary text.

Through the concept of the professor of semiology Umberto Eco on the unconscious and conscious impact, we see the type of intertextual behavior that dominates in Ridvan Dibra’s novels. This is a concern for us to look at how intertextual impact effects the reader because these foreign “echoes” of the text, besides their function to expand the viewpoint of the work, they also create the pleasure of reading.

Through this paper we will see that the relation with the other in these novels is the type of behavior intertextual allusion, imitation or borrowing. The author chooses the form of communication with these “foreign bodies” and merging with them affirmation purposes. Such an approach makes the work open, not only to fulfill the topic but also the to aestheticized structure. Intertextual links mark the presence of the past, the tradition of writing and the presence of the other in any form of its appearance other as foreign and other like me-but also mark the individual talent in the text.

**Keywords:** the other, intertextual, postmodern novel, Ridvan Dibra
An Analysis at the Non-verbal Barriers in the Intercultural Communication at the Work Place

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The aim of this explorative study at the non-verbal barriers is to have a closer look at individual perceptions of the phenomenon of intercultural communication and how it is constituted within a work place. Eventual communication difficulties based on different cultural origins, as well as forms of interaction and working conditions in the enterprises, will be analyzed as possible reasons for eventual communication difficulties. The article has the further aim of looking for eventual benefits from multiculturalism, when it is seen as a resource rather than a possible reason for conflicts. The study examines and compares two different work places in Tirana, the KPMG office in Albania and HYGEIA hospital, from which 10 respondents participated in the study. Narratives were collected by self reports and analyzed, in relation to each other and the contemporary international debate on non-verbal communications. The outcomes indicate that cultural backgrounds seem to influence the constitution process and the different ways in how intercultural communication is perceived. Furthermore, a contextual influence is indicated about how intercultural communication is perceived and functions at a particular work place.  
**Keywords:** Work place; Intercultural communication; Culture; Communication; Social Sciences; Cultural Sciences

“A bridegroom at fourteen” to “A tale from the past”: Problems of intertextuality, trans-modelling and comparability

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Andon Zako Çajupi is one of the first authors who turned the attention of the Albanian literature toward the traditional ethnographic motifs (after the drama “Besa” and “Yeni Besa” of Sami Frashëri in Turkish). This step was the milestone of a new trend in literary thinking: the transfer from the romantic consciousness to the critical self-awareness. The comedy “A bridegroom at fourteen” was written in verse for two reasons: to facilitate reaching the audience as non-stage text and under the influence of classical and humanist drama. The fact that it was published (1902) is one of the evidences, that
the author considered it as text and not as a theatrical performance. The comedies of Çajupi introduce to literature self-objurgating, dealing with itself, not with the invader, the foreigner. Another comedy of the same author, “After Death”, reached earlier the stage as well the cinematography. “The earthly hero” and the comedy in verse “A bridegroom at fourteen” didn’t have the same fate. The reason why the author chose this motif, early marriage, located in a southern ethnographic environment of Zagori - being essentially a phenomenon prevalent in the north (cradle marriages continued until the mid 20th century and later; prohibition of early marriages became also a legal problem) - should have a connection to the author himself as a subject, which happens often with him, even to “Baba Musa naked”, where we can not use the phrase: any resemblance to characters and specific situations is not true. Nay, it may be claimed the opposite.

During the 1980’s was proved that “A bridegroom at fourteen” has remained one of the highlighted works of the Albanian comedy fund. This comedy attracted the attention of the director and screenwriter, Dhimitër Anagnosti, who used it as a basic dramatic text, preserving not only the conflict, the dramatic environment and the characters, but also part of the dialogue, scenes and Mise-en Scene. Anagnosti reveals from the title - “A Tale from the Past” - that the text of Çajupi will be treated as a trigger for art, not as a functional-intentional literature, to expose the reality or to educate the recipients. According to the literary-aesthetic view, in this case it is important the trans-modelling of the sub-types, considering that everything happens within drama: from the comedy to the script and then to the movie. Comparatively these differences can be observed.

**Keywords:** Çajupi, “A bridegroom at fourteen”, ethnographic world, Romanticism, criticism, biographism, intentional literature, non-functional art, Anagnosti, “A tale from the past”, transmodeling of type, intertextuality, comparison, art works mirroring to each-other.

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“We missed Albania! The border as a turning point in life”

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In the one hundred anniversary of the independent state, when given the opportunity to be a revision of Albanian ethnicity in terms of national semantic integrity comes the inevitable question whether Albanians have changed during this century? Were they always there? If not, how and where they moved? While this question can conclude their movement in space, what we intend to elucidate is the issue of communication and no communication of Albanians within their state with the Albanians outside it, during this centennial. This issue certainly has dictated the possibility namely the impossibility of physical movement.

Our research we have based on the detection and collection of personal narratives, respectively oral history of some of the elders of the border areas of Kosovo with Albania, childhood memories of youth which relate to the implementation of the border and division of Albanians, which result is directly affected their personal lives as well as their families. Through identifying and analyzing these narratives recorded by living witnesses of that time, which today is very difficult to find, we have managed to find traces of a
difficult period for the Albanians, a period that is less explored and elucidated, more so in terms of registration emotional part that produced that history. As such these narratives give lights to the issue of national identity in a certain period, but long enough, the history of Albanians.

Keywords: oral history, Kosovo, Albania, border, personal narratives, memories

N°AIS Vlora 2012-15501/2
Poetic image of Ismail Kadare about the Albanian language

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Albanian poets have written poems dedicated to the Albanian language. We recall here the poems of Naim Frashëri, Ndre Mjedës, Gjergj Fishta, etc. They have a similar poetic structure dominated by epithets and adjective’s compound words. Although the poetry “Albanian Language” of Ismail Kadare, has the same theme it differs from them in style and figurations. It is different because of the structure and the poetic visual treatment. Poet does not decide epithets and attributes to the language, but imagines it as a living being that faces very strong objections during the history. The poet symbolizes the native language’s phenomenon by an existence that goes through history, through wars, conquests, becoming more stable, stronger, more renewed. So, through the poetic image of Kadare, the Albanian language as a solid historical existence resembles an impregnable castle. The comparative symbol “language- castle” is really proper and typical of the author’s creativity. We have to remember here the novel “The Castle”, “Chronicle in Stone”, etc. The language is not therefore just a set of words and skeletal structures but a tradition, a value that moves, is the consciousness of the nation’s identity.

Keywords: Ismail Kadare, Albanian Language, poetry.

N°AIS Vlora 2012-16201
The intercultural education  
of Albanians living in the neighboring countries

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Education is a basic human right for everyone and a duty for all states. In today’s world, education is and must become multicultural, as intercultural has become
mainstreamed and the mainstream of all policies and practices. Intercultural education includes explicit stuff as well as stuff below the surface. It involves both formal and informal learning processes, for all ages. ‘Intercultural education is about developing an understanding of and valuing others and about understanding of and valuing self. It provides opportunities to gain an insight into one’s own knowledge, limits, doubts and attitudes by confronting, interacting and negotiating with other cultures. It should be embedded within the curriculum and be a way of thinking and action’. A large community of Albanians is living in the EU neighboring countries, namely Greece and Italy, EU countries, which promote a Europe of diversity and intercultural, at the national and Union level. They have been allocating funds to the education of Albanians not living in these countries. But what is the situation within these countries?!

The paper endeavors to answer to the following questions: How has domestic education (formal education, but not only the school curricula) facilitated the integration of the Albanian community in the neighboring countries?; To what extent has this education been intercultural and has responded to the needs of this community?; How this education has helped in maintaining an Albanian identity, while creating a ‘European identity’ among Albanians?

Keywords: intercultural education, integration, EU integration

N°AIS Vlora 2012-18101/2

The influence of mediatic product in the process of establishing social and cultural identity

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According to functionalist theory, which explains the practices and social institutions according to the needs of society and individuals, the media play an essential role in two important points: 1) preservation and integration of the public image, 2) preserving cultural and social values of the audience.

This paper is intended to derive media, as a “magic” authority in the (in) formation, influence and culture conservation incitement, and on the other side the socio-cultural identity fluctuations. Among the difficult issues that handle communication specialists, the most dichotomic question, which divides critics in two sides is: Media should create socio-cultural models imported from outside, to increase the level of general culture of the mass, or it should provide socio-cultural programs to adopt and preserve total mass culture?

Even though, the answer of the visionaries would be: “The media should create socio-cultural models to increase the level of general culture”, we need to justify it
with the argument that the media are mediatic industries, which operate under market rules; they need to attract as much audience, in order to obtain a large number of advertisements, which automatically leads to an increase of incomes. But, in the other side, the media have an obligation to be preservative and promotional to local culture in international spaces. Therefore, they have to take the responsibility of a detailed study of socio-cultural programs, from professionals in communication, sociology and psychology. If in other areas such as economic, legal, consequences are recoverable, in cultural context the consequences of unprofessional media lead to a transformation of the perception of the individual inside the social circle, of this circle in a wider culture, to this culture in a much wider geographical contexts and affiliation tendencies, and then affiliation within global concepts.

Keywords:
Mass communication- in modern societies this form of communication is achieved through specialized institutions which are recognized as mass media; television, radio, internet, books, etc.
Mediatic industry - corporations which aims to provide information, entertainment, education in a relationship with the audience
Tautology- words or sentences that do not provide additional information. To say the same thing in other words..
Enculturation- the influence phenomenon of an individual from another culture, which he has imported from that country.

Identity and image of Albanian literature following the independence period

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In the contemporary literature the Albanian lyrics is open, whereas the writer communication with the reader requires a deep analyses and specific interpretation. The power of the word of beauty of the art of literature its decorated by the figurative meaning and connotations. In some writers in Albania and Kosovo, the poetry in its thematic is retrospective of the Albanian ethnic belonging of the historical circumstances with the intent to enlighten the connection between identity and literature. The literature creativeness in prose or poetry is based on the essential concept of artistic connotation, imperative for the identity of one nation. The reflection is found in the creativity process and in “returning towards the poetical language”. The titles of literature speak for its self since the method of lecturing appears more clearly during the process of creating. The concept of literature language, artistic in deed. is developed regardless , which is seen is pieces of some famous writers such as P. Marko, Kadare, Trebeshina, Podrimja, Agolli, Shkreli, Camaj, Arapi, Musliu, Spahiu, A. Pashku, where you can find a rich language style.

Keywords: identity, discussion, performance, ethics, politics, critics
**Communicating identity: A linguistic perspective**

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This paper aims at discussing identity as a linguistic construct. Drawing on the semiotics of sign systems, I intend to argue that they represent a new reality—cultural, mental, semantic, linguistic—affecting by globalization. Given the fact that sign systems represent a rather broad semiotic category, for the purposes of this analysis I will make use of road signs, business signs, restaurant signs and any other similar signs, which are used to signal location.

Being highly visual and engaging the public sphere, sign systems offer the proper ground to investigate matters of communicating identity and image-making. I will focus more particularly on the linguistic content of these signs and conduct some ethnographic research (interviews and observations) to see how favoring certain linguistic choices reflects the present-day tendency to negotiate identity in a cultural context marked by internationalism and globalization.

**Keywords:** identity, linguistic construct, semiotics, sign systems, internationalism, globalization.

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**Foreign Languages in Vlora: Scientific research, language teaching, use of foreign languages, as reflected in the Albanian newspapers. A bibliographical and thematic overview (1912-2012)**

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The main topic of this paper deals with articles and other writings, published in the newspapers of Vlora (Përlindja e Shqipniës, Mbrojtja Kombtare, Fjal’ e Lirë, Politika, Kombi, Jeta e re, published before 1945, and Zëri i Vlorës, Buletin shkencor i Universitetit Teknologjik ‘I.Qemali’ of Vlora, published after 1945), related to foreign language issues, from different approaches, over a period of time that begins with the National Independence (1912) and reaches up to the present day (2012).

The range of writing and articles, related to foreign languages issues, includes: announcements about the use of one or another language, divulgative papers, accompanied by often sarcastic comments about the use of foreign languages on everyday communication, articles and scientific papers that address specific issues on language teaching, published in ‘Buletin Shkencor’ of Technological University ‘I.Qemali’ of Vlora etc.

The paper includes some other articles, mainly of divulgative nature, published in other Albanian newspapers (outside Vlora), and related to Vlora and the use of the foreign languages in this region (Dielli (Boston), Shqypnia e Re (Shkodra), Gazeta e
Korçës (Korça), Shqipnija (Tirana), Demokratia (Gjirokastër), Tomori (Tirana), Mësuesi (Tiranë), Ushtria dhe koha (Tirana), etc.

The author presents the main topics contained in each article, according to a preliminary classification and grouping on the basis of some macrotopics: divulgative writings, language teaching issue, language scientific research issue, etc. The author includes also some conclusions in relation to the total number of articles, the number of articles published in each newspaper, the foreign language mentioned on the articles, the number of referrals, etc.

**Keywords:** Foreign language, Newspapers, bibliographies, Vlora

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-21701**

**George Fisher, an aesthetic-patriotic consciousness, two contrasting picture of homeland**

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Father’s Gjergj Fishta epopee will be left the honor of turning the Albanian literature from a migrant literature according Çabej’s view to a country-developed one, in the Albanian statehood. And according to our perspective, Gjergj Fishta remains a prominent personality of the Albanian literature, a distinguished classic of it. He is also the builder of a literary universe, an Albanian Olympia with real and mythical beings, showing them between contrasts and dramatic events. He is also one on the most dramatic authors in the Albanian literature.

In Fishta’s creativity are encountered glorifying and also vitriolic discourses, made by exquisite irony, were pseudonationalists are stigmatized along with other pseudo.  
**Keywords:** The myth, the mountain, the forests (bjeshka), lahuta (music instrument)

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-22701**

**Albania’s archaeological wealth on the 100th anniversary of its Independence**

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Albania is one of the countries with the most ancient history and with the richest archaeological heritage in the European and the Middle East territory. The inhabitants of this land contributed in the cultural and state formation of the largest empires of the world history. The archaeological wealth, as part of the cultural heritage, is today a precious national and international value to the European civilization. Archaeology in
Albania and that of the Albanian lands in general, is part of our national identity in the European community. Nowadays, it has become a component of requirements in the path for its European integration.

The work of the Albanian state with the archaeological wealth is turning 100 years. Within a century, Albania has had a history of awareness by the Albanian society with regard to these values of archaeological heritage, which has gone through stages of extreme political drama. It has faced very contrasting legal social phenomena. First, it left the archaeological wealth in the hands of foreigners that abducted it (before WWII). Later on, it made successful intelligent efforts to the establishment of Albanian modern state institutions for the protection and development of archaeology as a science (Post World War II). Finally, it is currently manifesting a lack of experience and state will to prevent the unprecedented massive damages to such property in its history, due to failure of the rule of law and failure to build efficient state structures (after 1991 ongoing).

It is time that all this 100 year experience in governing Albania’s archaeological heritage, positive and negative, is taken into historical and social assessment in a critical way, with the intent that it can be compared, complemented and coordinated with the European theoretical and practical experience in the activity for the protection, study and museum presentation of Albania’s archaeological heritage.

**Keywords:** Albania’s archaeological heritage, European civilization, history.

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-24401**

**Kanun as a designer of the Albanian stereotype.**

The investigation and approach of contemporary national and international cinematography on the Albanian society, based on this context

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It looks that the gypsies place of Kusturica movies during the 90’s, now is taken by a very interesting phenomenon that Albanian and international cinematography is trying to explore, which is the Kanun. Looks like this old code is awakening through scriptwriters, directors and producers the desire to explain and give a solution to this exotic occurrence, through cinematographic means and artistic language. Young boys, old men assemblies, Kanun verses and interpretations, psychological inquiries, escapement solutions, deaths, manhood, honor, mediators, interrupted love relationships, medieval codices in a technological contemporary background: all these look seem to be pretty interesting ingredients to cook impressive scripts. Looks like Kanun for cinematography has taken some epic shape of a mythic legend, as exciting as the ones on Maya’s extinction. Its application brings time freezing and space limitations, but still manages to stir the director’s imagination, as it continues to co-exist in such a vital society as the Albanian one is, especially now that is running with the hurried pace of the digital era.

**Keywords:** Kanun, cinematography, contemporary, international, director’s treatment
Preparation of students on further education

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One of the main goals of schooling and education is to prepare students for the so fast moving life. One item on the long list of requirements that would supposedly lead to success is foreign languages. The success or failure with foreign languages is related to a lot of factors like; linguistic and musical intelligences, social and educational background, etc.

In this paper it will be expressed how I believe that a great deal of the success or failure with foreign languages depends on the quality and style of classroom management. It is believed that an optimal classroom management maximizes language acquisition.

As classroom management covers a great amount of issues, in this paper there will be mentioned only some of its features. It will be pointed out how good communication skills from the side of the teacher improve the quality of teaching and increase the motivation of both teachers and students, lowers the affective filter of students and as a result gives way to acquisition. It will be concluded that the building of a positive climate and the properly organized work of the teacher lead to language acquisition.

Keywords: language acquisition, classroom management, communication skills, positive climate.
Paper identifies and contribution of Albanian woman in her contribution to the creation of the pedagogy of Albanian dramaturgy successfully profiled her portrait as distinguished specialists and with value. The conclusions of the paper reflect the contribution to Albanian women in the development of the Albanian art in general, especially the Albanian direction and identify the existence of Albanian woman as a real force and progressive development of the Albanian art in this century of Albanian state building.

**Keywords:** Drita Agolli, Albanian theatre and contribution.

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-27501**

**Development of Albanian literary criticism in 1912-1944**

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The purpose of this paper is to explain the development of Albanian literary criticism in the early twentieth century. This study is intended to create a panorama of Albanian literary criticism, taking into account a number of key components that enabled the birth of Albanian literary critical thought, its development and maturation. This paper also intends to approach the study of Albanian literary criticism diachronically and synchronically. These approaches create an opportunity to interpret how literary criticism developed in the period 1912-1944. The reason for using these methods is to give a complete overview of the steps of Albanian literary criticism. This study carefully constructs a socio-cultural context of the period and shows how the social-cultural context creates the necessary conditions for the emergence of literary criticism in Albania. This study also shows the most well known representatives and types of literary criticism. Special attention is paid to problems that accompanied the origins of Albanian literary criticism. These problems are classified according to their literary genres developed in the period 1912 -1944.

**Keywords:** Literary criticism, literary criticism development, socio-cultural context, synchronic and diachronic approach, issues of criticism, representatives of criticism.

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-27801**

**The Patriotic Vocation in the poems of the Father Vinçens Prennushi (According to the poetic volume “Leaves and Flowers”)**

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Vinçecs Prennushi belongs to those writers whose their life’s vocation is the fatherland. His inspiration is divine. Prennushi is the writer of various genres, promoter of the native language and the orator of the patriotic word. Prennushi smartely, painfully and with elegance carves the primary source that he takes from his hometown, Shkodra, by deliberately eliminating the neologisms. Prennushi himself states: “We, the today’s writers will do a great service to our language, if we make the folks read eagerly our
writings”. Vincens Prennushi shows his patriotic vocation in writings, speeches prose and poetry. The poetic volume is permeated by a brithe, melancholy and patriotic spirit in the different poems such as “The Man of the Land” (“Burri i dheut”), “Red and Black” (Kuq e zi), “The Albanian women (Mother and Doughter)” (“Gruaja shqiptare” {Amë e bij}) etc., which will be further treated in this memo. 

Keywords: Albania, fatherland, nation, flag, freedom.

NºAIS Vlora 2012-28101

The Fishtian functionality and poetry discourses of Albanian Independence as a point of view related to the motto “For Religion and nation” in the work “The Highland Lute” of Father Gjergj Fishta

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While creating with “The Highland Lute” the national epopee in our century, he was considered even the last Renaissances. The literature of Fishta is evolved in a cultural and literature text which was dominated by the heroic rhetoric which was accompanied by the social developments and the various and multidimensional transformations. This dominance, in a way, spontaneously means even the literary model and the discourse, which naturally has powerful signs of intense correspondence with this state, is motivated by it and has this literary objective. Knowing that the Albanian literary culture miss a fundamental national identifying text, build up a brilliant epic symphony, which did had an extraordinary effect not only in the literary world but also in the wide audience in general, which became a model. Fishta wanted, literature to influence in all aspects of human life. In the epic genre, of the text “The Highland Lute”, Fishta presents the possible totality of the Albanian history, by descending in the past and signing the actuality, as a premise o future. The referential poetry signs appears even in the compositional plan (external, the first sign in the composition The Lute, and the adjective Highland, which means a known geographical site, which implies the kind of the song with rhythm and descriptive discourse elements which comes out from the environmental scope).

Keywords: Cultural context, Poetic discourse, Fishtian reference, Functionality

NºAIS Vlora 2012-28501

Albanian Heroines

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The Merriam Webster’s Dictionary defines the word heroine as: A mythological or legendary woman having the qualities of a hero; a woman admired and emulated for
her achievements and qualities; the principal female character in a literary or dramatic work, and the central female figure in an event. Based on this Western definition, the paper covers a much wider range of Albanian heroines, in comparison with the narrow treatment of the term heroine during the communist period, as in the Albanian Encyclopedic Dictionary which limits their number only to those of WWII, Albanian socialist construction and a few other heroines of patriotic movement. This extended definition widens the scope of the Albanian heroines to include: Teuta, the Ilyrian queen, Nora of Kelmend, the mythological mother in Shkodra’s castle, Marigo Pozio, who embroidered with her own hands the Albanian national flag which was hoisted 100 years, ago when Albania was proclaimed an independent country, the heroines as victims of communism and Mother Tereza. Other heroines included in the pape are also the demigoddesses such as: zana and shtojzotvalle; those having the qualities of Jean D’Arc, like Tringë Smalja, the Albanian sworn virgins, for whom books are being written in the West; and of course those who gave their dear life for the country’s freedom during WWII.

The paper, however, discusses the former motivation of awarding the title of heroine. Their patriotic and freedom-loving feelings has been used as propaganda vehicle to promote the communist ideology in such wordings as: “she was an ardent activist in implenting the Party’s line”; “she was brought up with the teaching of the Albanian Communist Party” etc. The paper also puts forward the idea of seperating the totalitarian propaganda in the portrait of the socialist literary and movie heroines, from the artistic achievements. The ‘movie: ‘Olga- the city lady’ alone, for example, has been down loaded and viewed 92450 times The patriotic life and activity of the Albanian heroines is still being used as a propaganda means of the former totalitarian regime and is inspiring and affecting the readers or the viewers.

Keywords: heroine, communist, propaganda, totalitarian, download, movies, fiction

Language as a means of expressing, bearing and symbolizing cultural reality

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The paper attempts to emphasize that effective communication is more than a matter of linguistic skill and that besides the fact that it enriches communicative competence; cultural competence can induce sensitivity and respect for different cultures and promote cultural objectivity and acuteness as well.

We have been accustomed to frequently referring to language as “a social institution that simultaneously shapes and is shaped by society in general, where it plays an important role”; whereas culture in an ethnographical meaning has become a relative notion. In fact, there is not a single human culture, but there are a lot of such, all distinguishable, different and unique. Nowadays cultural relativism is very influential and it is not easy to
be argued about, when a lot of emphasis is placed on “diversity” and “identity” and not on ordinary humankind. Nevertheless, there exists the risk that the edification of cultural identity and diversity as a mean to understand “culture” can lead to a reinforcement of the stereotypes and barriers among people.

**Keywords:** cultural relativism, identity, diversity, cultural competence, stereotypes.

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-30001/2**

**The strong correlation between national Identity and Social Cohesion in modern time**

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We refer to self-image as ‘identity’ and the image that others have for us, as ‘imago’: identity=self-definition; image/imago=imposed identity. The cultural and ethnic groups are very sensitive about their identity. And the positive perceptions of identity give rise to self-esteem and self-respect, but its negative perceptions give rise up to chauvinism: “we” are better than “they” are. There is a strong correlation between national identity and Social Cohesion.

This paper is an author’s attempt to measure the national identity (in its dynamism), based on the Albanian’s consideration of Albania, Kosovo and Diaspora, about the six elements of identity, such as: (1) Language (the main component of national identity), (2) historical heritage, (3) popular culture, (4) social mentality, (5) way of life and (6) the customary law. All this are compared with the economic, political and social components of Social Cohesion.

**Keywords:** identity=self-image; imposed identity=image/imago, social cohesion, empirical approach

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-30701**

**Social Constructivism vs. Classical conceptualization**

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We often speak about truth and take it as granted, as something tried and tested, proved also by various facts, but nevertheless post-modernism puts in question truths not in the sense of facts but truths as believed as such. Conceptualizing of truth/truths as mentioned above means that apart from the facts which do exist, it is very important
the way we describe them, by stating a kind of dependency from the description of the facts, from how we choose to emphasize certain elements or not. Paul Boghossian (Professor of the Department of Philosophy at the University of New York), in his book “Fear of Knowledge: Against Relativism and Constructivism”, says: “One thing is to say that the admission of certain descriptions must explain the basis of our practical interests, the non-compliance with the way things are in themselves and by themselves, and quite another to say that the items in any way, does not exist in itself and by itself, regardless of our descriptions.

It is quite possible to defend the first thesis without absolutely supporting of the second one”. Aiming to emphasize here that the thesis of social relativity of descriptions, has nothing to do with the dependency thesis of facts from their description. Precisely constructivism advocates aim to highlight and support the idea that although facts are undeniable, they can not be applied to any independent space from societies and the conditionality of their needs and interests.

While exactly in the same book the author makes a classification of arguments of the classic conception which insists in the independence of knowledge from social conditions, by citing as arguments: a) Several examples of the world where facts are independent of us and therefore independent of social interests and our values; b) The second argument does not relate to the truth but our legitimacy to believe that something is true; c) The third and last mention of it has to do with why we believe what we believe (the role of epistemic reasons in explanation of these beliefs).

This paper aims to create a confrontation line between Social Constructivism and classic conceptualizing, in such a way for it to be able to give a chronological but also full framework of the way truths are often build and how it achieves to form our knowledge or select from our knowledge what we want to believe as such.

**Keywords:** truth, social constructivism classical conceptualization.

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-31801**

**Culture and arts, the rise of intercommunication and integration policies**

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Humanity requires human perfection. Various architectures arise in view of this sublime issue. There are years that Europe is modeling our common home. At that time, we were under a 'shadow' coming from the East. Changes overthrew lots of things. This new world order had established its flow (integration). With the birth of democracy, even other unexplored infrastructures of intercommunication among States, peoples, cultures and arts came into existence.

These paths mark intercommunication as a means of respecting the values of diversities, where differences are real treasures serving social benefit. Although once, at the beginning, there were people that doubted at them and hesitated to make decisions, later, these models, which affected one another, proved to be representations of progress.
and good omens of a more prosperous, harmonious and peaceful future.

European Union is the architecture that covers also this project involving this life segment, namely, culture, which was called the ‘cornerstone of a United Europe’, and can be defined as ‘the union of dreams and deeds aimed at complete fulfillment of man.’ (Denis de Rougemont).

What is the code the Albanians must follow to learn this new global formatting of the intercommunication model aimed at the unifying era (integration). Is the state of health of the existing Albanian reality good enough to move ahead in this direction at a time others have already started their journey?

The Albanians (in 100 years of independence), with such a social, political and cultural geography, find themselves in front of a challenge to build up a unified strategy. We have embraced integration and work to make it possible. However, being fragmented into separate entities, we of course are dictated to pursue a different trajectory that brings about various obstacles. Culture and (literary, visual and scenic) arts can pace together as an inseparable whole only if we create an institutional intercommunication within ourselves and come up with clear projects. The Last twenty years of intercommunication have failed to form a unique profile of the Albanian art and culture. There are many empty spaces and deficiencies. The European cultural integration and intercommunication needs that type of intercommunication, which has been molded within the species for the purpose of succeeding in building bridges of communication with others.

The dialogue concerning cultural and artistic experiences, initiated spontaneously by individual and independent literary and cultural operators, must be modified. As specific stereotypes of communication, these existing models should bear the dimension sign with regard to the Marathon – The Globalization Project.

With a State 100 years old and living all over our own divided lands, Albanians possess such rich diversities that can enrich European and world culture. We must go towards it without showing any sign of complexity. It is important for us to translate this value of ours into a platform that would lead to the natural establishment of cooperation with the European or other advanced architecture.

It is important that the Albanian and Kosova state institutions do their best to pay sufficient attention to other environments, initiate and encourage debates on constructing relevant useful politics, as well as help them through all ways and means to implement them. If diversity, our cultural and artistic assets succeed in building up bridges of communication with others, their benefits, like rains, will fall not only on all of us as a nation, but also on others, part of whom we are.

Such are the reference points that should be provided to us by the successful bridges that others have already build up. Also, we must take examples from several previously established models and techniques of dialogue, such as various international festivals, seminars, conferences, etc. These experiences serve are a good basis, of course, if isolate their accompanying defects and give them a new code of contemporary Intercommunication.

Whether we actually are ready to face such a challenge for the creation of integrating global policies in the field of culture and arts or not depends on our hands. However, if we want a faster and better accommodation, we must make haste, as we are running short of time.
Aspects of contribution of Ismail Bey Vlora in the Economic Development of Albania in exile and home

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In this 100 anniversary not only Vlora and Albania, but also other compatriots everywhere, Celebrate with legitimate pride the day of the declaration of independence, our country’s national. As stated in other anniversaries, Ismail Bey Vlora is a high mountain and in the future he would remain Apparently the fate of loved or due to a historical pattern as think dietary perhaps too cosmic figure so large that it they rarely move or it will take many, many years that arises one. Ismail Bey Vlora in full constellation bright Renaissance was symbol more full of effort and suffering centuries against Ottoman rule During slavery heavier but also more robust liberalism time Were born, grew up with and learned men brother’s Frasheri, Pashko Vasa, Kristoforidhi, Ismail Bey Vlora, Faik Konica, Fan.S Noli and suchlike. It is not easy to describe patriotic activity Ismail Bey Vlora but we will express aspects of his great contribution that he made as abroad and home.

Keywords: Albania, Ismail Qemali, Independence, Vlorë, freedom, Development.

National Theatre and the Public
A perpetual history of love and getaway
(1945-2005)

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The National Theatre staged masterpieces of Albanian and world dramaturgy and tempered great artists and stage managers. Its history going through many periods and trends was shaped by various beyond-artistic factors, mainly political, ideological and social ones. Our probe into the facts and figures related to the repertoire played in the National Theatre since its foundation in 1945 until 2005 intends to generate an identikit of the theatre audience spanning through two conflicting realities. How did the Albanian theatre audience evolve? To what extend did theatre manage to reflect the aesthetico-

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Our nation, as in all cultures, has had his way of entertainment and expression of his innermost feelings, be it joy or different worries, personal or collective. These experiences are stored and have taken place not only in his memory, but have been materialized in rituals, songs, dances, lamentation, tales, legends, riddles and up in different games. Based on the study “Our dramatic folklore”, there results that in Albania, mainly in some provinces, can be found many games of show character. Indeed, some have great affinity with the theater, as presented to the subject, character, word, gesture, mime, clothing, and special requisite in each of them. Precisely for this reason, the presence of such games as part of the show and ritual, makes it even more interesting the fact that folk elements were held in improvised facilities scene, mostly domestic environments. The time, when they might have entered the lives of people and to be used by them, is impossible to determine, because we have no descriptions, no anal, no paintings or sculptures that, somehow, be able to shed some light on it. However, considering the fact that most of these games have synthetic character (word, music, dance, gesture, mimics etc.), have inadvertently left the trail to assume that they must be very old, and it would be even acceptable for them to be considered as echoes of syncretism of the primitive society. The rituals, various popular games, jokes could not reach the higher forms of theater in our country. This was not because our people had no flair in the development of this art, but because in the course of history they had more to fight to preserve freedom, their own language and customs. These contradictions have prevented them for centuries to show the grace of their soul, their own being, to develop a healthy and prosperous culture.

Keywords: games, folklore, show, synthetic character, rituals, theatre.
Migration and marginalisation in India: Issues related to identity and social cohesion

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Marginalisation, as a social process, generally refers to relegation to the fringe from the mainstream of the society. Marginalisation in democratic, pluralist and federal societies weakens the nation building developmental processes. Internal migration of the unorganised workers in India, although considered as a developmental redistributive process, is causing marginalisation of the migrants threatening their identity and cultural cohesion.

Unorganised migrant workers in India constitute a lion share of the working population and cut across the cultural and ethnic boundaries including Scheduled Castes and Tribes, religious minorities, and rural and agrarian communities. This paper examines the condition of migrant construction workers (MCWs) and analyses the role of migration in cultural uprooting and developmental disengagement. The construction industry in India is fast growing industry and second largest provider of employment.

The empirical study is conducted in six cities of Uttar Pradesh by using multi-stage cluster sampling and semi-structured interview schedules. The results depict educational, health and security deprivations and continuous impoverishment of the MCWs in India’s growing urban spaces. Weak policies and poor regulation worsen the situation causing new forms of denials (like dehealthism) and networking disturbing long term cohesion and harmony.

Keywords: Migration, Marginalisation, Construction Industry, Workers, Denials, Identity
**Immigration, identity and values in traditional society and modern society**

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In the last twenty years, Albania has witnessed radical changes in political, economic, social and cultural areas. Twenty years of transition toward a Western model of democracy produced a “clash” between the traditional and the modern society. This “clash” has revealed certain peculiarities in the social landscape of Albania, including: mass immigration and social imbalance that ensued, the migration from rural to urban areas, changes in life patterns. In the academic thought sometimes Albania is considered as a laboratory for the study of immigration (King R.).

One of the most important issue invested from immigration process is the identity. The contacts with other cultures and the exposure of “Self” to a new culture, include difficulties in identity formation, and also a trend towards the transformation and reproduction of identity. Those who choose to immigrate or migrate undergoing a process of “revision”, processing, rehabilitation, sometimes even denying or accentuation of identity established in a given social and cultural context. The hybrid identity is the most visible characteristic of immigrants and the daily negotiating for choosing between the values of host society and those of original society, have created an identity gap that often lacks of content.

*Keywords: traditional society, modern society, immigration, identity, values.*

**Causes of Emigration in East Europe: Albanian Emigration Case**

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After fifty years of being isolated by the communist political system, 1989’s in Albania exploded out a new way of political system and a new reorganization of the society’s structure. During the hermetic period of communism, the curiosity of ‘what is around us’ and knowing the ‘outside world’ were the main factors that contribute on migration in post-Albanian communist period. Albanians percept new form of democratic political system was on the freedom and rights of moving away from their own country. Migration destination occurred toward neighbor states such as Italy, Greece, Europe countries (Germany, Switzerland, England, Belgium, etc) and
also all over the world (US, Canada and Australia, etc.). The flow of migration was expended in a huge form from all different social class. So the migration flow started to be identified as a ‘complex migration phenomena’ which brought out social and cultural anomies to society.

Also, during 2010 the liberalization of visas to move free toward the European country brought a new form of migration. This phenomenon is quite new Albanian society. For these reasons in this paper is going to be study about the forms, reasons and causes of migration and the causes of Albanian migration from 1989 till nowadays. Furthermore in this paper is going to be analyzing situation of migration policies of Albania during last twenty years by giving as examples some cases of social and cultural identity anomies of Albanian society occurred by migration.

**Keywords:** Migration of Albanians during 1990’s; Causes of Albanian migration from 1989 till nowadays; Policies of Migration in Albania; Social and Cultural Identity anomies of Albania society occurred by migration

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**Language maintenance and identity formation among second generation of Albanian immigrant in Italy**

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This paper examines some factors that contribute to heritage language maintenance and language shift in context of immigration and also the benefits of heritage language maintenance in relation to ethnic identity formation among second generation of Albanian immigrants in Italy. Different research attaches a great value the maintenance of heritage language documenting it as an important factor in constructing ethnic identity. At the contrary empirical evidence from other research stem that language maintenance in many situations is not important for constructing ethnic identity. This paper focuses in family domain as a strong context and contributor to language maintenance and language shift in children of Albanian immigrants.

Specifically, this paper highlights conditions of heritage language use in family context that results in positive consequences for children of Albanian immigrants in Italy arguing that whether language is maintained for communicative or only symbolic purposes it remains a central aspect of ethnic identity. Furthermore, this paper argues that heritage language maintenance does not necessarily results in cultural resistance or marginalization among children of immigrants evidencing its positive role in the development of bilingualism and positive ethnic identity among second generation of Albanian immigrants.

**Keywords:** ethnic identity, family context, language maintenance, language shift, second generation
Emigration’s impact towards population’s dynamics and habitations in the boundary region of Ana e Malit

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Ana e Malit region lies in the boundary space between Albania and Montenegro. This region was unfairly split by verdicts (DECISIONS, DECREES) taken in the conference of the ambassadors in London in March 22, 1913. The entire population of this region is homogeneous Albanian. In the population’s dynamic, along natural movements of the population, migration processes have had an important part to the region’s population, highlighting migration’s reasons enables to figure out negative and positive impacts of these processes.

Migration processes have existed all times but they had bigger consequences after 90/s. During 1989 - 2001, 13.5 per cent of the population from the Albanian space, Ana e Malit, have moved (migrated). Consequences of this migration appeared to the demographic indicators which have had big changes and total desertion of hilly villages of Ana e Malit.

Keywords: Ana Mali, region, impact, neglect, township

Migration and today’s migration policy

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Migration has been a fellow of human society at certain stages of its development. It is the expression of the will of the individual’s determination to appear on the difficulties and build a better life for themselves and family.

Albanian migration as a phenomenon is previously encountered, but after 1945 it opposed the Communist government and considered it a crime leaving the country. But after 1990, with the fall of Communism and the opening of Albania with the world, it was naturally accepted as a result of economic collapse of that system. In these poor economic conditions that was passing Albania during these years, income from migration became the only source of living for the majority Albanian families.

This situation has forced the Albanian state institutions for the development and
implementation of well thought out polities monitor and coordinate all institutional work on the basis of a national migration strategy. A policy designed fairly.

The performance of today’s migratory policies were not at the right level. Mitigation policies on migration, the creation of appropriate conditions for their businesses, irregular migration, protection and integration are central to these policies.

**Keywords:** Migration, policy and communist government.

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**The correlation between citizenship and ethnic/national identity**

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Recently, the debate (discussion) for citizenship in Albania has received widespread media and public space. In this article I tend to argue the correlation between citizenship and Albanian ethnic/national identity.

Albanian identity between east and west, the formation of this identity and the changes from other identity of Europe countries. Is a connection between citizenship and ethnic/identity of Albania nation, human rights in Albania and impact of ethnic identity implementation of these rights. Finally in addition to the correlation between them will reach the conclusion that ethnic/national identity significantly affects the behavior of its citizens.

**Keywords:** citizenship, identity, human rights, nationality

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**NºAIS Vlora 2012-9002**

**Violence and terror against Albanian population and expulsion from their autochthonous lands in sandzak of Nish, Kosovo and other territories in 19th and 20th century**

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Albanian population used to stretch and live in the northern part of Serbia nowadays, particularly in the towns of Belgrade, Smederevo, Krushevac, Paraqin, etc. Following the Serbian uprising against the Ottoman rule in 1804, and later, the terror on Albanian population began forcing them to move out of their lands regions and settled mainly in the area of Fushë Kosovë and around.

Mass expulsion of Albanian population from Sandzak of Nish took place during the years 1877-1878, when these territories were occupied by the Serbian army supported by the Russian army. Albanian population was forcefully expelled from these territories and the ethnic cleansing occurred. 713 Albanian inhabited settlements and some with mixed population of Turks, Kyrgyz, and Serbs were emptied.
than 200,000 Albanian inhabitants were forced out within weeks, during the winter of 1877-78. During the Serbian invasion and while getting away during those harsh winter conditions, many Albanians, including children were killed, executed, or died from cold. The expelled people settled mainly in the territories of the Vilayet of Kosovo, some continued further to Turkey and some others moved to Syria, and further on. From the social aspect, their economic situation was miserable. This marked the largest migration of Albanian population from their autochthonous territories in Sandzak of Nish. Migration of Albanian population continued, but with lower intensity, until 1912, when most of Albanian territories were occupied by the Serbian and Montenegrin regime. During this year and later on, an unseen and terrible terror in the history of mankind took place. Thousands of Albanian families were expelled to Anatolia from their territories which remained outside the ethnic boundaries of today’s Albania.

This migration continued with increased intensity during the years 1918-1941, and later on, during the years 1945-1966. After a short period of time, during the years 1990-1999 when Kosovo’s autonomy was annulled and Milosheviq’s regime was installed, Albanian population continued to immigrate from Kosovo to different countries of Western Europe. The displacement reached its peak during 1998-1999, when around 1 million Albanians were expelled from Kosovo by the Serbian police and military regime.

**Keywords:** migration, expulsion, Sandzak of Nish, Kosovo, Albanian population.

**N°AIS Vlora 2012-11702**

**Population and its impact on the sustainable development of the country**

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Population and its demographic transformations depend on factors such as the relations in production, the development of private property and the means of production, technology, elements of the superstructure as well as the geographic environment and biological factors. Post-communist period is a short time for the history of a nation to provide such socio-economic transformations that mark jumps comprehensive with historical importance.

Between socio-economic development and its demographic transformations, the key element is the free movement of people. At various stages, the spatial movement had different intensity and geographical orientation in accordance with the factors that have conditioned it. Albanian reality is undoubtedly that of a society in transition, who are faced with a variety of socio-economic phenomena, including international migration. The legacy of a collapsing economy, the new age of the population, the high level of education, the rapid opening to the world, the strong desire to build a democratic society, the high level of unemployment, and other factors led to the rapid growth of the international migration, which has some features in common with some of the Eastern European countries with economies in transition.

**Keywords:** Demography, spatial movement, remittances, economic development.
Immigration phenomena in Albania

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With the advent of democracy after 1990, Albania was faced with the phenomenon of massive migration, in both its forms: immigration and internal migration. Both forms had a negative impact and created problems of cultural, economic and social character; had significant population decline, increase of poverty and unemployment, increase of rural exodus, forsake of villages and agricultural lands, chaotic populating of urban and suburban areas, increase the number of divorces, problems in frontier cultural perception and western countries, etc. In recent years immigration has gradually taken the features of a positive phenomenon. Today about 80% of immigrants are living and working in Greece, Italy, FYROM, Germany, Turkey, Spain, USA, etc. Immigrants are continuing financial source for national economy. With a new way of life and learning new professions, some of them are returning definitely in Albania; have open trade and production activities in different branches of the economy; have contributed to reducing unemployment, increasing national economy, etc.. Due to immigration, in socio-cultural aspect today there is a combination of foreign culture elements and Albanian’s culture. This is expressed in foreign language learning, frontier cultural exchanges and wide, even in gastronomic prescription exchanges, etc. Through scientific research, consulting contemporary literature, analysis of official statistics, etc., this study aims to analyze the process of Albanian migration, mostly immigration, its impact as an influential intercultural, social and economic phenomenon. This will enable to better understand the multicultural coexistence which currently operates in Albania.

Keywords: migration, immigration, cultural diversity, economy impact

100 years of demographic development in municipality of Dragash

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Demographic development has an impact on the multifaceted development in particular in the country’s socio-economic trends. One of the areas which entry into the object of study of demography as a social science are also population policies and possible directions of future demographic development. Analysis and review of the demographic situation in Municipality of Dragash with all its components, has special role for the overall planning of the territory. This municipality, is located in the southernmost tip of Kosovo, where the demographic developments have had decrease / increase of population depending by the time periods, caused by various factors. Socio-economic and political developments in the country at the end of the XX century and especially in the first decade of the XXI century, had an impact on demographic trends throughout the country and especially in this municipality as one of the municipalities with large distance from major urban centers. Currently the municipality is faced with large movements of population.
Migrations of population are happening in all territory of municipality, so doing to have the empty house, fallow land, etc..

Keywords: development, population, social, economic, migration, planning.

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Opoja in external migration: Causes, losses and benefits

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Migrations of population, almost anywhere in the modern world have become irresistible process of quantitative and qualitative evolution of the population. In terms of significant differences economic, socio-demographic and professional, especially the last 5-6 years, migration has intensified as between regions and places as well as within countries. Migrations of population today represent a multidimensional spatial problem, demographic, economic, social and political, and promote a range of factors related complex and often mutually conditioned. It is known that in general, developed countries are immigrant countries, while in development countries are emigrant countries. Opoja is a characteristic region in terms of migration and take place in emigrant group of countries. External migration research in Opoja with all their complexity is of great importance for the recognition of the situation and trends of future developments. To tackle the problem of multidimensional wide, this research includes the following issues: first, how many emigrants are in Opoja; secondly, what are the causes of migration of people from Opoja to the outside world; and thirdly, what loss and benefit follow Opojan from human migration.

Keywords: Opoja, external migration and future developments.

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Population dynamics and their implications for sustainable development

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The paramount challenge of this century is to ensure the well-being of 7 billion human beings who currently inhabit the world – and the 2 billion more that are expected by mid-century -- while protecting the intricate balance of nature on which all life depends. And whereas the previous population projections of the United Nations Population Division suggested that the world population would stabilize at 9 billion, the latest projections of the United Nations Population Division show further population growth to 10 billion by the end of the century. Population growth increases environmental pressures, but relationship is more complex than suggested by simple models. The environmental impact of human
activity is attributable to three principle determinants, namely rate of economic growth, rate of technological progress in production and distribution processes and the rate of population growth. These determinants are recognized by the aforementioned international political declarations, for example, but also by the scientific literature. Other aspects of population dynamics, including the structure by age and the spatial distribution of populations also have considerable implications for sustainable development but were largely neglected in the debate. **Keywords:** population, dynamics, environment, sustainable development

**NºAIS Vlora 2012-29502**

**Demographic development in Delvina’s field, migration process and territorial dynamics**

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Today’s demographic developments are increasingly in center of researcher’s attention. The political, economical, and social changes that happen in the last 2 decades are the causes of these big changes even in the demographic developments in the region, that in same ways are very acute and worrying. Are exactly these reason that promote me to study the population, migration and the problems caused by uncontrolled movements, natural increase or mechanic and first of all migration process in space and time. For a space that is very rich it must to be taken a lot politician, economics and social projects that are the firs indicators in evolutions of population numbers. These politics should be sees in two different perspectives as a result of the existence of two different realities with significant discrepancy development, Saranda and Delvina. In these region that present o lot of potential resources, is necessary undertaking studies that are going to prevent depopulation and minimize the migration phenomenon would be necessary.  
**Keywords:** Delvina area, demographic issues and development.

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**Identity Vs. integration challenges.**  
**Case of Albanian immigrants in Siena, Italy**

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The aim of this study is to explore the way how the integration process of emigrants in the host country influences their identity formation. The sample of this study is composed
by 416 Albanian emigrants (from 18 to 60) residents in the province of Siena, Italy, that have been involved at the quantitative process of survey and 32 other emigrants, residents at the same zone, which gave their in depth interview for the purpose of the study. The study results showed that, trying to be incorporated to the host country, emigrants faced many difficulties on their identity formation. The study also showed that a successful integration at the host country influences positively at the formation of a plain and inalienable identity.

**Keywords:** identity, integration, emigrants

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Emigration as a social phenomenon
Impacts and consequences of this phenomenon
in the transition period in Albania

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Recent years of transition in Albania, along with many phenomena and problems, were also characterized by the influence of emigration; shocking at first, but so important to the economy and recovery of the country. The period of transition favored emigration in Albania, which came after many years of isolation. The influx of emigration involved approx. 25% of the population, and still effects social life within the country today. Emigration was seen as an escape route and source of income for family’s survival and improved living conditions.

Regarding the economic impact of emigration, studies have shown that social costs to the family are unknown and unappreciated. There is no data on long-term emotional and psychological problems and risks including: the absence of fathers, parents in the lives of children left behind, the increase of divorce, or the relationships between family members. Also, there are no policies, structures or community-based programs that address and mitigate the effects of this social cost. Although untreated, problems within emigrant families are numerous and deserve special attention. The focus of this study is the consequences and problems that reflect the migration phenomenon in Albanian social and family life.

**Keywords:** emigration, social phenomenon; family, social cost
Situation of social issues and welfare in one of the most marginalized areas of Tirana

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Social welfare is defined as a complex of organized activities from volunteer groups or governmental agencies, the goal of which is to contribute in solution of social problems, or to improve the welfare of individuals, groups or communities. Social policies in Albania in last 20 years has been focused mostly in social protection of groups in need and poverty reduction. The goal of this study is to present and analyze the historical, institutional and legislative context of social protection system in Albania, the situation of social problems and vulnerable groups in Kombinat, one of the most marginalized areas of Tirana and the typology of social services offered in this area. The research was based in analyzing of official statistics, legislative, institutional, policy paper documents and realization of in-depth interviews with key informants, representatives of local institutions and professionals in the field. The most sensitive issues for the citizens of Kombinat are poverty, employment, housing and social exclusion, that are manifested with the lack of means and services which make possible to one individual of groups of individuals to participate in vital activities or to have a certain living situation characteristic and acceptable for the community and the society where they live.

Keywords: social inclusion, marginalization, groups in need, social protection, social services.

Albanian immigration in Italy, the media and the road to integration

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This paper is addressed to a phenomenon that has accompanied Albanians at all times: emigration. The attention is focused in particular to the problems that have accompanied it from the 90 ‘to the present day. The collapse of the communist regime in Albania, as well as in all the countries of Eastern Europe, set free an entire population isolated for decades. Difficult socio-political situation forced thousands of Albanians to leave Albania with the hope of a better life. The Italian neighbor was one of the first countries to which emigrants were directed. But Albanian emigration is special, both for violent and spectacular manner in which it was conducted, as well as stereotypes, issues, fears, doubts and uncertainties that have accompanied the Albanians in all these years. The behavior of the Italian state in these last twenty years in handling the Albanian emigration, thoughts and opinions of Italians for the Albanians emigrants in Italy, as well as the role of mass media in creating a collective image of the Albanian are parts of the detailed analysis of this paper. As well the long path toward European integration, is an important part of the paper.

Keywords: Albanian emigration, Italian media, Albanian stereotype, integration
Geographical features in Albanian migration 100-year period

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The fact that almost half of the total number of Albanians in the world now lives abroad and other Albanian regions, shows that for Albanians, migration in general, and especially foreign immigration, is an early phenomenon. Different political, economic and social factors constantly forced Albanians to be included as external migration, as well as internal migration. The study is focused on the presentation of cash, directions and consequences of this phenomenon in the 100-years of the state, in order to show that the role and importance of foreign immigration has been historic on our population, which in many cases has been decisive in the development of general socio-economic and regional country. Application of the method of statistical analysis combined with mapping method will present Albanian migration geographical features of 100-year period.

**Keywords:** Albanians migration, immigration, internal migration flows, trends, consequences.

Effects of social-economic transformations demographic over 100 years. Case study: Fier Region

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Demographic developments in Albania during the last 100 years are made in view of the goals and objectives of socio-economic development of the Albanian state in different historical periods. They have led to demographic transformations, which reflected not only in the change of the total population, the geographical distribution of its spatial movement and changing the structure of vendbaimve but also socio-economic effects. To present a model of such demographic transformation was received in the study region of Fier. In the future, in order to ensure sustainable economic zhvillimim not only Fier district, will need for this process to be carried out in accordance with the objectives of national and sectoral strategy for sustainable zhvillimim. In this alternative argument is used analysis SOWT, which is a very important instrument to precede the construction of a model.

**Keywords:** demographic transformation; geographical distribution of the population; spatial movement of the population; sustainable development; analysis SOWT.
Impact of the conflict situation on Education in Kashmir

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The impact of Twenty-years-old conflict on Kashmiri society has proved deeper, wider and has engulfed the totality of social dynamics. In actuality, every sector and every section of the Kashmiri society suffer in totality at the individual as well as group level. Education was the major causality as a result of the conflict. The major cause leading to the decreasing working days were incidents of violence and crumbling of the entire system of governance.

This paper aims to focus on the impact of the conflict situation on education of youth in Kashmir. The present study has been limited to youth enrolled in various degree colleges covering the faculties of general science, social science, Humanities, Business/commerce and computer science. The respondents were selected from the colleges of six districts of Kashmir province of Jammu and Kashmir.

Keywords: Education in Kashmir, society and youth enrolled.

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Albanian Higher Education System in the light of EU integration

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Higher education is one of the main pillars of the society. This system is one of the engines that will help in future achievement of economic growth and national
development. For the higher education system to function appropriately, the state structures related need to pay high importance to the political, economic and social policies related.

Thinking about the higher education system in Albania, a country that is still taking its first steps on the way to the integration in the European Union, leads to several problems to be solved.

The purpose of this paper is, firstly, to analyze the higher education system in Albania theoretically, by introducing it’s characteristics, it’s advantages and disadvantages, it’s successes and it’s losses and, secondly, to discuss how such a system is affected by the integration process, and whether this process is leading toward a positive or negative development for the education system at large.

In this regard, this study will discuss shortly the higher educational system in EU member states followed by an analysis of Albanian higher education system. In the second part of this study, the influence of integration process in the transformation and development of the higher education system in Albania will be analyzed.

Keywords: Education, EU integration and social policies.

N°AIS Vlora 2012-2803

The interaction in the class a method to achieve the objective of learning

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In the past teachers were source of information, while today they are leaders and organizers of students learning, leading them to seek information independently. The rapid development of society has increased the distribution of information and in this way has made the teaching process change from that of previous decades. In the center of learning process nowadays is the student.

He interacts with the teacher in various forms that often appear inefficient and cause problems. Relations between them are influenced by various factors like: teacher’s personality traits, his experience, and physical and social environment of classes. Exploration of this diverse environment, typical forms of interaction between teacher-student, and an analysis of non-productive forms of this interaction and the consequences that it causes will be the main topics of my paper. Some unfavorable situations for the teaching process will be shown.

This paper is based on the study of relevant literature and a survey held in certain secondary schools “Dhaskal Todri” “Qamil Guranjaku” “Fiqiri Balteza” “Mollas” “9 vjeçare 2 Cerrik” in Elbasan, in the framework of a project conducted by the UNICEF and IDRA.

Keywords: interaction, teaching, teacher, student, social environment
Democratic Development and the Challenges of Education

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Development of the last decades in the fields of sociology in the developed country tell us that democratic development is closely connected to social capital, the crucial element of which is social trust. Social trust is a condition for a modern society and for an open society; it is a condition for an inclusive society, for the growth of investment, it is a precondition for increase of the feeling of happiness and well being. Many studies written worldwide regarding social trust at international, European, and even regional levels, have been recently concluded in Albania. One of the most interesting studies is that of Rothstein that categorizes the European and world societies based on the trust index. The fact that Albania is a part of south Europe, standing in between boundaries of civilizations, beliefs and political geography, seems to explain the relatively high level of distrust.

As schools in the twentieth century became an increasingly core societal institution, sociologists have directed continuous, concerted effort toward understanding both their structure and their effects on individuals. Over the past century, sociologists who developed the theoretical framework for the discipline as a whole (e.g., Emile Durkheim, Max Weber, Talcott Parsons, Pierre Bourdieu, James Coleman and John Meyer), also directly focused and wrote on the role of education in society.

The functionalist theory (Durkheim) focuses on the ways that universal education serves the needs of society. Functionalists first see education in its manifest role: conveying basic knowledge and skills to the next generation identifying the latent role of education as one of socializing people into society’s mainstream. Functionalists point to other latent roles of education such as transmission of core values and social control. The most important value permeating the American classroom is individualism—the ideology that advocates the liberty rights, or independent action, of the individual. American students learn early, unlike their Japanese or Chinese counterparts, that society seeks out and reveres the best individual, whether that person achieves the best score on a test or the most points on the basketball court. Even collaborative activities focus on the leader, and team sports single out the one most valuable player of the year. The carefully constructed curriculum helps students develop their identities and self-esteem. Conversely, Japanese students, in a culture that values community in place of individuality, learn to be ashamed if someone singles them out, and learn social esteem—how to bring honor to the group, rather than to themselves. Going to school in a capitalist nation, American students also quickly learn the importance of competition, through both competitive learning games in the classroom, and through activities and athletics outside the classroom. Another benefit that functionalists see in education is sorting—separating students on the basis of merit. Society’s needs demand that the most capable people get channeled into the most important occupations. Schools identify the most capable students early. Those who score highest on classroom and standardized tests enter accelerated programs and college-preparation courses. Sociologists Talcott Parsons, Kingsley Davis, and Wilbert Moore referred to this as social placement. They saw this process as a beneficial function in society. After sorting has taken place, the next function of education, networking (making
interpersonal connections), is inevitable. This networking may become professional or remain personal. The most significant role of education in this regard is matchmaking. Functionalists point to the ironic dual role of education in both preserving and changing culture. Therefore, while the primary role of education is to preserve and pass on knowledge and skills, education is also in the business of transforming them.

*Keywords:* sociology of education, social capital, democratic development, values.

N° AIS Vlora 2012-3503

The necessity for changing the parameters on the commensurability of teachers work results

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The teaching professing is facing various challenges. Professional responsibilities that characterized the status of this profession long ago are altering day by day. Nowadays, its individual performance constitutes an institutional responsibility. There are many factors which interfere in a range from the macro values implementation procedure to the micro processes of daily activities.

Additionally, the curriculum content, work’s assessment, teaching and learning methods, as well as school and class management are subject to examination by and decision-making of an increasingly number of actors, not only classroom teachers. These social changes have an influence on the way teachers cooperate with parents and students. On the other hand, schools incur their cost and the investments made are public. Consequently, the society is fully entitled to require verifying the outcomes of these investments, to know the level of achievements and adjudicate on the quality of learning developed therein. An undemanding solution is the implementation of business assessment technologies and systems within schooling systems, while importing at the same time, values, meanings, priorities, beliefs or new truths.

*Keywords:* Profession, common measuring, parameters, reference systems

N° AIS Vlora 2012-3803

Albanians as European Citizens: the European norms of citizenship
(The case of the Albanian young people that study or have studied abroad)

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Every year about 25000 Albanian students study in European and American universities. By possessing a contemporary know-how and a global way of thinking,
these students are considered to be as one of the most hopeful factors for the development of the Albanian society. Furthermore the western and European values that these students adopt during their years of study would constitute a sound basis for institutional development and integration of Albania into western and European structures.

This particular part of the Albanian society, which is an important part of the creative class mentioned by the sociologist Richard Florida, directly influences the level of the Albanian citizenship, which tends to integrate into the European citizenship. On the other hand, it is this new class, if it can be called this way that is in front of the national and European identity.

This paper aims to point out the growing importance of this group of young students, or young researchers (the core of the Albanian creative class) in the system of values of the Albanian citizenship, as a part of the European citizenship, confronting the system of norms and values which make up what we call a national identity.

**Keywords:** citizenship, Albania society and young students or researches.

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-5703**

**The importance of exploring the social vision in the interpretation of a literary work**

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The opening towards the formalistic, semiotic and structural literary theories, which were enabled by pluralism, enriched our literary studies with a missing dimension. However, the one-sided focus on “breaking down” the linguistic code, noticed in many contemporary studies, by completely skipping the social and ideological vision of a literary work, reveals the bias or deficiency of these studies. We defend the thesis that the finite instance of reality is the social aspect and not the linguistic one and that communication is a social exchange rather than a “no message code”.

Great literature is known for the important social function and when involved in a socializing process, it becomes a human circumstance. On the other hand, all realistic works prove to be in “ground zero” of literature, as it is not simply “linguistic”, for example, “Palace of Dreams”, the allegorical novel of I. Kadare, satirical novels etc.

Besides commercial laws, limited opportunities of socialization are related not only with the methods of literary criticism, but also with living matter or thematic field treated by literary works. Bringing to extreme the means and forms of alienation, many Albanian writers are abandoning social engagement as if it was something negative or archaic. Our analysis will focus on such underlying trends of criticism and literature.

**Keywords:** structuralism, linguistic code, literary criticism, literary socialization, extreme alienation in literature, writers, social engagement.
Mobbing in the Public and Non-Public Universities in Albania and its Consequences

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Mobbing is a very new concept studied in the organizations, yet it is believed to have existed long before they gave it a name. Leymann (1996) introduced it for the first time, and since then the studies over the phenomenon have expanded. The present study deals with the mobbing in the workplace, in Albania. The study aims at establishing a prevalence of this phenomenon in academia, with no distinction whether it is a public or private institution. Previous studies have stated that universities and hospitals are the main ground where mobbing especially flourishes, due to the high competition and the lack of clarifications in defining the job for the incumbents (i.e.: lecturer, doctor or nurse).

To the knowledge of the researcher there are no studies to estimate the prevalence of this phenomenon in Albania. While there are a lot of non-public universities in Albania, it was assumed that mobbing (if found to be present) would be displayed differently and affect differently the victims. Therefore this difference was investigated through a series of correlations and regressions analysis as well as through ANOVA. The physical and psychological consequences of mobbing are calculated and discussed.

Keywords: Mobbing, public or private institution.

Preschool education in societies in transition, Kosovo case

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This paper focuses on the development of preschool education in Kosovo since the 1990’s wide nowadays. Preschool education in 1990 and the entire education system
was in the stage of survival. Liberation War of 1999 led to Kosovo be opened to the world as a result have alterations after 10 years in the field of preschool education. Obviously, as a result we have changes after 2000 in the field of preschool education. With the state declaration of Kosovo, created a new reality which also sets new requirements.

As Kosovo has a relatively new tradition in the field of preschool education. This made during each stage of the developments referred to preschool education is seen as not very important part and as such, continues to be treated as a marginalized part of the education system. Known the great importance that education and early childhood education, we can say that it is not doing enough for an inclusion of children in preschool institutions. In recent decades preschool education has gone through many processes, but has not yet managed to consolidate as a single whole.

Keywords: preschool education, pre-primary education, system of education, transition.

N°AIS Vlora 2012-7203

Female education development
in Albania of years ’30 of century XX

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Declaration of indipendence and creation the first Albania state found Albanian women in a sharp back left education. This is due to the absence of the national education system.

To achieve the withdrawal of girls at school, were admitted duty femal public school establishment and development of special education program for them.

Statistical data of 1928-1929 school years, show a low attendance of girls, women and mixed scholl. This was the result of bigotry and bach left.

Problems that existed befor the national education and difficulties faced by Albania, king Zog treated in his remarks at the first meeting of parlament, after the declaration of Indipendent, expressed the determination that it woul work for the establishment of national education system and female school across the country.

He aimed to achieve this through the implementation of national reforms in the education, economic, social and legislative.

The main direction of the reform was to strengthen the national character of the Albanian school, its secularism and nationalism.

The implementation of the reform on april 1933, Parlament decided to amend sections 206, 207 in Royal Charter. In Section 206, as amended, learning and education of Albanian citizens confirmed as the exclusive right of the state. It was announced that primary education for all Albanian citizens was compulsory and free.

It opened nearly 500 courses to cmbat illiteracy and dowry Albanian women.

Keywords: Indipendence, education and women.
Critical thinking - Challenge of the future.
Psycho-pedagogical problems of building pedagogical apparatus of literary texts in high school

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Literature has a powerful impact in the social, cultural and democratic forming, in the formation of personality, the richness of spirit and his generosity in equipping with modern European values such as dialogue and tolerance, understanding and reasoned debate, select the problems that make social and educational issues for all mankind. The developing of critical thinking, in particular in literature teaching should be in the central to the requirements of today’s curricula. The developing of critical thinking, the knowledge of techniques, strategies, refresh the curriculum, the text, gives life to it, and enriches with varied activities, where collaboration and interaction, research, comparison, reflection, analysis, synthesis, interpretation, finding, the solution of concerns are the dominant activities of critical and creative thinking-adolescent students. They give students more opportunities to cooperate in various forms with each other through working in groups, or other educational activities and contemporary interactive that increase the quality of learning and introduce quality, skills, abilities and attitudes critical, creative logical argument in the analysis of the students. This paper, intended to reflect the features of redesigning the teaching of literature, pedagogical apparatus construction literary texts in order to promote critical thinking-adolescent students in upper secondary cycle.

Keywords: critical thinking, new concept of teaching literature, etc.

Diversity Multicultural Education in teaching French to the Albanian students of Pedagogy

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Nowadays, when society is becoming more and more diverse, multicultural education should be considered as an important element in teaching. The future teachers should be prepared to admit and be adopted to other cultures. Their mission should be to prepare the future generations with multicultural education. In this paper we will try to explain problems as what we mean with multicultural forms of education, what the intercultural...
communication competence elements are, etc.. To speak a foreign language means to have good knowledge of the culture of the people and country that language belongs to. We should admit, tolerate and recognize the cultural diversity and have good feelings about teaching Diversity/Multicultural Education (DME) courses and accept the challenges involved in teaching DME courses. 

**Keywords:** intercultural education, teaching, communication, culture, language.

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-11803**

**Progress of multilingualism in postwar Kosovo - challenges and opportunities**

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At a time of rapid economic and industrial development, at a time when the world is becoming smaller it is almost impossible to live in pace with these events without being able to speak at least one foreign language. Pre-war time in which Kosovo was experiencing the barbaric horrors and genocides overcame thanks to the intelligence and hard work of the Albanians, wherever they lived. From monolingual persons forced to migrate to distant sites Albanians managed to leave indelible imprints showing that they can be manual workers as well as pencil users being equal to successful German teachers or doctors, French engineers or writers, American or Italian businessmen or actors, etc., all on the basis of their talent for learning foreign languages, i.e., the language of a country they migrated to and worked. They knew how to show the world that we are ready to be integrated in a civilized society. Local schools, the aid from the European and American friends by opening of various organizations in post-war Kosovo enabling almost every second person from either community speak at least one foreign language. This article will present the challenges and opportunities of multilingualism progress in postwar Kosovo trying to draw a little bit of the reader’s attention on the importance of speaking foreign languages, as well as the devaluation of language and intellectual level caused by the use of foreign words either in TV, newspapers or radio without thinking of possible consequences. 

**Keywords:** Foreign language, exile, integration, loan, challenge etc.

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-12203**

**A Case Study Examining a Profile of Excellence in Teaching and Educational Leadership of a Teacher and School Principal in Vlora**

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What is it that makes students want to listen to certain teachers over and over again? What is it that makes them sit in respectful silence and wait in anticipation knowing
something profound is about to happen? Even in the most ordinary days, these teachers are able to engage their students with what some call charisma, magnetism, or presence. It is that something in their way of doing things and of treating people that inspires devotion to whatever they are teaching, so that whatever they are teaching becomes their students’ favourite subject. This research is designed as a biographical interpretive case study that looks into the life history, teaching practice and leadership skills of an educator in the city of Vlora, Albania, who has over 40 years of experience in teaching and educational leadership, and a long-standing and distinguished reputation among colleagues, students, and graduates for being a teacher and leader with presence. Considering that the subject is both a teacher and an educational leader, the study follows three main research threads: an analysis of teacher presence, some relevant theories of leadership presence, and the influence of the biographical background on the formation of teacher presence. The study has two main objectives: to gain an in-depth understanding of the system of principles and practices of an educator and educational leader who is perceived to have teacher presence, and to explore the influence of the subject’s biographical background on the formation of teacher presence. The findings indicate that the subject’s teaching and leadership style were based on his attitude of caring about the needs of his colleagues, students, and the directors of the schools under his supervision. The predominant theme that emerged from this study was that a teacher with presence is also a leader with presence and both attributes are achieved through attitudes that fit the Motivator profile of leadership, according to Quinn’s Competing Values Framework measurement scale. This study serves as proof that bringing people to a higher level by leading them to that higher level is truly the key to teacher presence and effective leadership, thus proving that integrating the values included in the Motivator leader’s profile is one of the most comprehensive steps to take for anyone who is passionate about teaching and wants to be effective as an educator.

Keywords: Teaching, education, motivation and leadership.

N°AIS Vlora 2012-13203/2

Instant teaching improvement strategies

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A progress of a nation is measured with a level of its development in educational system and naturally teachers are the ones that influence directly this level. Although current trends in development worldwide pushed education to a second position, the conscious of a modern society of the XXI century reopened up chances to regain education’s rightful and due status in the hierarchy of civilized society. Subsequently, with an aim to catch up with developments in contemporary education, we have delineated our
study, limiting it within margins of a motivation for teacher development especially, within Prizren region and raising the quality of teaching. Thus our study demonstrates some of these instant strategies that have a momentous effect in proving their teaching practice. These strategies are very simple to use and do not require too much recall. Professional development of teachers encompasses a number of strategies including trainings and conferences to regular in-house and inter-institutional meetings. Therefore, our study should be read in this spirit, as an exchange of good practice in contemporary experience. 

Keywords: English language teaching, advanced strategies, teaching skills.

N°AIS Vlora 2012-13303

Managing discipline in the class

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This commentary is ought to reflect in an objective way, the problems of managing discipline in the class. Nowadays it is understandable that one of the factors of achieving a successful change in the process of education, is managing discipline in the class. When we talk about the improvement of this specific work and the general conditions in school, we know that managing classes and discipline still remain landmarks and continuously research objects. Referring to the editions and monograms of different authors, and also from different sources on the internet, I tried to handle the project in an general way. The researches that have been made on this problem, have shown us that its goal is to leave into perspective some of the main problems that occur during the management of discipline in the class. The idea of this project has to do with my own impressionism and the way that this problem it’s complicated. The information that this project requires can be used in order to raise the affectivity in the field of “Managing discipline in the class”.

Keywords: Managing classes, discipline, students and teaching.

N°AIS Vlora 2012-13603

The paradigm of kosovar education and current challenges

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This analysis aims to detect the possible causes and the consequences that await Kosovar education in transition. Analysis does not pretend to draw: tables, figures, exact or approximate data, as well as other social references of course this analysis will enrich and make it complete, but it aims to present problems in education in Kosovo in the process of transition, to summarize roughly the same time highlight the risk posed when as a very important catalyst, starts overly politicized society. Writing consists of several significant issues which being put on public discussion in a way intends to exert influence, not only academic influence but to take appropriate and necessary steps in
order to proceed in accordance with the developments and other global processes. The author estimates that higher education in Kosovo as a result of excessive politicization, is in a deep crisis, where without a broad social and loyal competition between public and private sector can not create new alternative paradigm which would be in conflict with the terms and conditions of new circumstances. The author also believes that only a comprehensive discourse: sociological, pedagogical, social policy obviously can be very sure flexible to change the situation in Kosovo.

Keywords: the Bologna Declaration, politicization, Ideological state “brain drain”, globalism.

N°AIS Vlora 2012-14003/2

Educational Development in Elbasan, in the years 1909-1910

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This paper tends to reflect objectively the main problems in the context of educational and cultural development of Albania in the years 1909-1910. In this context, one of the most important educational events of this period was the opening of the Normal School in Elbasan. Precisely such scale events remain points of reference and the subject of ongoing study and research. Are the events that make up the works, which dignitaries and prominent figures have left of our national and local cultural heritage. Seen in this context, referring to the time documentation, archival resources, local periodicals, publications and monographs domestic and foreign authors, we are trying to address in a comprehensive plan dimensions of the event nationwide and also broad basis contribution of intellectuals and people of Elbasan. Elbasan is highlighted in the course of history, education and national culture with many events, figures and personalities. Therefore, at the end of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century is the protagonist in many of them. Events like “Elbasan Congress” or normal opening, brought national weight value in the field of culture.

Keywords: Normal School, the Congress of Manchester, Club “Union”, “Woodlands”.

N°AIS Vlora 2012-14403

Extracurricular and cross-curricula treated in a global point of view and its expectancies

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The evaluation of extracurricular activities will be the aim of this topic, where student’s profits and teachers academic progress by being part of these activities will be
revaluated. There will also be same changes of the previous curricula. Throughout this topic we aim to increase the teacher's responsibility toward free curricula as well as the creativity and inter subject connection which leads teachers in a successful collaboration. Extracurricular objectives are objectives fulfilled out of the curricula process reflected through subjects to complete the aims of another education which leads in the fulfillment of the curricula in general. So these objectives are transmitted through activities which have nothing in common with certain school subjects but they can quite well combine with them and serve them. This will make students to better obtain and be able with the issues that the activity treats.

The curricular activities in these cases are considered as a part of the teacher’s academic freedom. There are no mark evaluations for the student’s results in these activities. This means that this is the only case when the students are not under the mark evaluation pressure. The formulation of cross and extracurricular objectives is a teachers duty. The importance of these objectives is not just the fact that they make the student familiar with a knowledge system and expression that no other academic subject can offer but they also give students the right expressions to manage their relationship in groups and other social institutions.

Keywords: curricula, cross curricula, extracurricular activities, subject integrity

N°AIS Vlora 2012-15203/2

Language development in 100 years of Albanian state
with a special emphasis in Kosovo

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Through this abstract we will reflect the purpose of our work and presentation on linguistic movements within the geographical borders of Kosovo in the period of one hundred years of the Albanian state, from what in linguistics are called socialite towards creating a common linguistic code, as is the standard Albanian language.

We will present our thoughts on linguistic impacts on territory of Kosovo, for example: Drenica area on Llapusha’s area, Rahovec area on Llapusha’s area and vice versa, which will also be presented graphically through maps and graphs reflecting the sociolinguistic factors that are conditions on linguistic development. In this project we will present electronic linguistic data, ethnographic and demographic schooling and education, the exchange of information between the regions of Kosovo and elsewhere around the space speaking.

And at the end of the project will draw conclusions on the direction of where is Albanian language going, as the language of the entire nation. Albanian people deserve and should have one state, one nation, one flag and one language.

Keywords: Language, regions of Kosovo and linguistic development.
Management of Higher Education in the Republic of Kosovo and the managers perspective at the University sector

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This paper brings into focus one of the challenges of this decade in higher education worldwide. Once you have overcome the challenges of the number of students, expanding, as it will work intensely for standardization of quality, as the challenges of information technology and innovation has stuck universities; need to manage and all this, and human resources have become increasingly necessary more sensitive and link many of the results of higher education institutions. As stated above, the higher education institutions in the Republic of Kosovo, a country that is going through a long and difficult process of social transformations from one system to another, not only no exception, but the managerial challenges serious proportions. Creating an education system with managerial competence, great action and decision probably reflects not only the individual, but the entire society. This paper will argue that this sector managers are a reflection of the programs and systems of higher education and the standard of the latter is a guarantee for creating profile modern managers. In the kosovar context, this task is possible only if the higher education appropriately transformed and becomes a segment that creates the appropriate managers to operate successfully in the current business environment of education (education).

Keywords: Higher education, management, society, educational programs, technology.

ALBANIAN variety of alphabets on Arberesh writers of XVII-XVIII CENTURY

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Albanian ABC history is a long and complex history. Land divisions of South-North (with their different culture provinces) have played an important role. Religious groups
- Catholic, Muslim and Orthodox have been a distinguishing factor. But the political interests of foreign powers have added to this story and features a rare complication XVII -th- XIX-th centuries initiatives are characterized by the Arberesh authors like Giuseppe Serembe (poetry), Antonio Santorin (Ermira), Zef Schiro (The alien dust), Chet Nicolo de Rada, Jul Variboba, who not only helped in improving the orthography, but also in their contribution to improving her language. Arbëresh small world is one of the most important cultural recovery of those years in Albania. According to Shaban Demiraj, were exactly the nineteenth century Arbëresh that created neo-logies in Albanian. Features of their language are loans of two types: a) loans that the nation has benefited over the years; b) loans obtained from other foreign languages. Their speech, in general has features of southern dialect, very old (archaic). Their written language has encountered a number of difficulties in orthography, as a matter of fact Albanian is presented as a language with many hues sounds, therefore in their works are used the Greek and Latin alphabet. The language of these writers is characterized by several elements: 1. Using the /ë/ without stressing the central end of the word as well as in the middle of the word; 2. These writers, use the vowel /i/ vowel instead of /y/; 3. Almost all the use the phrase ua, only in Serembe Santorin we find the use of uo; 4. Using the double vowel etc.

Keywords: alphabet, arbëreshe, sound, linguistics studies, orthography.

Quality in higher education as a necessity and a challenge because of the great increase of the number of students in the higher education

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In this paper I will initially present the evolution over the years of reforms in higher education, public sector, and private. We conclude positive developments in both sectors, especially regarding the freedom of choosing the right field of study, by anyone and at any time. A considerable place in this paper, will take the analysis and presentation of statistical data, published over the years, regarding the great increase of the number of students. This phenomenon, which determines the positive development in the quantitative aspect, requires special attention and dedication in the qualitative aspect, as a growing demand to the increase market demands. Identifying weak points of the great increase of the number of students and actors that may affect the qualitative development, which not infrequently must be combined in the daily practice; it will be the continuation of the work. The promotion of the state policies would be an important resource for enhancing quality in higher education. As such, we would list all policies that cover the following reforms in the legal framework, in terms of academic freedom and orientation of the preparation of programs of study and contemporary texts, adapted to the new conditions of development of the country. Giving importance to development research, which should include students besides the academic staff and this, should be
accompanied with financial supporting policies in both sectors. The active role of the academic staff, as a bridge between theoretical and practical cases (support for carrying out educational and research practices), is a key of success in every step for the students and the ever increasing quality and expanding of the higher education system. Looking for a model, I will close the paper with recommendations for the continuation of reforms to enhance the quality of higher education due to the great increase of the number of students, which is a positive phenomenon for a growing society eager for knowledge, as a challenge to European integration.

**Keywords:** Quality in Higher Education, great increase of the number of students, reform, the quantitative and qualitative aspect

**N°AIS Vlora 2012-19603**

The use of multimedia in the learning of the foreign language

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This article treats some theoretical issues about the advantages of using multimedia in the learning of the foreign language. The school system is in front of a society that develops very quickly and this is why it should adapt with the great changes caused by the new technology, in every life sector. In this context, school should get acquainted with and experiment new teaching methods in order to be in coherence with the development of technology and to give effective results while transmitting culture.

The objective of this article is to treat and analyze some foreign language teaching strategies, based on the use of new technologies. The use of multimedia in language teaching makes it possible for the work of the teacher to be more stimulating and more understandable for the pupil. On the other hand, these methods assist the pupil to be actively involved in the learning process, stimulating his curiosity, the motivation to learn and his creativity. As a conclusion we can say that the use of multimedia in the learning of the foreign language changes both the teacher’s profile an that of the pupil.

**Keywords:** multimedia, teaching strategies, the new technologies, foreign language

**N°AIS Vlora 2012-24303**

Psychological components that constitute the talent in literature

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Psychological components that make up the talent in literature are:

A very sharp and great capability of viewing, learning, and wide interests, the ardent passion for writing, fantasy (special mental construction that comes naturally from the world of the unconscious and of individual consciousness), inspiration (the indication of the enthusiasm proved in the life as a result of accumulation and sufficient processing
made about personal experiences), feelings (feelings of great creators that resemble the volcano) artistic thinking (the creator is guided in his creations from a certain intuitive content), meditation - the distinguishing features of the creator - lat. Meditatio = meditation. Work and only work is the key to success. 1% talent, 99% work. With new talents should be worked on a scientific and educational work with a system of staggered and individual tasks. Literature teacher is the next writer’s first companion. Working with students in the school goes through four stages. The first stage, that of discovering talent. For this it is necessary:

- Recognition of the psychological nature of skills (dispositions and skills, high general intellectual skills, high creative skills, high special skills in literature, talent in the literary creativity for the theater, film, music and visual arts).
- Collaborating with parents to identify, to recognize their temperament (Gifted children are more emotionally balanced, less aggressive).

The second stage, that of the study of personality, which takes part the psychologist, teacher, doctor, social worker, specialized experts in linguistic and artistic problems. Third stage, that of observation and pedagogical action (pedagogic interpretation of the conclusions drawn for the smart children to find pedagogical and didactic-methodical modalities for their intensive development). The teacher should know and be trained to use tests of general intelligence, special skills, creative skills, to be able to assess students’ artistic products from the artistic creations, scientific or research efforts, to be able to communicate with talented students. Fourth stage, that of development and affirmation of talents. Teacher who works with talents should be creative, where the knowledge given to students should not be ready, but be transmitted in a way that they can work themselves, observe themselves, seek to find their own knowledge. For the teacher is not enough to have only the desire, but also passion, is not enough to dream about something, but the teacher should be willing to do what is necessary to achieve his purpose. You can not light the creative fire in the soul of the child without being such yourself. The one who is not the torch itself, can’t make the others such.

**Keywords:** observation, learning, wide interests, imagination and meditation, feelings and artistic thinking.

N°AIS Vlora 2012-24803/2

**Teachers as architects of democratic development and the world of tomorrow**

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The evolution of the world and its problems require new concepts and reflections on the school. In this context, the formation of teachers required to constantly re-evaluated
and re-dimensioned, including all stakeholders. This presentation focused on the HRE in school gives some visions, opens several perspectives, aims to promote the power of reflection, and gives some suggestions, some track action of several possible solutions to social problems. Teachers and psychologists, given the challenges of school missions, the day issues such as peace, environmental protection, drugs, sex education, global development, crisis, poverty, inequality, conflict management, the fight against violence, relationships with parents, cultural diversity, will need to contribute to the solution and improvement of the situation, becoming promoters of democratic development and the world of tomorrow. In this paper will give a brief analysis to identify how much and how to prepare our teachers. Relational contexts at school where recognized and respected human rights can be both source of influences and regulatory behavior academic performance and social behavior of students. We can reasonably consider them as action gears favoring the success of all students. The acceptance of this conclusion becomes a challenge in itself for the education stakeholders. Finding an efficient way to push this gear to modify such infinite educational behaviors that define the context of learning is another formidable challenge. Suggestions presented in the paper can serve as a stimulus for debate on essential parameters of the education and the tools to ensure a desirable future, as an incentive for identifying problems and seeking appropriate solutions. Humanity can hope for a solution to his problems just by turning its attention and energies to the discovery of the child and great potential development of the human personality. In this way we put all children at the center of society and help them to become transformative elements into a human world in harmony and peace. It belongs to everyone, especially teachers, to become part of a social movements such great importance.

**Keywords:** Teacher, development and education.

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**NºAIS Vlora 2012-26003**

**Efforts of government of Vlora for national education**

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The efforts for national education began with most intensity since the victory of xhonturk revolution in 1908 in which albanians participated and contributed. After this event til the independence of 1912, many big event happened with regard to the language and national culture issue beginning with Congress of Manastir, Elbasan and Dibra. During this phase of national rebirth many efforts were made by patriotic societies regarding the opening of the schools in Albanian language and publishing in Albanian language. The language and the school issue was gradually getting into legal channels despite the burdens that xhonturks were putting after coming in the power.

The Independence of Albania made a significant turn in the history of Albanian people. A new era began even for the development of the national education and culture. Apart from the major problems that government of Vlora faced such as putting its authority in all the nation area, international recognition and economic development, education was another important problem. This was reflected in the participation of
This paper will concentrate on the originality of Vloras war (1920), that is a symbol even nowadays. This war is a concrete example of a war that a small country can lead and win in order to regain freedom, identity and integrity of the country. In this material the war of Vlora of the 1920ies, will be treated as an integral part of the history of the Albanian nation because it led to the liberation of the important province of Vlora and therefore did not allow the fragmentation and it preserved the Albanian integrity as irreplaceable. We will further treat the military aspect as well as the martial art by defining and affirming a new experience, by specifying that it has entered into the Albanian History and occupies a place of honor in 100 years of the Albanian state.

**Keywords:** Integrity, military organization, “school war”, “graduated promoted”, fortifications, etc

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**NºAIS Vlora 2012-26803/2**

**Albanian education challenges in Kosovo with special overview of the literature textbooks**

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“… to disappear the fog of the blind darkness, to win the light of the century where we are …”

Education develops, decorates and ennobles the spirit of the human. It can be in a function as a servant but also as their king. In our time, education often was a sacrifice
of the time and it has gone through the people. After the World War II, Kosovo and other parts of it were left under the jurisdiction of Serbia, Macedonia and Montenegro. Two decades of the communist rule in Kosovo have been very difficult. Serbians and Montenegrins led the state security that made Albanians to remain as second hand citizens. This research is important to specify how the ongoing has oversight influenced the education struggles for the education of the younger generation, efforts to open Albanian schools, success and failures in this mission.

Among others will reflect the influence of the ideology at all levels of education and as a result the impact that it had on the formation of the younger generation because they are precisely those who managed “to free” from the time which belonged to those who “were imprisoned “by the people who considered that they could led the time.

**Keywords:** education, textbooks, violence, sacrifice, cooperation

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**NoAIS Vlora 2012-27403**

**Development of education in the year’s 20 - 30 XX centuries**

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In this thesis I will present situation and development of education in the year’s 20 - 30 XX centuries. My thesis consists of 4 issues. The first issue “Education” in which I discuss the performance of patriots and Albanian intellectuals to advance the development of education and the opening of many schools that were centers of education. The second issue “Outstanding figures” in which I briefly prominent figures which gave help in developing education. The third issue “Philological Sciences”, in which I discuss the development of philological sciences and figures that assist in this development. Fourth issue “Historiography”, in which I give a picture of historical publications and first historians of this period. The conclusions in which I summarize all the material.  
**Keywords:** education, philological sciences, historiography.

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**NoAIS Vlora 2012-29003/2**

**Why students prefer to continue their studies in public institutions than in private?**

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The methodology used is based on the quantitative method (survey), randomly selected a sample of 1500 students in five public universities of Tirana, Durres, Shkoder,
Elbasan and Vlora. According to INSTAT, though the academic year 2010-2011 the number of Private Higher Education Institutions has gone 31 versus 11 public ones, in public institutions studying 107,523 and in private institutions 27,354 students. Many private universities have been working intensively to bring positive innovation and quality in the area of higher education, offering modern and contemporary infrastructure and skilled staff, but it appears clearly that Albanian students prefer to attend a public university. Based on this fact, it is raised the hypotheses: Are economic conditions that influence students to choose public universities or reliability that a state university degree obtained is more secure and a better opportunity to secure a job? Or maybe even geographical distribution of HEIs (higher concentration in Tirana) is another influence? Precisely the aim of this paper is to answer the hypotheses raised in connection with these preferences. 

**Keywords**: Students, private and public institutions.

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-31203**

**The role of teachers in promoting children’s creative skills**

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The time that a child spends in school is one of the most important periods in his life and in his parents’ life, because they learn quickly and little by little start to walk in their footsteps. Given that all children develop at different stages, teachers should involve them in teaching and educational activities that encourage curiosity and creative abilities. But this requires that things be done “together”, for example teachers and children to work together constantly. We should never forget that the more time we spend with children, the more we will be successful with them, and the more it will help to strengthen their creative skills. Despite philosophies, ideologies or models of education, one of the most important factors remains the teacher, his level of teaching and communication. For the completion of this study it will be used basic research methods in social sciences, such as surveys, interviews, observation of the phenomena involved in the project areas, case study, etc.  

**Keywords**: teacher; school; students; creative skills

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-31403**

**Factors affecting the quality of students in pre-university schools in Kosovo**

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Management and quality of school have become a priority in education policy agenda, this affecting the motivation and capabilities of school principals that play a key role in
improving quality outcomes in schools.

While the EU’s request to adapt their education systems to the needs of modern society and of the directors / managers expect schools to improve the quality of students. Many countries have moved towards decentralization, making independent schools in their decisions and more accountable for the results.

This paper first presents an empirical analysis of the effects on student achievement principle in some public schools in Kosovo, where the data were obtained from the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology in Kosovo.

The specific objectives of this scientific paper are:

1. Management and quality status in some undergraduate schools in Kosovo
2. Management effectiveness evaluation and implementation of public pre schools in Kosovo.
3. Identification of factors that promote successful implementation and difficulties in learning

**Keywords:** Students, pre-university schools, Kosovo.

N°AIS Vlora 2012-32203

**Reduction of prejudice in education settings, precondition in achieving the inclusive education for children with disabilities**

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UN Convention of People with Disabilities, based on its key principles of the respect for inherent dignity, reduction of discrimination and social inclusion, aims to establish institutional and social circumstances that hereafter evade unfair and unnecessary discrimination on the bases of disability, so as to provide to people (including children) with disabilities the opportunity to compete on equal bases in education and society, hence to reduce the governmental cost of their dependency and non-productivity in the future.

Notwithstanding from the last decade’s qualitative advancement of the education system, studies, observations, media monitoring and consultations with children (including those with disability), with parents and teachers in mainstream settings, it is evident that discrimination and prejudice towards children with disability is present in our education system. This article intends to highlight who are the main actors that carry forward prejudice, along with the factors that produce their discriminative attitudes. The article reflects the variety of forms how prejudice is exhibited towards children with disability in mainstream education settings, which intentionally or not, produce discrimination often accepted and justified, as a consequence of the wide extension of prejudice from school to the entire Albanian society. Role of adults in civic education of children, being those parents or teachers, role of media in modelling positive examples to be followed, flanking with the pressure of people with disability themselves to transform the society, from a prejudging and discriminative one towards a society where social inclusion is a reality, are objects of discussion and of drawing conclusions in this article.

By concluding it is important to highlight that school is the institution which
carries forward the prime and basic role in transforming our society, from one hampered with prejudice and discrimination to a healthy environment where any individual feels welcomed and is praised for personal contributions.

**Keywords:** prejudice, discrimination, disability, education system

N°AIS Vlora 2012-33503/2

**A New Organization of Schools - Based on ICT**

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As an organization the schools need to change focus and develop into a skills- and competence-based environment. At the same time both teachers and the school as such are met with demands of increased professionalism, internationalization, etc. The task of the school is to provide students with an opportunity to develop the skills necessary to become independent and active citizens in the network society. This requires rethinking the structure of the school, rethinking the organization of learning and the content of the learning process as well as the roles of teachers and students. The content and concepts of the school subjects are developed in the light of information technology and globalization. This work propose some visions for your school regarding the initiatives that are needed to disseminate the evaluation culture both with regard to tools and improvement of the colleagues’ qualifications.

**Keywords:** School organization, ICT, Portfolio, Logbook, Teaching
Social and political emancipation of the Albanian woman in 100 years of independence

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The weight of tradition and common law for centuries, have taken the Albanian women every opportunity to participate in social and political life. For this reason this paper will analyze the concepts of emancipation and autonomy of the Albanian women during the independence, and will examine the aspects of decision-making in order to assess why equal participation of women and men in decision-making continues to be a critical issue.

In this paper, we will examine also all the steps of the growth of Albanian society from World War to the present day, that has been significant development of women’s participation in social, politic, economic and professional life and we will try to analyze the factor of women scarcity in society and politics, that is a symptom of a defeat for democracy itself, and leaves open the question of the balance of representation and realization of genuine democracy.

Keywords: Women, independence and emancipation.
The Social Impact of Judicial Decisions

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This article analyses the legislation that regulates the judiciary and the practice of the Albanian courts regarding the social impact that the judicial decisions (should) have. It does so through a three-dimensional approach. First, it introduces the sociological and philosophical schools that strongly argue for a judiciary focused on the social impact of the decision rather than the strict implementation of the law. Secondly, it analyses the Albanian constitutional provisions and the Legislation on the Judicial System in the country, regarding the nature of the decisions and the competence it allocates to the judges to take in consideration the social impact/social justice. Thirdly, it takes an empirical approach, analyzing the practice of the courts. It refers mainly to the cases of high impact for the Albanian society, as well as to the practice of the Constitutional Court regarding the social justices and the social impact of the judicial decisions.

Through this three dimensional approach, the article finds that both the legislation, the legal education and the practice are going towards the requirement of a mechanical judge that strictly implements the law (at least formally), without taking in due consideration the social impact of such implementation; which in turn, is creating in the society a feeling that social justice is not any more a valid criteria for the decision making, and the very spirit of the justice enshrined in the preamble of the Constitution has a mere declarative nature.

Keywords: legal social studies, philosophy of law, judiciary, decision, social impact.

Economic Rights and Freedoms

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The economic rights and freedoms belong to a newer generation of rights promoted in the XIX century as a result of the state’s economic and social function. Main promoter of these rights were the 1919th V armait Constitution, the 1946th Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 1956th International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Though, older sets of rights can be found among them. Property right can be found in the Bible and ancient Rome.

The right to work and collective organization of unions and strike are among the main rights of economic nature. As stated in Article 6 of the ICESCR, States Parties of the Covenant recognize the right to work, which includes the right of everyone to the opportunity to gain his living by work which he freely chooses or accepts and to take appropriate steps to safeguard this right. Article 17 of UDHR states that everyone has
the right to own property alone as well as in association with others and that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of it.

Everyone, as member of society has the right to social security and fundamental economic rights. Everyone has the right to earn the means of living by lawful work that he has chosen or accepted, to favorable and decent working conditions and to the social protection of work. Everyone has the right to unite freely in labor organizations for the defense of their work interests. The Employer has the right to a fair and proper compensation, in order to ensure to himself and his family a life in the human dignity standards and when necessary, to be assisted by other means of social protection. Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay. In the national level, the 1998th Albanian Constitution in its fourth part describes the economic, social and cultural rights and freedoms.

**Keywords:** economic rights, constitution, international laws.

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**NºAIS Vlora 2012-4204**

Albania and East Europe: Communist’s heritage, Common facts and distinctions of political /cultural models

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For the last 100 years as a state, Albania and other Eastern European countries, have been through the same political phase: the communist system and after the nineties, the implementation of democracy. Analyzing the main features of the communist system in the whole Eastern Europe and the performance of the Albanian case. The focus of this topic is to establish the common factors that have influenced in the communist heritance, differences and their reflection in the transition phase.

The main idea is to confront the historic influencing factors, political models in the communist system, the effect of the political elite had in the ex communist countries, the role of the dissidence and the religious community, the role of the private economy and the western influence on the whole phase of the regime with one political party. Also this case takes into consideration the process of the political transformation during the years 1989-1990, distinctions and common features, the way that Albania and other former communist countries behave with the past, its influence in the political and social life, also in the process of euroatlantic integration.

Part of this topic will be political comparisons, in the governing systems, in the application of the representative democracy and in the direct democracy, in the valuation of the international reports of transition and on the political and civil liberties in Albania and other countries of the region, as well as the reflection of the progress reports from the EU in the cases that are related with the past and the future challenges. Part of this case will be also the professional publications of Albanian and foreign authors, done for this case, also reflecting the research made on the field of electoral system, governing systems and party systems in Albania and other former communist countries.
The value of this case is to analyse the problems Albania has had during 100 years as a state in relation with neighboring countries and other countries in the region, especially with countries that have been through the same stage as Albania for more than half a century. 

**Keywords:** communist heritage, culture, Albanian case.

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-5104**

**Albanian criminal legislation in 100 years of independence**

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The legal system in general and criminal justice in particular are the main pillar of democracy and rule of law in Albania. Since the creation of the Albanian independent state (28 November 1912) until today, criminal justice has played and plays a key role in the protection of society, human rights and freedoms from crime.

The forecast of an appropriate and effective legislation is first step in the war against crime and other organized forms of it. It’s for sure that Albania has much to do in the war against crime, but this war has reflected the nuances of social system, political awareness, but also social issues referring to time.

Globalization of crime and the explosion of international criminal phenomena bring a normative strain that aims to harmonize criminal legislation in Western countries with and to make more flexible mechanisms against crime. 

**Keywords:** criminal, legislation, judicial, integration, independence.

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-5304**

**Legal treatment of two different legal systems, Common law and Civil law**

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The right is a set of norms that regulate social life in a certain place and that are characterized by the existence of sanctions to guarantee their implementation. Every right as a phenomenon of social life has in itself a system because in the right are always expressed the laws of social life. Legal systems of the various states of a socio-economic formation have in common not only a great modality, but also main content, main institutions; however, it is inevitable not to talk for diversity between them, for particular features which contribute to the legal style of all legal groups in legal systems.
Every legal system has its vocabulary, which is used to express its concepts, has its own rules through which makes the interpretation of the law and all these are deterministic in the way the law is applied in a society. The characteristics and definitions of jurisdictions and legal systems have become the subject of a great and interesting debate. This happens because the European Union has managed to establish many legal systems under a single legislature which has adopted laws and guidelines that have priority over national laws. The European Union is a mixed jurisdiction or is becoming such due to increasing disagreement within this Union, between the two major legal traditions of the continent.

**Keywords:** legal systems, common law, civil law, institute

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**N AIS 2012-5404**

**New public Management (NPM) Reform in Albania:**

**A Country experience**

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NPM reforms become one of the most popular techniques for increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of governance in a modern society. Albania is one of those countries that is trying to adopt and implement NPM paradigm. However, the trajectory of Albanian implementation is very different from other countries for many reasons. By providing and analysing many primary sources like: governmental papers, governmental programs, many international data, several international reports from international institutions and Albanian facts, we can understand Albanian differences and problems toward successful implementation of NPM reforms. Communist legacy and ‘old’ political elite mind-set still have a strong grip in political life and still continue to shape the future.

There is a disproportion between political rhetoric for implementation of these reforms and their development in governance. (i) Corruption and privatization, (ii) high politicization and political patronage, (iii) problems of institutions and legal framework, (iv) low trained and skilled administration and (v) historical legacy and ethos, are some of the obstacles that create that disproportion (between commitment and achievement) and the delay of NPM successful implementation. Albania is trapped in a ‘vicious circle’, where technical issues and behaviour of political elite continuously affect each-other, unfortunately in a negative way.

On the other hand, civil society or other non-political actors (which in NPM paradigm are the most important element) are very weak and detached from governance matters. In Albania there is a lack of pressure from ‘bottom-up’ and Albanian civil society is still not aware of its importance in a paradigm that wants to decrease the power of the centre. The importance of this dissertation is to show Albanian trajectory of reforms, what makes it different from other countries and how Albania has coped/is dealing with NPM reforms.

**Keywords:** management, reform and governance.
Access to the justice for juveniles in conflict with the law. Achievements and challenges of the Albanian legislation

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The issue of treatment of juveniles in conflict with the law is one of the most sensitive issues, which affects the whole society. A friendly justice for children is today one of the European challenges, and thus can not constitute an objective to be realized in our country. So in this way, the legal aid provided for children who are in conflict with the law, have a special importance. The best interest of the child is the guiding principle, which must be respected and taken into account. Courts must be open and accessible, as otherwise psychological barriers may arise from litigation unknown and unreachable. The legal protection of the children’s right, is a key priority in Albania. So in this article, we will analyze the national legislation, the new developments for guaranteeing free legal aid for children in conflict with the law, by comparing our reality with the European recommendations for a friendly justice for children. So by the approach of the national legislation with the EU, we will analyze the challenges of Albania to implement effectively the legal protection of child’s rights.

Keywords: Legal aid, Juvenile justice.

The impact of zogist politic on development of Albanian legislation

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This study is the result of a research on Italy’s continued influence on Albanian Legislation. The main purpose of this work is to present a brief overview of the development of the Albanian Legislation from 1928 until the end of the World War II. The Zog Kingdom was based on a detailed reform program to make Albania a European Country. Essential step in the legislative policy of the Zog Kingdom was the creation of codes. Legislators, in the period 1929-1932, were appointed to draft Civil Code, Penal Code and the Commercial Code inspired by Italian and French Codes. The publication in 1929 of the Civil Code, known as the Zog Code, has similarities with many other codes of countries of that time. In the work that follows we will treat legislative reforms introduced by Ahmet Zog and how they have influenced in the Albanian legal tradition. A legal tradition connected with the history of Albania, the
Albanian identity and being proud of its origins and history. Legal traditions of the Albanian people are preserved not only because of the loyalty to the Albanian tradition but also from their conception.

**Keywords:** codification, reform, order, legal tradition, influence.

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-8904**

**The meaning of anomie in a social and historical context**

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In the last decades, the notion of anomie has been frequently used in the realm of social and judicial sciences, although the roots of this word run much deeper, almost twenty five centuries ago when it was used for the first time. For some authors, anomie is the lack of the laws in a society; for some anomie is the absence of the human goals; for some anomie describes the lack of the balance between cultural goals and institutional means; for some anomie is a crises in the individual or in the institutional level; for some others anomie constitutes a psychological condition in which the individual is alienated. The goal of this paper is to realize an analytical and synthetic study of the notion of anomie. How did the Greek antiquity view the anomie? How was the anomie described in the biblical literature? A theoretical and historical approach will be the background on which some of these questions will be answered.

**Keywords:** anomie, anomia, anomi and nomos.

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-9804**

**The United States Foreign Policy and Human Rights issues**

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Colin Powell argued in August 1995 that “America has been created by divine providence to lead the world.” Some scholars agree with such a statement but others argue that the U.S. foreign policy not only contradicts such ideology by abusing the principal rights of human beings but also by supporting authoritarian governments and violators of human rights.

The purpose of this paper is to evaluate the U.S. foreign policy and Human rights issues. It focuses on: the relation between U.S. foreign policy and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the military interventions, economic sanctions, national security, national interest, domestic factors, and evaluate the U.S. Presidents’ policies on human rights from 1977 – 2012. Human Rights is a political debate but the contradictions of U.S. policy and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, according to many scholars, analysts, and critics such as Noam Chomsky, are very obvious. This paper aims
to have a closer look at the Declaration and the different facts and opinions concerning the U.S. policy and Human Rights issues.

*Keywords:* Declaration, Rights, Politics, Sanctions, Violations, Intervention

**N°AIS Vlora 2012-11004**

**Thesis for a sociology diplomacy**

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Contemporary system of sociological thinking lacks the new trend in special sociology - Sociology of Diplomacy. It is currently treated in the context of political sociology and has not yet been the subject of a special scientific research. The aim of this paper is precisely to initiate the establishment of the new discipline of sociology – the sociology of diplomacy.

Through diplomacy a unique system of communication and action has been created, allowing states to protect their interests in a competitive interstate and international environment. Diplomatic action goal is to maximize the benefit to the interest of the state, nation or society. However, to maximize the benefit is not an end in itself. It carried out in rational basis: by taking into account the interests of another state and respect of international norms. Only through this principles, preservation of peace, its realization (in the event that a conflict has erupted) or avoidance of war, is possible.

Establishment of a sociology of diplomacy is of particular interest to social sciences as independant discipline. This may occur through a more detailed scientific research of diplomacy at the sociological level. To achieve such a goal, necessary scientific research procedures, theoretical and empirical, that are based on the descriptive methods, understanding and sociological explanation of the phenomenon of diplomacy.

Development of a particular discipline of sociology, which is focused on diplomacy, can be based on the following prerequisites: the need for a further expansion of sociology and its disciplines on certain social phenomena such as diplomacy; diplomatic recognition as a scientific research object and the elimination of prejudices; the importance and impact the institution of diplomacy has on nations, states and societies; growing trend of establishment of the international governmental organizations; and encouragmnet of etsablishment of the an analytical school for diplomacy as phenomenon and institution.

How do we define the sociology of diplomacy?

A simplified answers could be that sociology of diplomacy is a special discipline of sociology, which studies social interaction (eg, actors, structures, processes, systems) in the field of diplomacy. Social interaction in diplomacy is conducted between state actors, coded according to international rules, customs and principles. So, the sociology of diplomacy is focused primarily on studying the field of diplomacy, relations between states and international organizations functioning. It entails both theoretical and empirical dimension. Sociology of diplomacy is pretty close to the discipline of
political sociology. Political sociology deals with analysis social policy prerequisites or structures at certain political order or political action, structure and functions of political institutions, follows the course of the decision-making processes in politics and the impact of such actions on society. Unlikely, the sociology of diplomacy deals with the analysis of preconditions of interstate actions, structure and function of the diplomatic institutions and analyzes the role that diplomatic service plays in determining the foreign policy of a certain country.

Sociology of diplomacy can offer a large number of other forms of special sociologic cognition and general sociology. The discipline tracking other special directions of diplomacy of sociology has to do with interstate communication structure, international norms to establish relations between countries, the role and impact diplomatic relations has on country’s foreign policy and political determinations of the host country. A scientific reflection on these operating segments would be a great help to both the state as an institution and sociology as a science.

Sociology of the diplomacy may include three major areas:

a) Interstate diplomatic relations,

b) Negotiation processes, and

c) Diplomatic representation functions

Object of scientific research of the sociology of diplomacy, are diplomatic representations, states and international organizations. Through scientific research significant empirical data on the processes of communication, negotiation, war, peace, negotiation and disputes, can be obtained which further could serve as a guide to state representatives.

Diplomacy should not be taken as a closed and self-acting universe. Moreover, diplomacy constitutes a system based on rules and norms with a political purpose, specified by the country’s foreign policy. Even the degree of interaction with the receiving states is determined by the country’s foreign policy. This fact makes diplomacy to be considered as part of the sending state system, with a specific task and at specific environment (outside the state).

N°AIS Vlora 2012-11904

The Constitutional amendments of 2001 and their reflection on the further democratization of the political system in Macedonia

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In 1990, the Republic of Macedonia declared independence and enjoyed international recognition. But its independence was not associated with internal democratization, since as a state it still continued to build up and function on hegemonic concepts and ethnic oppression which were typical for the former Yugoslavia. The former Yugoslav republic continued the old practice of violating the rights of citizens and institutional discrimination based on ethnicity, especially towards the Albanians.

This discrimination is based on the 1991 constitution which framed the Macedonian
national state, denying the constituent position of Albanians as a nation with approximately the same demographic composition with the Macedonians. As a result of the permanent institutional discrimination, the 2001 conflict occurred and resulted with the Ohrid Framework Agreement and provoked constitutional changes which had no spiritual support from any party.

Macedonians continued to live with the already known complex that the state in the future will function according to the principles of a comprehensive consensual democracy, while the Albanian side in the belief that the Ohrid Agreement did not bring full equality between the two numerically largest entities in the country. 

**Keywords:** Constitution, democracy, political system, interethnic relations, Ohrid Framework Agreement.

**NºAIS Vlora 2012-13404/2**

**Socio-political position of the Albanians in Macedonia, after one century of the independence of the origins country**

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The political pluralism in Macedonia urged many changes that have awakened the interest of sociologists, political scientists and other profiles that deal with the study of societies and social phenomena. Furthermore, Macedonian society carries over all the characteristics of a country in transition, and a state that faced economic, social, ethnic, religious, and cultural problems. All this led to a pluralism which was accepted without reservations by all social classes and nationalities, as the only alternative to overcome the deep crisis in which society has been found in the last decades of the twentieth century.

However, unfortunately Macedonia’s political pluralism was not understood as a “conflict” of various programs that would create a space for building a constructive dialogue based on tolerance and competition of ideas, where the differences would be understood as a normal and natural phenomenon. In other words, the pluralism didn’t justified itself in the context of resolving contradictions especially in recent decades, in the context of genuine democratization of the society, and to create the same conditions for material and spiritual development of all citizens, regardless their national affiliation, confessional or political.

This paper aims to provide a realistic overview of the socio-political situation of the Albanians in Macedonia in the two decades of its operation as an independent country, as well as an overview of the development of the country during the monist period. 

**Keywords:** Macedonia, political position and society.
The issue of Albanian national identity

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After the declaration of independence of Kosovo a new question has been raised: Albania and Kosovo have the same national identity? In other words, are they one nation? The answer has been twofold. The first answer is no, because affirming the existence of the same national identity denies the possibility of the existence of the state of Kosovo. This idea is based on the French idea of the nation, which connects national identity, citizenship and civil society, as a result, any political union has, or should have, an identity separate and distinct from the others. The latter responded that they have an (common) identity based upon the German idea of the nation, which connects national identity with some historical and ethno-cultural homogeneity. Referring to these doctrines, both sides are coherent and accurate in their positions. From this perspective the issue has no solution. I think that what needs to be done in this case is the change of the point of view, having no more basic question of whether we are a nation in two states or two nations and two states, but the question is which model should be referred in order to give an satisfactory and acceptable answer to the issue of national identity. I agree and support the thesis that should be based on the German model assuming that Albania and Kosovo are one nation and have the same national identity.

Keywords: national identity, state of Kosovo and Albania.
as the benefits to justice system from enforcement of this mechanism.

**Keywords:** Electoral law (active and passive)/ electoral census, Democracy / sovereignty, People’s Representatives

**N°AIS Vlora 2012-15804/2**

**The evolution of Albania Administrative Procedural Law and the contribution of European Administrative Law. State of play and future prospects.**

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There are many factor that indicate important relation between the implementation of the procedural right and the evolution of European law. When the universal concept of the administrative procedural law burned the European community isn’t created yet. So, the meaning of administrative procedural law has changed evidently in the legislation and jurisprudence of community member’s. This change has not rested isolated into the domestic law but are reflected in the European administrative law too. The evolution of administrative procedural law in all European community member indicate clearly that exist a broad consensus in order to guarantee effective procedural rights. The procedural principles are including in the legislation of the community member and in acquis comunitaire too. Having regard of the integration process in European Union this paper is intended to give the impact in our legislation of the European Administrative law.

**Keywords:** administrative procedure, european law, jurisprudence, court

**N°AIS Vlora 2012-17304**

**International Administration - The Case of Kosovo**

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Territorial problems in different countries around the world have pushed the international community to take over these territories under their protectorate, for a time frame, trying to make a temporary solution until a final solution. The beginnings of international administrations of the territories have arisen since the end of WWI and the secession of territories from Ottoman, the Austro-Hungarian and Russian empires, by continuing until the beginning of the WWII, continuing also after WWII under UN, up to the present day. However, it is important to note that the appearance of the
development and their nature of territorial administrations, since the birth of international administrations to the present day have changed a lot, and this change is best seen in the case of Kosovo, and continued in East Timor, Sierra Leone, etc... The aim of this paper is to elaborate the definition of international administrations, type and nature of them, starting with the League of Nations and its mandates system, then continuing with international administrations after WWII, then the creation of the UN and its peacekeeping missions, until the international administration of Kosovo - UNMIK. 

**Keywords:** Territorial, international and Kosovo.

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-18304/2**

**Historical evolution of inquisitorial elements in criminal proceedings**

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Report between the elements of the inquisitorial and adversarial shows that evolution has generally Criminal Procedure in respect of human rights standards. Albanian procedural legislation is an adversarial system in its content, which it still retains many elements of the inquisitorial system on the rights of the parties and court functions. Current code has substantially changed the method of criminal proceedings at all stages of its development. Tendency to rely on the adversarial system is derived from the tendency of the general findings of Albanian society’s democratic development through respect for the dignity and personality of the individual. Analysis of the will’s paper focuses on historical evolution inquisitorial elements in proceeding. Criminal highlighting procedural timely report that exists between the defense and prosecution public phase investigation and trial. 

**Keywords:** inquisitorial system, proceeding, subject to proceedings, investigation, verdict.

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-21204**

**Constitutional amendaments as an imperative necessity for the consolidation of the rule of law in Albania**

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Though the Albanian constitution states the principle of balance and separation of powers as a basic principle for the country system of governing, by stipulating that “deputies may not simultaneously exercise any other public duty with the exception of
that of a member of the Council of Ministers”, it acknowledges the prevalence of the principle of overlapping of the powers. This classical model of parlamentarism allows in continuance that the executive and legislative powers fall into the same political hands, leading unavoidably to “majority dictatorship”. Under circumstances when the government and the Primeminister has grabbed the role of the leading comity of the parliamentary majority, constitutional check and balance mechanisms like President of the Republic, Constitutional Court as well as the other courts form key elements adamant in concern of holding and strengthening of constitutional principles and fundamental rights and freedoms. In this perspective, the personality, integrity and professionalism of the individuals elected in these functions, as well as the procedures for their election, are paramount for the consolidation of rule of law in the country. As a consequence, constitutional amendments are needed in order to balance their election procedure. 

**Keywords:** constitution, amendments, check and balance mechanisms

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-21904**

**Different perspectives to analyze the penal justice system in function of crime control from professionals of social sciences**

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Penal justice system is made of many agencies that take decisions, agencies of execution of penal decisions, so it’s difficult to understand immediately the relation between them and their position regarding the law itself. This article unifies the ways of looking at the penal justice system in its wholeness and gives different perspectives to analyze it. Different parts of penal justice system raise to us important questions so to have a view of all parts of it, even those hidden, we need to see it from different perspectives. Penal justice system might be seen from different perspectives: its structure, police role, penal decisions phase, common policies of crime control of different institutions or penal procedures foreseen in the penal legislation. To understand penal justice system we need to be familiar with penal legislation, institutional practices but also to know the so-called “system models” and management styles which are some of more suggested perspectives to be used by social sciences professionals. 

**Keywords:** penal justice, penal legislation, institutional practices, system models, crime control.

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-27104**

**Bilateral extradition agreement between Albania and Italy as part of the European Convention on Extradition of 13 December 1957**

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The study analyzes the bilateral extradition agreement between Albania and Italy as part of the European Convention on Extradition of 13 December 1957 and ratified
on 2-nd April 1998 by Albania, treating the main issues that rise reading solutions to this agreement, treatment of these issues, the advantages of the agreement, the reasons led to this agreement the two countries, Albania and Italy and recommendations about extradition agreement between the two countries. In this study are treated the reasons of signing the European Convention on Extradition of 13 December 1957, until bilateral agreement between Albania and Italy, Albanian and international legislation applied to this agreement and provide solutions the main issues raised to be discussed in this study about the bilateral extradition agreement between Albania and Italy.

**Keywords:** extradition, bilateral and agreement.

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-27204**

**Changes in the Penal code of the Republic of Albania conffering corruption**

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Corruption is seen as an increasingly noticeable phenomenon in our society which seriously affects the lawful state; democracy and Human Rights. After the great political, social and economical changes which took place in Albania after 1995, the phenomenon boosted. With the approval of the new Penal Code, more precisely in law 7895 date 27.01.1995, there was the legal basis which sanctioned Corruption as a penal offense. Yet, with time it needed to be improved and amended. This was largely due to the insufficiency of the actual legal basis to prevent or eliminate this problem. In the framework of the fight against corruption, the Albanian state has ratified a series of conventions among which: “The Penal Convention on Corruption, ratified by law 8778, date 26.04.2001, and updated by law 9369, date 14.04.2009; “The United Nations Convention Against Corruption” ratified by Albania by law 9492, date 13.3.2006. This study aims to give an analysis of the phenomenon of corruption based on the statistics of the governmental institutions, civic society and various experts, in order to reflect the trend of this phenomenon in Albania, in the context of European Integration. There will be an analysis of the Albanian legal basis which deals with this phenomenon focusing more on the Penal Code of the Republic of Albania. The analysis will take in consideration the eventual changes that these dispositions were subjected to in the context of the democratic developments within the Albanian Society and the ratification of various international acts during the EU integration process. Basically the purpose of the analysis is to give an answer to the question:

- How efficient have been these normative changes in the achievement of, what we may call the objective of the legislator, in reducing such a negative phenomenon of our society?

There will also be an analysis of the respective articles of the Penal Code of the Republic of Albania.

- The Constitution of the Republic of Albania
- An analysis of the general part of the Albanian penal Code.
- The specific part of the Albanian Penal Code.

**Keywords:** Corruption; Convention; Changes; Integration
Democracy and the rule of law

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Albania’s domestic political scene has been dominated by the continuation of the political stalemate and the partial boycott of Parliament by the opposition. This political deadlock dates back to the June 2009 general elections. The outcome of these elections, which were considered by OSCE-ODIHR as meeting most international standards, although marked by shortcomings, was contested by the Socialist Party. The violent incidents of 21 January 2011, which led to the death of four demonstrators, amplified the climate of mistrust not only between political forces but also vis-à-vis State institutions. The local elections of 8 May, as a result of the controversial vote count of misplaced ballots and contested results in Tirana, further accentuated the polarization between ruling majority and opposition. All of this diverted attention from much-needed EU policy reforms. Against this background, the government made some efforts to move ahead on the EU integration agenda, and in particular to prepare an action plan to address the recommendations of the Commission’s 2010 Opinion. These efforts were mirrored by good cooperation between the ruling majority and opposition on the Action Plan in the parliamentary committee for European integration and joint work to achieve agreement on necessary reforms. Efforts were also made to launch working groups electoral reform, although these stalled.

Keywords: Democracy, ODIHR and EU policy.

Towards a European research area “Europe 2020”

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The purpose of this paper is the reflection of the reforms carried out in the field of research in our country, the European Union’s long-term project to reform the scientific research Albanian Universities, as well as the reflection in this part of the powerful impact of project-Europe 2020”. Method. The method of analysis and comparison of the relevant literature. Education is the subject to integration processes facing the respective challenges.

The role of the Albanian Government represented by the Ministry of Education and Science and other structures, such as the National Training and Innovation, etc., is essential in awareness raising coordination and institutional capacity for the management
of participation in EU research programs and other international programs. Here we need mention, Albania activation portal EURAXESS INDIA, which includes creating opportunities for Albanian researchers. The full commitment of the Albanian Government through its structures will strongly influence the promotion of innovation and scientific research. Results. Albanian government through its institutions of education and science has established up institutional capacity, raise awareness and disseminating information on participation in EU research programs and international.

**Keywords:** Education, Research, Reform, Program

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-32304**

**Vienna Convention and the case of Albania Diplomatic and Consular Law**

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Our world is large and complex. International relations represent a fascinating field because related to the peoples and cultures of the world. Scope of international relations in the strict of the term has to do with relations between the governments of the world. However, these relations can not be taken separately understood. They are closely related to the other factors. (such as international organizations, multinational corporations, individuals and other social structures including the economy, culture, politics and national geographic and historical influences. Foreign policy strategies used by governments to guide their actions in the international arena. Embodying foreign policy objectives that have decided to follow the leaders of states under certain relations, as well as general tools with which they aim to achieve these objectives. Daily decisions taken by different branches of the government led by the scope of application of the foreign policy. Here is what Roosevelt said in 1902 in a message directed at the Congress: “the growing interdependence and complexity of international political and economic relations makes it more imperative that the powers of organized civilization and insist to keep the world under proper control”. (Henry Kissinger “Diplomacy” Laert page 39).

**Keywords:** International relations, culture, diplomatic and consular law.

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-32804**

**The history and legal bases of the imprisonment in the Republic of Macedonia**

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Background and legal basis for organizing penitentiary institutions in the Republic of Macedonia during the historical development and transformation was dependent on many factors and circumstances. For this setup we can talk with the formation of
the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes who continued development after the Second World War or the creation of Yugoslavia, where the Republic of Macedonia found its place as a federal unit, to independence day today. Treatment and analysis of the provisions penitentiary known legal acts, it can be concluded that they fix some important issues that have to do with a modern system of Organization penitentiary institutions. However, up to this did not come, are neglected many essential issues related to the status of convicted persons, means and methods of treatment of convicted persons and many other important issues. Regarding regulation, legal organization institutions penitentiary in this paper are: Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure Law, the Law on Execution of Criminal Sanctions connectivity in organizing penitentiary institutions, laws that leave the possibility of appearance of partiality and misuse by the authorities dealing with the organization of institutions penitentiary. Also, many provisions of these acts have not been applied properly in practice penitentiary during this time, which is seen very well from the data and numerous testimonies that refer to this period.

Organizing institutions penitentiary important place occupied some rules and principles. By treatment of the main principles and rules, we can conclude that they have found favor penitentiary legal acts which are in force. However, these are intended to avoid abuse by staff abuse of authority and violation of the rights of prisoners found in penitentiary institutions, primarily those dealing with non-compliance of the provisions applicable penitentiary not respect of methods of treatment individualization and humanization of detention in non-compliance with rehabilitation, re-socialization.

Keywords: Legal bases, Macedonia and imprisonment.

NºAIS Vlora 2012-35104/2

The process of judicial reforms and their impact in higher legal education in the Republic of Macedonia

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In this paper, the authors address the legal reform process in the Republic of Macedonia as a state located in the above transition, which began in 2005 through amendments to the Constitution and laws of the country, as well as their impact on higher legal education in the country. Judicial reform process aimed at ensuring the independence and autonomy of the judiciary as a precondition for the country’s integration into Euro-Atlantic structures.

The authors conclude that the reform process is as close and complementary relationship of educational and legal reforms that are implemented as normatively as
well as practically, whereby, although at first they were educational reforms that led to legal reforms, in this time, legal reforms are the ones that dictate the flow of educational reforms in the country.

Regarding legal professional profiles and their exercise, the authors analyze the dilemma for which profile lawyer needs Macedonia, i.e. “academic” lawyers of European profile or “vocational” lawyers of American profile, where by analyze the advantages and disadvantages of these profiles, it is concluded that RM needs lawyer profile that would combine European and American profile bearing in mind always the quality of the country secondary school, and his adaptation with the legal study university programs. Keywords: Educational and legal reforms, the Bologna process, a legal professional profile.

N°AIS Vlora 2012-35304/3

The Albanian legal framework for public e-procurement, development and the adoption of the related EU directives

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“Electronic Government Procurement (e-GP) as defined by the World Bank (2003), is the use of information and communication technology (especially the Internet) by governments in conducting their procurement relationships with suppliers for the acquisition of goods, works, and consultancy services required by the public sector”.


These paper presents the results of a literature survey and the main issues handled out in this paper are:
2. Obligations derived from ASA for the Albanian legislation approach EU legislation.
3. Approach to EU directives and actual changes in Albanian legislation.

Keywords: e-procurement, Albanian legal framework.
THEMATIC SESSION 05:
RELIGION, COLLECTIVE
BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

N° AIS Vlora 2012-7005
Cultural and religious heritage - the potential for the development of tourism in Kosovo
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Kosovo is a small geographical area but with a broad historical baggage. Passing through different historical periods reflects the values of cultural and religious heritage. These values show the intertwining of civilization, cultures and religions of the most important in the history of humankind. A circumstance which has occurred in Kosovo in recent years, have created a more complex relationship in the treatment and management of cultural and religious objects. However, cultural and religious heritage in Kosovo must be considered high value and contribution potentials to tourism development. The paper focused on analyzing the relationship between tourism as a phenomenon of modern societies and cultural religious heritage as proof of the coexistence of people with different cultures and religious affiliations, while results with forced inclusion of such attractive monuments in tourism development and promotion of local residents to protect them regardless of their religion.

Keywords: tourism, heritage, culture, religion

N° AIS Vlora 2012-8305
Religion and education in new millennium Macedonia
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The religious revivalism that has overwhelmed many countries throughout the world is also present under our sky. As part of this revivalism come the demands of a
great part of the population (of all age groups) for the incorporation of the religion course in the public education system. The greatest part of EU members have since long included this course in their education systems.

After the dissolution of Yugoslavian Federation, some “new political societies” (Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia) immediately started to care about incorporating religious education in their public schools, aiming to liberalize education and at the same time to show their parting from the monistic ideology that for a long time had excluded religion from state institutions. This paper analyses the experience of various European states regarding religious education and the way it has been implemented in their public schools. It also treats religious education in our country, in the context of Republic of Macedonia where the main obstacle to the incorporation of this subject appear to be the atheistic-agnostic elites and the Constitutional Court which has abrogated the course twice from the public education system on the grounds of protecting state’s secularism.

The most important part of the study is the empirical study, the survey conducted with 400 respondents of hollow of Polog, through which we have tried to have a look at the attitude of students, teachers and parents on the matter.

**Keywords:** secularism, moral crisis, education, religious education, religious culture, Republic of Macedonia

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-9405**

The inter-religious harmony,
an example coming from Albania

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Living in harmony among the religious worships in Albania over the history and still nowadays is the best model and the gift for the 100 anniversary of the national independence. Living in peace, without conflicts between the four major worships, makes Albania a model for all the nations. The religious harmony is one of the historical, cultural and civic value, which makes Albania proud in front of the other Balkan populations.

Worship in Albania had a fundamental role for the national survivor, it has never been an obstacle, but gave to this country stability and safety. The harmony showed by Albanians is an indication of great culture and testified an European mentality, that is a proof of how the Albanians deserve to be part of this community.

Albania shows itself as a model of harmonic living together among the four major worships, which makes it a common good for all the Albanian people, and gives security to all the society, in a period in which worships have become causes of political confusion.

**Keywords:** Religion, Religious coexistence, European culture, Religious harmony.
The identity of Albanians in Macedonia and the latest religious movements

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In this paper, we will elaborate the features and characteristics of those that are similar to us, i.e. of the “ours” and of those that are not like us, i.e. the “others, strangers”. The community, to which we belong, in some aspects and in different time settings, expresses complaints that our identity has been endangered and threatened. This alert makes people think that they are threatened by the others. This fear, often individual, is expressed as a collective issue that impacts ethnicity, language, culture and statehood. This is how an undeclared war against the others is created. In the vocabulary of people encompassed with nationalism this is articulated as a war against the enemy. The issues relating to the identity of people in modern societies are imposed at large. These include various different debates about issues that have emerged as a result of the latest changes and developments in the era of hi-tech societies. The social mobility and multimedia have also influenced the new identities, their clashes and mixtures. Amin Maloouf says that identities are different and therefore, what belongs to “us” is actually shared with the “others”.

Language, ethnicity, culture, the common past, territory, make an identity that differs from the others. In recent years, there is a tendency among Macedonian Albanians to attach themselves to various different Islamic organizations and associations. The question is if this stream affects the national identity of Albanians. Through a scientific research including statistical indicators and data, we will try to explain this new phenomenon in our country.

Keywords: Identity, enemy, ours and the others, Amin Maalouf, religious movements, Albanians

Self portrait and image of Albanian Muslims after 1990s

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We live in the world of information and being an ignorant is considered a choice, this is an ironic but consistently very true claim. Globalization made the physical borders inconsiderable obstacle for the flow of information instantly and in multi directions, by coloring vulnerable cultures with the dominant ones. Albania is known for the peaceful
The cohabitation of different religious beliefs but this paper will mainly focus on Albanian Muslim population after the communist regime collapse. What remained as a religion practice after the bliss of total isolation and censure. How they identify themselves as Muslims, demonstrated also by a quantitative research.

What is the impact of religious authorities and the role of media in reconstruction the Muslim Identity in Albania. What is the image of Albanian Muslims to the Western and East Societies? Does the religion factor influence the Albanian European Union integration process? What approaches do Albanians have to belief sensitive issues and terrorism? Do we have a religious tolerance or indifferentism in Albania will be main focus points to be discussed.

*Keywords*: Albanian Muslims, Islam and Democracy, national culture, religion tolerance.

**N°AIS Vlora 2012-35005**

A historical approach on the Albanian Autoqefale Orthodox Church and the problem of tolerance and respect among different ethnical groups, as one of the XXI-st century

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The purpose of this study is to gain a better understanding of how the process of christianism began in Illyrian territory and how it was spread all over ancient Illyrian regions. The continuous struggle of Albanian patriots for survival during the middle ages, in the Byzantine and Osman Emperior. The albanian church after The Declaration of Independence, under the regime of Ahmet Zogu and the efforts done for the foundation of the Albanian Orthodox Autoqefale Church. The communist regime period, the Albanian atheism, the clerical persecutions and the re-establishment of religious after the 1990. The XXI-th century priority is to establish tolerance and respect among the ethnic, religious and cultural groups.

These issues face everyday challenges in most of the Balcanic countries or elsewhere, that’s why in a certain way we face everyday the so called “real world” where the tolerance and reciprocal respect - be it intercultural, ethnic and religious - still remain difficult challenges for most of the communities, including Vlora.

People very commonly fall in the mentality “we against them” without taking in consideration the common ties they have in their histories, just because of the mistrust and hatred they have for each other and in the worst of cases they use the religion as a mean to deepen the differences and hatred between them. The 21-st century should be for everyone the century of tolerance and peaceful co-existence, which would give people the hope and possibility for a better future. Looking into our history according to the Euro Atlantic point-of-view we understand that diversity and tolerance are two of the main features of western societies where we aim to integrate.

*Keywords*: Tolerance, hate, reciprocal respect, ethnic and cultural group.
Nationality is a case and religion is another
(Aspects of national identity)

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The widely discussed topic, (over 30 pages) analyzes the slogan displayed during the National Rebirth not as a political slogan of that time, of some existing Albanian conditions but as a general scientific and sociological reality which objectively stands to all arguments and remains a basic and cognitive orientation of the binomial Nationality – Religion and of their treatment as two different and distinct social phenomena. The secular spirit of the Albanian National Rebirth was the scientific and patriotic platform of the solutions of all the problems that the time offered. Meanwhile, it is noticed that policies and legislations of the time, the prevailing opinions during places and centuries, apart from the uninterrupted political instrumentalism, which remains still sensitive also in the 21st century, in an subjective and conjectural way have given to religions many different roles. They have treated them not only as an ethical tool but as a basis and source of inspiration for the human culture, up to an essential determining of national identity; these severe and arbitrary confusions, (three religions in one country), have been settled to Albanians as the sort of Damocles, in their back and their soul. They have turned out to be an obstacle of the efforts to have a solid and unique national conscience of the Movement for National Liberation. In the name of the religions and through them Albanians were denied the Latin alphabet, school, books, native language and the authentic nationality. In those specific historical conditions, in the popular conscience there was built as an attribute of the ethno-psychic constitution of the nation also the concept referred to as “inter-religious tolerance”. It was rooted in the popular spirit with the function of an immune antibody against anti-national diversions that were very imposed by the religions. This case is far different from our neighboring nations (where religion was instrumentalized and served to their national cause), because Albanians needed to protect the national identity by non Albanian external flows with religious coverage to toughen nationality without religion and opposing their negative sides. Moreover, major damages are done to our nation also from religious optics of malevolent or bad-informed foreigners, with a national and human image fundamentally distorted for some official policies. Finally, in the world picture of countries and nations, historically and actually are found and distinguished many traditions, a variety of political wills and experiences related to the approach towards religion and interpretation of the freedom of conscience principle; because even Europe has had debates related to identity between secular ruling spirit and religious nostalgic. In the end, it is suggested as a modern requirement the development of some general standards regarding the status of religions from the Organization of the United Nations or UNESCO. It may be a statement or resolution named: “On the fundamental principles of the status of religious communities in the life of people nations” which would serve to progressive forces as a mirror of reflection. Because Albanian inter-religious tolerance can be evoked without limits but it can never be injected to nations and mankind that continue to suffer from the religious mosaic.

Keywords: Nationality, religion and movement.
Towards small families, the tendency of Albanian families

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From large and well organized families to families whose members are counted on the fingers of one hand or less. In Albania the families are getting smaller. Comparing the Albanian reality with that of European families, there cannot find major differences. Is there an imitation of other societies, or is the new way of living? In fact, the sociology of family is changing rapidly. This paper aims to show the changes in Albanian families’ sizes, especially during the two latest decades and to analyse the causes that led to these changes. Statistics used are taken from official sources like INSTAT. This paper is going to explain the state policies and the legislation that supported the trend “From baby boom, to baby bust”, as sizes and shapes of the families are often formed by outside forces, rather than preferences.

Keywords: family, size, birth, policies, children

The violence of family and bed educate children in west Macedonia on 2009-2012

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Always is talking that family is the bases institution for socialization of child, but not every time is happened this determination because of in years, especially after transition
essential changes has to feel and in Albanian families on West Macedonia facing with socio-economic crisis, violent about family members, bed education of children, poor social control and the worst is abandoning their children.

The empiric researches predicated for this work is going to bring details about social consequences who are manifest in personality of children, especially in adolescent groups which scenario being from not healthy relationships, contention, beating, rapes has turned in victims of their families by orienting in deviant action, aggressiveness, theft, addicts, delinquency, crime etc.

My effort will be dedication in sociologic way to explanation the consequences that feel children from bed education of their parents.

**Keywords:** family violent, bed education, social deviation, aggressiveness.

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-9506**

**Factors Shaping the Worldviews of Young Albanians: Family as the Primary Influence**

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What are the primary forces shaping the worldview of young Albanians today? A casual observation of youth following the latest fads, fashion, and international trends would suggest that media, whether online, movies, music, or television, would be the primary influence on how young Albanians view their world today. Yet preliminary findings from an ongoing survey of students from Epoka University suggest otherwise: respondents identified parents as having a greater influence on their worldviews than any other source. While this survey may not be representative of the greater population, it does suggest that parents are more influential than may initially be supposed, and it does challenge parents to use their tremendous influence wisely for the good of their children and the larger society. Furthermore, this study should encourage additional research into the ideas taught by parents compared to those from other sources, and what impact these ideas may have on the future of Albania.

**Keywords:** Family, survey and influence.

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-11306**

**Marriage and its Property Regime. Separate Property Regime.**

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Marriage is one of the most important actions that a man makes in his life. Institute of Marriage and the family are ancient as ancient as man himself. It is a social union or a legal contract between people called spouses, who create a family connection.
The definition of marriage varies according to different cultures, but marriage is generally accepted as an interpersonal relationship and usually an intimate one. Its main goal is to create a family, the fulfillment of family obligations including obligations to children.

The marriage brings certain rights and obligations to spouses, which apply regardless of the marital property regime of the spouses.

Matrimonial property regimes are the rules dealing with the property of the spouses. Current Family Code provides:

• The marital property regime of spouses is stipulated by the law (Legal community).
• The marital property regime of spouse with agreement (The contract community).

The marital property regime in legal community is applicable when the spouses have not signed a contract for another property regime.

The contract community is applicable when the spouses with an agreement decide to change the legal community, but without prejudice to the provisions of the Family Code.

Separate property regime

In this regime the spouses are stipulated in the marriage contract that each of them retains the right to administer, use and disposition of his property free.

Keywords: marriage, property regime, community, contract

N°AIS Vlora 2012-11606

Parents contribution to minimize the impact of divorce on children in middle childhood

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The reason for the choice of the topics based in the researcher’s practical experience as psychologist expert in Tirana district court. It is a well known fact that divorce has a definite influence on all children; however it has become clear to me that the degree to which parents are able to handle their divorce minimizes these effects on the children. In this research is explored that children adjust to divorce less difficulty when parents maintain the family relations.

The procedure of obtaining the information required for the research was done through utilizing both the qualitative and quantitative approaches. The study has in center a family who succeeded in minimizing the impact of changing from an intact family to a divorced family. This is a case study and the data was collected through unstructures interviews and observations. The responses were analyzed in terms of themes and sub-themes. For the quantitative data, standartised measuring instruments, namely Hudson scale for children attitude towards their parents, were used to explore the parent-child relationship after divorce. At the end, are the conclusions and recomendations to professionals involved in working with families that go through divorce, on the aspect that can make the transition less traumatic.

Keywords: divorce, intact family, middle childhood, co-parenting, transition.
The prevalence of breastfeeding in children 0-6 months in the city of Vlora, in the period September 2010 and September 2011

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Breast milk feeding is the ideal way to feed the neonates and latent’s. (WHO)

Breast feeding is important for the children, in order to achieve the objectives of the millennium related to the children survival, such as lowering the childhood mortality by 50% till 2015. WHO recommends this to be done for at least 50% of the age group 0/6 months old and they should be fed exclusively with breast milk. Breast feeding starts in 96%/97% of the neonates but only one small part of them continue on. Knowing of the breast feeding prevalence in order to evaluate how and when we should focus our concentration in order to improve prolonging of breast feeding and eliminating its obstacles.

The evaluation of breastfeeding compared with WHO standards for the promotion of health. The ongoing breastfeeding and the efficiency of health services, local and hospital areas, in protecting, promoting and supporting of breast feeding. The study was done in the Neonatology ward, in the regional Vlora. The mothers filled in a self answering questionnaire in the pediatric clinics. In Neonatology ward the 10 steps of breast feeding are realized by 97% of the mothers. 240 questionnaires were filled for children 0/6 months, 2 months 125, babies (52.4%), 4 months -47 fem.(19.6%), 6 months 76 females. (28%). 68% of the mothers do not work which favors breast feeding. 20% of the children are fed by formula. Additional liquids are given in 67 % of the cases. Other kinds of milk is given in 57% of the cases. First week -10%, first month 20%, second month 70%.

Other kinds of non liquid food is given in 56% and only milk in 44% of the cases. 25 % of the babies have received only milk as food. 55% are fed partly by breast milk. Timely feeding continues in 29% of the cases and as needed in 71% of the cases. The breast feeding prevalence in the Vlora city is still far from WHO objectives by 25%. A drastic reduction of breastfeeding is noticed from the birth center to home during the first and second month introducing other liquids and milk, and timely feedings. Breast feeding is widely recommended but is not supported. The help of health institutions, the clinicians, the breast feeding supporting groups makes it easier to get all the advantages of breast feeding. The following should be realized correctly. The 10 steps of successful breast feeding. To identify and spread the best practices related to breast feeding. The medical staff should continue working toward breastfeeding issues in order for them to step from rhetoric to reality.

Keywords: exclusive breast feeding, ideal feeding, support, obstacles barrier.
An Ethno-Folkloric overview of engagements, weddings, births and death in the Region “Lumi i Vlorës” (eng. Vlora River)

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This paper is intended to be an overview of engagements, weddings, births and deaths in the Region “Lumi i Vlorës” (eng. Vlora River). The Region “Lumi i Vlorës” is one of the most popular regions of Labëri Area. This region includes the villages located on both sides of Shushice River from Kuçi to the Bridge of Drashovici. The region is part of the land of Amantians, who inhabited the area since the ancient times. Old men and women born and resident the Region “Lumi i Vlorës” were surveyed. This area has its own characteristic customs, traditions, rites and songs, although it has not been isolated from the other areas. A detailed description is made on these characteristics. Often illustrations of popular songs and cries are shown. Some are unknown songs and cries. Joyful and bad events to our dearest people are artistically and emotionally felt through the stylistic figures such as rhyme and assonance, which make verses sound beautifully. This paper is of important value to the young aged people, as recently many of these traditions are fading away.

Keywords: engagement, wedding, birth, death.

The family and its protection against violence by Albanian legislation

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A healthy family is the base of the existence of a developed society therefore all modern states pay attention to its special legal protection. Albanian society due to the transition of the last two decades is often faced with violence in the family. In this research paper aims to identify the causes of this phenomenon, the protection of family by Albanian legislation and its vacuums that must be fulfilled in order to achieve democratic standards in the context of European Union integration. Albanian reality presents serious problems related to domestic violence so doctrinal treatments are necessary in order to have their solution. The drafting of an adequate legal frame and its implementation is one of the key challenges facing the albanian society. I as a lawyer tend with this scientific work to give my contribution to the theoretical solution of the problem of domestic violence, although it is necessary that this theme to be treated extensively by other social science professionals.

Keywords: Violence, Family, Protection, Victims.
Transformation of marriage in Albanian society

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According to the Leke Dukagjini’s Code, which is applied in traditional Albanian society in the XV century, the marriage is considered life obligation and for this reason was arranged by male member of family, where women had not rights to refuse. On the contrary, if women would refuse marriage with selected future husband, she becomes “a sworn virgin”, thus losing forever the chance to get married. At that time, marriage had economic character; therefore the primary interest of parents, for marriage of their children, was to create friendship with rich families.

In the second half of twentieth century, after the end of World War II theory says that Albanian society has entered in demographic transition. At this time, except of other social and economic changes, woman began to be included in all levels of education and to be involved in economic processes, which brought her economic and personal independence. This situation increased the possibilities of young people to meet each other, by gradually reducing the role of parents in the selection of a partner, thus leaving only consent.

Today, in the twenty-first century when Albanian society is passing quickly through demographic transition and when women, family and society are facing emancipation process, surely that the character of marriage is changing, as well. Now, it’s not just that parents do not have role in the selection of the fate of their children, but they start even to agree with cohabitation, as a form of coexistence. Even though we are dealing with cases where marriage is almost certain, the acceptance of cohabitation is very important step because make us know that Albanian society is gaining very fast social changes of developed world.

These social changes have brought changes in demographic aspect, as well. Couples now enter later into marriage and later start births. With this change of family biological function is changing emotional function as well, and marriage slowly takes another meaning. While in the past emotional part of creating a new family has started after marriage, now starts before it and is the main function for a successive marriage.

Keywords: woman, marriage, Albanian society

Marriage and family in the Albanian Society

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Marriage is an important event in human life. It is the base of family formation, it is institutional and has its rules which come since ancient times of human society, making changes through time and adapting to human development. Through marriage institution,
the society has transferred the love for life in the way that according to individual feelings, a person undertakes the "big step" or passes from being single to marriage and then come the other steps: the family formation and relatives too.

Once upon a time the Albanian family and society was based in learning and strict implementation of Albanian tradition, following the rules created centuries ago. Whereas today every day and more the family is losing its importance because the modern person passes the most important part of the life at work, out of the house, in relationship with others, transforming the house into a hotel. In this way the couple often feels tired and as a consequence they meet and spend less time together, falling apart more and more every day. Times ago the society was based on the family, on the marriage whereas today it is based on mainly on the person itself, at work and incomes. Unfortunately we should accept that nowadays is weakening the family base due to social and economic factors.

**Keywords:** marriage, social rules, social factors, reports, family relatives.

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**Sex selective abortion – the new form of gender discrimination**

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In the report of 16 September 2011 of the Committee on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men, of the Council of Europe, Albania is ranked as one of the countries that is suffering the consequences of sex selective abortion right after China and India. The aim of this paper is to clarify the reason for such a high level of sex selective abortion in Albania.

The phenomenon is not new. It is related with the birth tradition which demanded to celebrate the birth of a son and to stood in silence in cases when the baby was a daughter. Not only tradition has favored boys as the only inhabitants of the name of the family but economic reasons too, making them the most privileged members in the Albanian families. The sex selective abortion is like to be the new form of gender discrimination early in the embryo stage. It is a new challenge for a country where gender equality is still a standard to be achieved. How should Albania face this phenomenon from the social and legislative aspect? Should new clinical and legislative constrains required by the Council of Europe, in order to prohibit sex-selective abortion and embryo destruction, interfere the right of the parents to disclose the sex of the child and with reproductive freedoms? In the attempts to find ways to avoid negative effects of sex selection is important to appreciate at the same time parent’s reproductive rights and the need for achieving a welfare society.

**Keywords:** sex selective abortion, discrimination, rights, legislation.
How parents accept their children socialization with disabilities children

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The purpose of this study is to explore how parents accept their children socialization with disabilities, their attitudes, impact for this children, and identify how accepted these children in public education. In this study were 120 participant which 60 parent and 60 children, who were part of 9-years school city of Elbasan. From the result of this study noted that the category of children with disabilities is still one of the most biased social categories and unintegrated in the community. The whole paper is a reflection of the current social relations that are not balanced. Today society tends towards those social relations that favor their interests and prejudice those relations that they see as threat imposition on them.

Keywords: Children with disabilities, Family, Parent, Inclusive Education

The relationship between some aspects of parental involvement in education and academic achievement of adolescents

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The aim of this study was to determine the relationship that exists between academic achievements of adolescents in mathematics and mother tongue subjects and some aspects of parental involvement in education. The sample of this study were parents of students in 9-year grades in 9-year schools in Tirana. For the purpose of this study a questionnaire was applied (Robinson, 2008) which aimed at measuring some aspects of parental involvement in education, such as: self-esteem of parents about their ability to help children in school, helping children in homework, creating an environment that supports learning, beliefs, attitudes and expectations of parents on children’s achievements in mathematics and language (N = 369).

Findings show that the most common type of parental involvement is parental involvement in homework. Mostly, parents set rules about homework and check the level of understanding of these tasks by children. From the analysis on the data on parent’s self-esteem about their ability to help children’s in learning, the beliefs, the attitudes and
the expectations of parents about mathematics and language, it resulted that there is a relationship between these variables and students’ outcomes.

**Keywords:** Academic Achievements, Albanian language homework, mathematics homework, parents’ beliefs, parents’ self-efficacy.

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**Marriage in the area Zadrima**

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Zadrima is an area of ancient history and who has inherited a rich spiritual and material culture. Inside this culture were summarized its signal a wedding. In Zadrima to regulate marriage and family relations were established certain norms and habits that make this area special. Zadrimorët had a clear concept of life and have highly praised marriage considering the relationship as a source of continuity of life. This assessment is felt in every detail of this ritual from efforts to create an atmosphere as festive, not just for a day but long celebration, through songs that accompany every moment of the ritual of the wedding, from engagement to completion followed by wedding traditions and customs that have operated in the area as a product of common law, which calm temperament and sensitive zadrimorit has adapted to his nature as joyful, as well as responsible in organizing this ceremony.

**Keywords:** Marriage, Zadrima and tradition.

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**The influence of caring for a child with disabilities in the mother’s life**

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Mothering is a particularly important social role and a time - and energy-intensive occupation. A mother’s work becomes even more demanding when caring for a child with a disability whose need for care may extend indefinitely into the future (Eisner, 1993). As a result of constraints imposed by the demands of long-term caregiving, mothers of children with disabilities are often prevented from participating in discretionary occupations (Breslau, Salkever, & Staruch, 1982; Crowe, VanLeit, Berghmans, & Mann, 1997). Occupational imbalance may potentially lead to diminished well-being and life satisfaction. A sizable body of evidence indicates that mothers of children with disabilities are more likely to work part-time, earn less money, and reduce the hours they work or take a paid leave of absence to care for their children (Breslau, Salkever, et al., 1982; Freedman, Litchfield, & Warfield, 1995). Caring for a child with a disability introduces
Abstracts Book

even more demands on a mother than caring for a typically developing child. Housework and caregiving may be increased when caring for a child with a disability.

In order to support the health of mothers of children with disabilities, this study seeks to describe their occupational concerns and goals and to qualitatively analyze the personal characteristics associated with these goals. 

**Keywords:** children with disabilities, caregiving, well-being

-domestic violence and its effect on parenting in the transition societies: a case of Albania

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Domestic violence is one of the most widespread phenomenon and the underreported crime in the Albanian society and as a result, it is impossible to accurately measure the size and the frequency of such phenomenon. Domestic violence, has been treated more as an individual problem which belongs only to the members of the family and not to the society. It is the responsibility of the state and individuals to take effective steps to protect women and their children and to stop the violence. Almost 5% of the violated women report the violence. Studies show that domestic violence, especially against women and girls, has increased during the transition period. This complicated problem with its roots to the marital relationships has a negative impact on parenting. Women who are victims of domestic violence have usually difficulties to concentrate and efficiently work with their children, are more prone to withdrawal and avoidance and they ignore the impact of the violence on themselves and their children. A national strategy is needed to ensure that all forms of domestic violence are identified and the causes of violence are defined and its impacts are addressed and social policies and programs should be undertaken to prevent any consequence that might harm the society.

**Keywords:** Domestic violence, family, women, parenting, society, law.

-effects of divorce at attachment dynamics at children of 9-12 years old

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Divorce is a wound of Albanian society extended during this time of transition. Parents divorce with each other and sometimes they “divorce” from their children. For a child, losing one parent is the same thing with dying. The aim of this study besides
recognizing the phenomenon of divorce of parents and its importance for children of 9-12 years old to explore the effects of divorce of parents at attachment dynamics, self-esteem and shame and guilt.

The hypothesis of this study were: a) children of divorced parents have feel more guilt and ashamed compared to children of intact families, b) self esteem is at higher rates at children of intact families compared to children of divorced families, c) children of intact families have secure attachment.

The methodology of this study is: attachment questionnaire, self-esteem questionnaire (Rosenberg) and shame and guilt questionnaire applied at 100 children of divorced families and 100 children of non divorced families at 9-years system at “Adem Krasniqi”, “Abdyl Paralloi”, Bardhyl Popa”, “Fadil Gurmani”, “Jeronim De Rada”, “Jorgji Dilo”, “Luigj Gurakuqi”, “Naim Frashëri”, “Ptoleme Xhuvani”, “Qamil Guranjaku”, “Sulë Harri”, “Sulë Misiri” in the city of Elbasan. This study proved all hypothesis and objectives and results that children of divorced families have more shame and guilt feelings than children of intact families. They feel guilty about the divorce of their parents. But in Albania the effects of society are at high rates. At controlled group the effect of society was very high. We, also, came to an end that children of divorced families have lower rates of self esteem than children of intact families. It was a very large number of children of intact families that had secure attachment compared to children of divorced families where non secure/anxious attachment. A characteristic of divorced children was the presence of avoidant and disorganized attachment among them. It was recommended that parent should not discuss their divorce in the presence of their children, should explain that divorce is for parents and not for children and is not children fault about the divorce.

Keywords: family, divorce, self esteem, shame and guilt.
The aim of this article is to show the role that legislation have in the integration of countries in various international organizations. How does the legislation change? Integration of states in international organizations entails the phenomenon of globalization. Globalization appears on economic development, political relations between the countries, social and cultural sector, amendment and termination of legal norms. Integration of a state in an international organization brings certain obligations to be undertaken, one of which is the approximation of domestic law with the low of international organization.

Standardization of legislation serves to regulate economic relations political, social, cultural and state protection and guarantee the rights of its citizens. The capital movement liberalization, services and people associated with the adoption of specific legislation is an obligation to be implemented by all countries participating in international organizations.

European Union, World Commerce Organization, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, United Nations Organization etc. are international organizations which play a key role towards the largest state in the economy, finance, trade, culture, social political order, social and many other aspects. Globalization as a separate phenomenon brings the creation of the world common market and operational approach of state governments in a common system related with the same ways.

**Keywords:** legislation, standardization, the approximate legislation, economic globalization, international organizations.
Globalization, social protection and welfare regimes expenditures in Eastern European countries

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This paper analyzes the effects of globalization on social protection expenditures in European countries. The particular focus is on the Eastern European countries and on differences in globalization effects between welfare regimes. In the literature two hypotheses about the direction of the globalization effect on social welfare expenditures are advanced: the efficiency and the compensation hypotheses. The efficiency hypothesis argues that globalization generally restrains governments via increased budgetary pressure due to trade liberalization and increased factor mobility. We find evidence in favor of the compensation hypothesis in Western Europe which is driven by the conservative welfare regime, outweighing the efficiency effect of globalization in the social-democratic welfare regime. In Eastern European countries the efficiency effect is predominant. No globalization effect is found for the liberal and the southern welfare regimes.

Keywords: Globalization · Social expenditures · Welfare regimes

NATO enlargement during cold war

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The Cold War period is recognized as one of the most static periods in World history. It was a bipolar World with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on one side and the Warsaw Pact countries on the other. This Article begins with a review of NATO’s origins, development, and continues with the expansion experiences during Cold War. NATO has undergone three rounds of enlargement during Cold War. In order to understand future expansions, it is helpful to examine the history of NATO enlargement, and in particular the criteria used to identify potential new members and the process that they must undergo in order to join the Alliance.

This Article aims to present that the expansion of the Alliance during the Cold War, based in the North Atlantic Treaty, was carefully planned, debated, and agreed upon unanimously by all member states. This process was influenced by strong actors of NATO, (U.S, UK and France), led by the U.S., which has strongly supported the three enlargement of NATO in relation with the two other states.

Keywords: NATO, Enlargement, Cold War, USA.
Globalization, citizenship- rights and social cohesion

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Towards the end of the 1970’s, under the pressure of the financial – capitalist elite, Margaret Thatcher in the United Kingdom, Ronald Regan in the USA, Jacques Delors in France and then the future EU, start a new regulation of the financial markets that make legal many activities that beforehand were not so. The new course of the international financial regulations, known to many as Deregulation, has produced and continues to produce a redistribution of income from the bottom towards the top, with negative consequences on the living conditions of the populations and on the social cohesion. The fragmentation of the working class, the weakening of the trade unions, the increase of public debt, the welfare states crisis, the privatization of services and the marginalization of the political system compared to the financial one, has transformed the relationships of power between the market and democracy. International productive capitalism has been substituted by financecapitalism with a displacement of the relation of forces in favour of the latter. Protecting the rights of citizenship, in the first place the right to work and promoting civic participation through inclusive decisional processes at a local and global level about public policies, can establish a socio-political force to counteract the financecapitalism in the perspective of social justice.

Keywords: Financecapitalism, Social justice, Democracy, Power, Globalization, Local communities.

Macedonian Albanians in transition – challenges and hopes

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The paper in question deals with the issue of the Albanians in Macedonia after the dissolution of former Yugoslavia and the fall of communist regimes in Central and Eastern Europe. The ‘90s brought a series of changes in the countries of this region, along with the emergence of some new states, which beforehand were constitutive parts of different federations in the region, including the Republic of Macedonia, which amazingly escaped from the wave of civil wars that encompassed other former Yugoslav republics. The optimism prevailed in the population of this country while hoping for a better and promising future; however, things did not happen as previously expected. After a whole of 22 years, Macedonia is still suffocating in the endless transition process while facing with the major challenge of its own existence.
The Albanians in Macedonia, on the other hand, are struggling as never before with the fundamental vital issues including their socio-economic and political status; they are besieged with the safeguarding of their own identity against the others who are striving to create a false identity. After all, in modern times, along with different developments in various fields, it is appropriate to change the identity as well, both personal-individual and collective-social. As A. Giddens says, in the post-traditional order, self-identity becomes a reflexive project - an endeavour that we continuously work and reflect on.

Keywords: identity, transition, integration, change, challenge, optimism.

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“The Common values of European Union” are becoming a topic of discussion at the European level. This paper attempts to present in brief the reasons for this phenomenon, and to impart the notion of ‘values’ in this context. The paper represents the difference between the establishing values, European ideas and common legal principles. The universal values of human dignity, freedom, equality and solidarity, based on the principles of democracy and the rule of law, where the individual is the ‘core’ of this activity, forming the EU citizenship and creating a space of freedom, security and justice. The positive evolution of the European Union as a representative of law, respect for human rights, representative democracy, social justice, and cultural pluralism. Distinctiveness of this organism consists on the fact that to these values can be referred both as individuals and the statesmen, in all fields of development, in contrast to other organisms. More than political targets they are binding legal principles. Non-recognition, non-compliance and non-enforcement of these values will have consequences not only for the representatives but also for the represented. Non-awareness towards these values in relation to those of the EU, results in dilemma over EU integration.

Keywords: European Union, Common European Values, the rule of law, Representative Democracy, European Identity, European Treaties.

Regional economic integration is an agreement on cooperation in the economic sphere between two or more states. When we say economic cooperation activities, we mean all forms of economic activities and ways that the member countries can achieve.
Lately in the framework of this cooperation there is an expansion and deepening of a large number of shapes and economic activities. Within these economic activities we distinguish the following: the trade of member countries, the flow of entries and exits of foreign direct investment, services in various fields, the system of standards and intellectual property standards, giving and receiving credit, franchising, licensing, harmonization of trade policies, tax harmonization, strategic alliances and joint ventures, the harmonization of legislative policy, international rules, etc.

Regional economic integration are organized at different levels. Each level is distinguished from each other, from the level of the highest ranking includes something more than the previous. In the world these regional economic integration levels are known: free trade area, customs union, the common market, economic union and political union.

All causes of countries’ membership in regional economic integration can be in charge of impersonating two main groups: causes of economic nature and causes of a political nature. Liberalization of international trade and development is one of the main determinants of globalization. Almost all economists agree that economic growth of a country depends on opening of the national economy to the world economy.

Keywords: Regional economic integration, free trade area, customs union, the common market, economic union and political union.

Globalization or inferiority as a result of linguistic influence adolescents Kosovo

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Treatment of this issue can deal with appearance of phenomena call “slang” within kosovar teenagers which is included in their day to day activities. Everywhere, in all cities you can hear teenagers that continuously use foreign words, especially form English language, flattering oneself that only they are capable to speak this kind of ”language”.

This occurrence is a part of inferiority that they know to speak English language and want to incorporate mistakenly this slangs to Albanian language, or simply is consequence of globalization who influenced all languages except English speakers! Obviously, there is a perception that teenagers of other regions (not from Pristine), had accentuate their vocabulary – slang. Especially this discourse is present after the teenagers reach 18 years, were almost better part of them begin studies in University of Pristine. Again, here we have discussion issue that is a consequence of inferiority between center and periphery. And to appear that they are fashionable and trendy. This phenomena was spread and to our media (especially in programs dedicated to youths), from politicians, government institutions, in way to schools and teachers. In Kosovo slang was present in prewar periods, with the presence of Serbian language. Questions is, do they speak as a result of inferiority or dictate and decision making made by serbs in Kosovo, or that was a rule that in ex Yugoslavia official language was serbo-croatian language in all republics and provinces?! The same cases was with Turkish language, in a period of Turkish dominance, were we
The United States of America have historically struggled to spread their values throughout the world, self-proclaimed as universal nation whose values should be applied to all mankind. Products and American cultural norms in the age of globalization, have become global in a much greater extent than those of other countries. But such an attitude can not pass without challenge and becoming subject to the criticism of those nations that have historically “compete for the title” having the same aspirations. Indeed, the idea that America is different from other countries and that it belongs the mission of preaching its values around the world, found on all sides of American politics, showing us clearly the elements of their national identity. The feeling of being a model for the rest of the world, lies deep in the American national consciousness. The problem lies in the fact that this national mission runs counter the interests of anti-American nations in Europe, which criticize and denounce contradictory most of the latter ones see as value. Therefore the aim of this paper is to make clear why anti-Americanism is fueled by the so-called “imperialism” of American values and culture, why some European countries are feeling the need to protect their values and culture and why for France, in contrast to Albania, has been so difficult to accept the spread of American values around the world? Through the use of literature and documentation will realize that anti-American sentiments in Europe are not only a consequence of the foreign policy, hegemony or military force of the United States. They were born as a combination of these causes with which Joseph S. Nye has defined as sources of “soft power” in America, and include among others political values and cultural norms. **Key words:** United States of America, national identity, anti-American sentiments, political values and cultural norms.
government tries to match and implement EU standards. But is the path toward integration the safest and the best to consolidate our democratic system? Or maybe we are moving in a wrong way, as democracy and integration not necessarily move in the same direction. The debate is concentrated between democracy and integration, and in the connection that exists between them. Is it a direct or indirect connection? In European intellectual circles this debate has taken place for years, for the simple fact, because they have been part of this community earlier and have felt the consequences of integration earlier, so the consequences have fallen on the consolidation of democracy itself.

In Albania, this debate has started for the first time in 2006, initiated by the “Neo-liberals”. They were the first, who spoke about the consequences that Albania would have to get integrated into the great European family. They mentioned some of these consequences like: violation of democracy, of representation, of demos etc... Now, here lies the absurdity, that we fought so hard to gain democracy and without realizing we are losing it.

**Keywords:** Democracy, Integration, European Union, Neo-Liberals, Standards

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**Cultural property rights and language identity in globalization**

“Think global, act local”

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Globalization is a continuously process in which the national states and their sovranity is conditioned and related indirectly with the international actors, their forms of power, networks, culture, language and identities. Globalization can preserve the peaceful intercultural co-existence and the liberal commercialization is a noble act through which every global citizen can benefit from the idea, words and tradition circulation.

Through this article we treat the issue of cultural property rights, language and identity which has emerged partly as a consequence of an increased global traffic in signs and goods. This concept as a recent one, raises a lot of problems which concern issues of copyright protection and some have to do with the right to protect, define, preserve and to benefit from its possible commercialization.

In a word, we distinguish the relationship between individual rights and group rights and between liberal universalism and cultural boundaries. Finally it is to be of great interest the answer of the question” who is the owner of my identity besides me”?  

**Keywords:** globalisation, cultural property, identity, preservation, commercialisation.
The European Union’s Strategy for the Western Balkans under the effects of globalization

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EU came out with a new strategy for Western Balkans, which would mean a democratic transformation of these post-conflict societies through association with the EU. Changed attitude with determination of Criteria Copenhagen, Conditionality, acquis communautaire, which added and moved specifically for this group of countries.

There are several independent variables that changed the approach. After the collapse of communist regimes after 90 years, globalization effects infiltrated immediately to these countries. The collapse of communist regimes. The presence of crisis and continuing destabilizing tensions, thus the European future can not be sure when a part of it generated uncertainty. This led the EU to develop a different strategy compared to previous processes of integration with CEE. The purpose of this research is to understand and present distinction, problems, and many different EU position towards the Western Balkan countries as well as provide a final answer to all the countries of the WB. If the “EU Strategy for WB is peaceful integration, problematic integration or exclusion?”

Keywords: Impact of globalization, transition issues, the strategy of the EU, the future of WB

“Albanians between the European integration and the concept of the national state”

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The concept of the nation-state, as a European idea, consistently remains an unsurpassed concept for the Balkan peoples. The Albanians, even one hundred years after the Declaration of Independence of Albania and others as well cannot evade this concept. Unlike other Balkan peoples, who solved the territorial and political identities issues, the Albanian people managed to settle only the issue of the nation’s cultural identity, but failed to solve the process of the national state’s political identity. As once, Albanians hoped that the communist ideology will carry and establish their national statehood, even later they hoped that this will be achieved through the euro-integration processes. Today, Albanians are awaiting the big European family integration and national dream, as an unresolved matter. Albanians, more than any other nation in the Balkans believe the Western values of liberal democracy. Despite the religious and cultural influences of the East, by all means the Albanians remained Western-oriented. However, the Albanians, as one of the most ancient peoples of the continent, more than ever need a vision and European support.

Keywords: European integration, Declaration of Independence of Albania.
**The integration in European Union, and the role of accounting harmonization in the capital market**

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Our country, Albania, faces many challenges in the road of integration in EU. One of these is the harmonization of accounting process. The financial accounting is considered an important factor, which influence the function of the capital market, because the accounting information allows investors to make their decisions for investment.

Due to the fact that many companies follow the globalization process, they have to follow the accounting procedures which can be understood by the entire business community. The aim of this paper is to represent this harmonization process in Albania, how well it is done, the difficulties, and what to be done for a better financial accounting reporting of Albanian businesses. The methodology used in this paper is qualitative analyze, using questionnaires, interviews done in different companies.

**Keywords:** accounting regulation, financial statement, harmonization, capital markets.

**The process of integration. Case of Albania**

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More than half a century has been passed since entering into force of Treaty of Rome (1957), where some European countries decided to create the European Economic Community, nowadays widely known as the European Union. The countries that signed this treaty were convinced to build the foundations of ONE community without boundaries. Free movement of people, creation of a single market and a single currency unit will be the basis of this community.

In 1991, Albania established the diplomatic relations with European Economic Committee and a year after, signed the Trade and Cooperation Agreement and profited from PHARE programme. Only in 2006 Albania and European Union singed the Stabilization and Association Agreement which opened a new clime for the economic relations between the singing parties. This important agreement led to the development of trade and investments which are key factors for modernization and economic restructuring.

By implementing some of the reforms imposed by the European Union, Albania has gained the right of the free movement of people. Meanwhile many other reforms should be undertaken in order to gain full political, economic and financial integration, or in other words to be a full member of European Union.

**Keywords:** European Union, integration, Albania
NGO and their impact on civil society changes

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This study is based on the integration process of the Albanian society. Considering that students are the future of a country we have based this study on their opinion, feeling and perception about the EU integration and the Albanian civil society role on this process.

This material starts with the explanation of the concept of civil society, the steps that Integration has followed in the European countries, and also the integration process and its challenges in Albania during the last 20-years.

In order to understand the students opinion we have conducted a study in which a sample of 60 people were asked about the NGO, the trust they have in them and their opinion about their role in the integration process. Another important element of this study is also the opinion of the sample about changing this status quo. The conclusions are based on the analyses of the primary and secondary data by compare and contrast the integration process in Albania and Europe. Based on the analyses we have listed the elements that may have a direct impact according to the students opinion.

Keywords: Civil Society, EU, integration, perception.

The expansion of commercial centres in Albania

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This summary intends to analyze the rise of commercial megastores in Tirana and their impact on the consumption, lifestyles and, above all, the identities of the Albanians who buy their goods. Commercial centers are a relatively recent phenomenon in Albania as they mushroomed 10 years ago as a result of a process labelled globalization. The once-isolated country fondly embraced our “industrialized West” and started copying its models to get better integrated and feel a part of the West. Along the process, a commodity and its consumption is fundamental because they help “build” the individuals’ identity by conveying a series of signals that create a social language, which makes possible the exchange of information and the development of a sense of belonging in the social and cultural environment. These social identities, readily buyable and exchangeable on the market, reduce social complexities and the “tailored public advertising campaigns” help consumers identify themselves and give them the possibility to interact with other individuals. In the Albanian environment, commodities have assumed an added value.
derived not only by the representative character inherent in each commodity whose purchase and use helps create another socially-shared identity but also because it marks a really powerful historical and social change.

**Keywords:** Commercial centres, expansion, cultural environment.

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**EU citizenship and national identity**

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EU establishing treaty provides, as one of objectives of the Union, the reinforcement of the protection of the rights and interests of nationals of Member States through the creation of EU citizenship. After the Lisbon Treaty EU citizenship is clearly defined in article 9 of EU Treaty that proposes once again, without any modification the formulation made by the article 17 of European Community Treaty that provides as EU citizens, anyone who has the nationality of a Member State. Likewise is reaffirmed even in article 20 of TFUE, in articles 21 – 24 of which are listed the rights as EU nationals. This paper aims to answer the question: “What effects will have EU citizenship on national identity, in the prospect of a possible integration of Albania in European Union?” Through this paper will be analyzed the relationship created between EU citizenship and citizenship of its Member States, in order to highlight the fact that EU citizenship, as affirmed in article 20 of TFUE, is added to national citizenship and does not replace it.

**Keywords:** EU citizenship, national citizenship, national identity, EU citizen’s right.

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**Industrial cluster. The current Italian experience as a sustainable development model for the future of the Albanian economy**

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The purpose of this brief paper is to treat in the form of a study case one of the most interesting samples of modern capitalism, the so called Latin- Mediterranean or mainly Italian,
based on the cluster theory first analyzed by the British economist Alfred Marshall. The cluster as a symbiotic network of micro, small and medium enterprises that are successfully deployed in different rings of the chain-production, living in deep interactions with each other, almost inseparable, in a situation in which the success of each one depends on the progress of the other. The idea underlying this paper is to provide perhaps an option for the future development of the national economic system, with a view to describe the functioning of a modern economy so close to us. The comparative method is the one used in this essay, outlining the differences between the two neighboring economies detected by analyzing the data with a multidisciplinary spectrum, intending to draw a model of inspiration available for the present of our national economic system under the blows of the global economic crisis in which we are found. Renowned global finance’s father, Baron Rothschild usually used to say that: “When the blood goes up to the knees, in business, is just about the right time to buy.” A deep economic crisis carries itself the key to solving the puzzle.

*Keywords:* cycle-production management; cluster theory; learning by doing, Venetian industrial districts.

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**Particular process of integration and their profits. Albanian’s case by the aspect of SAA**

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Stabilisation-Association Agreement (SAA) are the agreements, such as correspondent by the different fasties to EU integration. Much times those classified and as constitutional agreement too. Because they formed the constitutional Body of EU. We are in third years of agreement between Albania and EU Member’ States. I will speak in this research with easy words what is the profit from Albanian citizenship, and particular Albanian emigrants and their families. I find as a moral obligation to give their interest in framework of SAA and their profits, because they are the most important part of economic value that was brought from out-land.

*Keywords:* SAA, integration in EU market, economic interest, free movement of workers, Stabilisation-Association Council, actually facilities, access by professional training, etc..

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**Globalization and Albanian language**

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This article seeks to assess the communicative mutations resulting from the intersection between cultures. In this paper, I argue that the experience of cultural
globalization, and the sociolinguistic disorder it entails, cannot be understood solely through a dystopic vision of linguistic catastrophe, but demand that we also take into account the recombinant qualities of language mixing, hybridization, and creolization. I want to explore aspects of the relationship between language, culture and society and the language-related changes that have occurred as a result of globalization and identity politics.

In some respects, language is a formalized system and thus tends to uniformity, while in other respects it is socially differentiated and closely linked to specific social groups. In any event, it is intelligible only in the context of a particular cultural background, which in turn is based on specific historical circumstances. A closer look at the Albanian language illustrates the ways in which language can be understood as either game or conflict—an issue that cannot be explored without taking the history of Albania into account.

Keywords: Globalization, Language, Culture and Society

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Globalization, intercultural relations and national identity: Challenges for Macedonia as a society with cultural diversity

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Macedonia, same as the Balkans, is a mosaic of peoples who differ from each other according to ethnic origin, religion, language and culture. Property of various elements of ethnic, religious, linguistic and cultural possess Macedonia, still serves as a source for a series of conflicts. Causality of this conflict, most often, is the historical impact. The topics of this essay are the aspects of gender inequality in the ethnic, cultural, and religious groups in Macedonia.

The negative impact of ethnic divisions, linguistic, religious and cultural in the Balkans is an important element that should be taken into consideration in building a strategy for the future of the region.

These are three elements that determine status and position of a company, which in modern civilization and carry the prefix multi qualify as new models of multiculturalism and interculturalism. Through historical experience and in the present, discussed the positive experiences in the field of coexistence with prospects and obstacles to building a genuine intercultural society in Macedonia, as a society where “meet” many cultures, many ethnicities and many traditions.

Keywords: Multiculturalism, interculturalism, cultural globalization, “the other”, other cultures, hybrid cultures, cultural integration.
The role of the Kosovo identity in the Euro-Atlantic integration

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The integration in Euro-Atlantic structures brings us in contact with other important values like economic values, prosperity and individual freedom & lifestyle. Liberalistic Western values therefore can come into conflict with other basic values like the family as a cornerstone for the society built on communities, based on the traditional vision on marriage, cultural and religious values that form our identity of the people of Kosovo even if it exists of different ethnicities and religions. So the main questions will be focused on where does the Kosovo identity exist of, what are the most common values that gives us our personal and national identity? And how can we keep these values even within a further-going Euro-Atlantic integration? 

Keywords: Euro-Atlantic integration, Kosovo identity and western values.

The impact of globalization in the obliteration of the traditional clothing in the Elbasan area

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Elbasan, is a city with a rich tradition, from which it has inherited many traditional costumes. There are their ways to express their identity, their originality. Meanwhile the globalization of the economy market, of the life and culture, emigration or the lack of state power, are influencing in a negative way in preserving this inheritance. The aim of this article is to analyze the influence of globalization in disapperance of the national values, losing the natural, cultural and spiritual, local and national identity of this traditional costumes. This will be archived by identifying the problems that this costumes have in promovation and the use in many social-cultural activity.

-By identifying the problems of reproduction and repairment by individuals that are not specialized on this field, in maintaining the compositional scheme, color, material and lace.
-By identifying the role of state, in supporting with funds the directories of museums to buy the traditional costumes that are in private properties (family) or in organizing scientific expidtits and other social-cultural activities, with the aim to save and promote tradition and traditional costumes of the region.

Keywords: national costumes, cultural identity, globalization, national values.
Suprenacionalism and integration aspirations of the people from Western Balkans- Case study: Albanians against XXI century’s supranacionalism

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The selection of the supranacionalism’s “problem” as a case study relates directly with its importance as a determinant factor of many developments in the International Relations arena. As such, it is manifested strongly as a new practice of the political, legal, and economical and military organizes, both in regional and international fields. Regarding this, researchers argue that the world is moving towards increasingly larger units of global proportions of organization and supranacionalism becomes an identity of people in XXI century.

This particularly applies to companies and European countries that claim to be part of supranacional structures of European Union. At the end, to see where tendencies of supranacionalism in Europe are, it is analyzed the possibility of creating “European Federal State” and its constitutional basis. This section and the rest of Western Balkan countries in relation to these tendencies will help supranacionalism to be even better understood. In the case study will be analyzed the supranational integration tendencies of Albanian political factor in the region. This comes from the fact that higher aspirations economic and military policy of Albania and Kosovo, for the moment, are efforts to Euro-Atlantic integration as in NATO and in the EU. From these aspirations it is understood that the principles of the foreign policy of both countries are quite liberal and aim towards the willingness to voluntarily transfer a portion of national sovereignty to these supranational structures.

Keywords: Supranacionalism, Federal State of Europe, the Western Balkans, the Albanian political factor, Euro-Atlantic integration, national sovereignty.

Globalization

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Globalization, at least from the positive point of view, implies the establishment of a single world community where economic growth, social prosperity, political health, and technological achievements can become a common denominator for the
entire mankind. Thus, the social, political, and economic systems different nations will integrate with one another and function as a unified system.

Within this context, our paper will examine the conditioned relations between globalization and translation. Thus, by throwing light upon the main features of globalization, we will try to argue that the latter is first and foremost a fruit of the rapid technological, economic, and political achievements, which find immediate reflection in language and translation. Here, we will mostly stress the fact that neither the translators nor the scholars are able to follow the language changes dynamically and with precision, simply because the language itself changes in accordance with the developments occurring in technology, economy, politics, as well as in the translation market needs.

**Keywords:** Globalization, technological achievements and language.

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**The role of NGOs in the process of EU integration**

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Civil society organizations are vital partners for decision makers because they are spheres of society closer to recognizing the needs of the population in terms of development. A functioning civil society is seen as key to the consolidation of democracy.

Richard Falk said that civil society is a core of “a democratic globalization from below” as opposed to the dominant trend for a “globalization from above authoritarian” and in this humane alternative, civil society is seen as a factor that works against the militarism of the system states towards a democratic world peace. The main objective of this study is to measure the role and contributions that give NGOs in the development and implementation of policies that our country pursues EU accession. The process of integration should not be driving up and down, because the decision-making should be extended to consultations, discussions and contributions of civil society groups, which contribute to solving the challenges of the integration process and can assist the government in formulating realistic policies. If socio-economic and cultural groups involved in this process, rather than follow the directives received from higher institutions of the EU, Albania will be closer to the fulfillment of the conditions for becoming a member of the EU.

**Keywords:** civil society organizations, integration, challenges, opportunities.
Albania, 100 Years of Independence - Challenging New Realities of XXI Century

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Along hundred years of its independent life Albania has survived, inheriting and creating its social identity and profile, visibly distinguishable among Balkans and other Europeans; What will be the Albanians future profile under the era of local, regional and global communication. Through this work I will argue that to the present day, the 100 years of independency for Albanian society has been factored under the furious and oppressed events of the two World wars, the “Cold WAR”, decades of total political, economic and cultural isolation, as well as of a painful long-lasting transition. In particular my presentation will be focused on the XXI challenges which Albanian society has to afford, even independent, being among turbulences of the “Global North and Global South” eras of communication. Through my presentation I consider Albanian society of XXI Century deeply involved in collaboration and partnerships by every dimension of society and nature. By doing so I see the Albanian society as active part of contributions, dependences and obligations in front of contemporary human and natural environments. Meanwhile the next coming society will have a substantial difference from the previous one, that caused hard consequences for generations. The Albanian contemporary society is free to earn its contributive benefits.

At the end of my work I’ll conclude saying whether it will be successful or not, the Albanian societal profile will be shaped by facing the XXI challenges, embraced or bitted by winds of social justice, as well as from unlimited contributive possibilities.

Keywords: Albania, society, identity, XXI Century.

Globazation

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Globalization is a multidimensional concept which is affecting nowadays life in every form of it. The same as it is written in a multidimensional aspect the same are the different opinion or conclusions about this phenomenon. All these things happening are the consequences of the globalization of the economic and social life in every part of the
world. As a concept it is focused in the development of correlated economic relationships
between people and nations without letting aside the cultural ones.

According to Thanis Friednon-“Globalization is not a phenomenon of modernism. It has started since Colombus discovered America.”

We are in front of a major big fact that everything in planet is globalised. Our common interdependency is everywhere in every single part of our planet. As I have previously mentioned this phenomenon is not only perceptor as a success of development. A considerable number of years have passed since anti and alter globalism movements appeared. Antiglobalism is viewed as a total opposition of this phenomenon accusing it as “the cause” of all malfortunes that humanity suffers actually.

On the other hand alter globalism represent a more moderating statement, accepting that this process is inevitable and try to give a more humanising face to the phenomenon.

So, the saying “The world is shrinking” is represented in a multidimensional aspect which is the big dilemma?

Keywords: globalization, antiglobalism, alterglobalism.

N°AIS Vlora 2012-31607

Globalization, meaning and some concepts about it.

Europe, Balkans and Albania in integration process

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The existence of a debate in the world, where standing and opinions are different, are effects of globalization in national economy. With globalization we mean the transformation of national economies in global and world economies, so, the join with each other of national economies in a interdependent global economic system, called Globalization. For the realization of this difficult process will serve these strategic instruments: deregulation, liberalization and privatization of economy. The factors of globalization are a standardized product which is creating the the global market. Today is no meaning to talk about national markets, like german, American, or Chinese. The globalization of the markets has made possible that the cost of communication became lower, so the cost of transport, elimination of customs payment etc. National benefits of globalization are evident, however the critics that have been made which contrast it, even that they haven’t build an alternative model for world development, for increasing poverty and the inequality in the world.

The globalization stimulates social and economic development, promoting production efficency, helps to increase the standarts of living for all integrated countries in globalization process, creates opportunities for lower prices, provides increasing the benefits of consummators, create of jobs, favorisation in solving problems in a global way, promotes the increasing of democratic systems and in respecting of human rights. Its no doubt that are challenge that passes the process of globalization, like the limitation of sovereignty, etc.

Key words: globalization, development, economics, communications, customs.
N°AIS Vlora 2012-31707

The role of Albania in fighting against modern terrorism in the age of globalization

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Modern terrorist in the 21st century has new aspects and characteristics different from the terrorist in the past years. The aim of these study is to shed some light on the complex link of modern terrorism in the age of globalization. The role of Albanian institutions in the protection of critical infrastructure from modern terrorism. In order to reach these aim the diverse aspects of globalization and the diametrically opposite approaches dealing with globalization are touched upon in order to understand its complex structure. Which will be the new challenge on the root causes of terrorism and the advances in communication technology, and which are considered to have direct relations with the rise of terrorism in the 21st century are to be discussed. Later on Turkey common politics as a member of the biggest alliance NATO on fighting modern terrorism in these century.

Keywords: Terrorism, Globalization, Technology, Critical Infrastructure, Multinational, Communications

N°AIS Vlora 2012-34407/2

Albanian customs system as part of the EU integration process

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Our country aspires to EU membership and one of the main objectives requires the EU is to reduce all customary barriers. So, customs role will focus more on the economy than filtering into a source of income for the state budget. European integration means economic integration and integration of policies. Economic integration has to do with the elimination of borders between two or more countries. Integration of policies does not mean the implementation of a single policy, because different countries apply different economic policies, but means shared institutions, shared interactions and removal of discriminatory policies between countries.

Albanian customs result in more tax revenue, while in other countries the opposite happens. Albania adopted customs fees for 2011 in line with SAA obligations and changes in the Combined Nomenclature of the EU.

The methodology used is analytical-comparative. Analytical, because Customs
analyzed the sources and types of taxes. Comparative, because comparing the revenue derived from taxes in the years 2009-2011, this has undergone changes reflected on customs legislation and made comparison with the European legislation. 

**Keywords:** European integration, customs system, customary duty, customary barriers, non-tariff barriers.
In the context of this conference, I have the honor and pleasure to present the abstract of a paper on the image of the Albanian woman at the beginning of the twentieth century, seen from the point of view of three foreign authors who visited the Albanian territories in that period. Margaret Hasluck, Rose Wilder Lane and Edith Durham crowned with their reviews the writing of books which enriched our libraries with travel writings. Problems about the female figure are miscellaneous, and the issue is not done in, but I think that the presentation by a synthesis of these authors requires a sociological filing of the case. In this context, considering that the issue of women is not a closed identity, by contrast, it is open to the multiple meanings and manifold, open to the definitions and the redefinitions of the image of women and the different factors from the micro and macro environment that contributed to shape it across generations and centuries.

The theme reviewed lays in the context of cultural studies, whereas I am trying to see the image of women in a way both diachronic and synchronous, leaving open debate to what is Albanian woman today and to which model she is going, keeping invisible links with its past. The place and role of the figure of the Albanian woman as a daughter, mother, wife and housewife in Albanian society of the time got the attention of different
researchers for the uniqueness and the loftiness of its image, its spirit of sacrifice, inner strength to overcoming pain and suffering, for the beauty of her soul. This killed beauty standing at her forehead wrinkles that carry the weight of life, the beauty of the Word of Wisdom, looked unattainable and killed by the indifference of society. So I invite you to notice that there is a lot to be enjoyed and admired, as these authors did, the character and personality of the figure of woman - mother - wife - housewife, whose values are retained and transmitted to our mothers, and the rest of that inheritance belongs to us, their daughters.

**Keywords:** identity, virtue, intellectual development, customary right etc.

**N°AIS Vlora 2012-8508**

**Commonalities and particularities in thematic aspect, compositional between offense “pirate cave” Petro Markos and “Two years holiday” writer Zhyl Vern**

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Countries, peoples, different cultures have been historically and consistently through a strong intensity, in a permanent contact. In this long cultural coexistence, cultures are spread across the Balkan peoples, cities of Europe in a way difuzionale making literary knowledge to live in a reality present and permanent impact. In this way world literature for children as a tree, has to come from different branches of European literatures which have always been focal points.

One of these is the Albanian literature for children which with its trends and developments is included in the great vortex of European and global developments and trends. Specifically, the purpose of my study for the two works discussed above is to point out similarities and particularities in terms of thematic, motivation, and compositional plans, ideas and new points of views in artistic and emotional plans. Novels transmit numerous scientific knowledge that come to us through fluent style and a lot of figures of speech.

**Keywords:** Children’s Literature, science fiction literature.

**N°AIS Vlora 2012-10708**

**Women want more from some products and services**

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The economic, social and political development of the country, naturally and inevitably increase the role of women and empowers them economically.
women play multiple roles in life and are continuously challenging the time: they are asking for more concerning their education and health, concerning nutrition for themselves and their families, to be more successful in professional challenges, for more income and better ways to manage their wealth. Women, on one hand, are the bigger consumer of a wide variety for products and services and, on the other hand, are asking for their time back, in order to have more things/values for themselves. Through this research, we will analyze how women want that a defined category of businesses – health care, house cleaning and maintenance, food, beauty and skincare products, financial and insurance – be focused more on their specific needs and demands in the products and services they offer.

At the same time, through primary research at those businesses we will look to offer a model of how to do business and marketing that would bring more profits and a bigger market share. This category of businesses must focus inside-out on women in order to understand them and recognize their needs, and to respond to their needs/wishes/demands by reinventing the products/services designed for them. These companies should understand that women represent a great communication generator and their capacities of understand and doing marketing should be exploited, looking at them even as managers or supervisors of marketing, as well as PR, publicity, promotion, and in-business sales.

Keywords: economic development, women and services.

N^oAIS Vlora 2012-12608

The influence of virtual society in the indifference of adolescents of 12 - 15 years old in learning process

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The aim of this study is the influence of virtual society in the apathy of adolescents of 12 - 15 years old in the learning process; it is an attempt to give the personal contribution in outlining the effects that occur as a consequence of the influence of technology dependence in individual productivity and lack of concern towards learning process. Motive for this study, there has been the frequent observations on internet dependency done in schools, which influence the concentration in learning and attending school. In this report, there have been chosen six schools in the region of Tirana, and survey is the applied method.

Meanwhile, this age is considered as the era of strong crises, in which the concept of identity is not established yet; results of the study and surveys show the risk factors of technological abuse, as well as the relationship that exist between them and the damage caused to the capacity to learn. Moreover, examining the influence of virtual society in the academic developments, the study reaches a wide knowledge over adolescents’ motivation, their commitment against learning and identifying manners of using technology in aid of education.

Keywords: adolescents, virtual society, dependency, disinterest, motivation.
Wemen participance in policy

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About 80 years ago women secured for themselves the right to vote and the right to hold political office in most European countries. Since then they have been present in parliaments, governments and public bodies, but underrepresented. Although this imbalanced representation of women and men in politics conflicts with fundamental democratic principles, there is still no equal participation of women in political decision-making processes.

This articles contains: facts and figures about the involvement of women in the decision-making process in the institutions of Albania and especially in parliament. The differences between man and woman and the subordination of women has been a practice experienced globally for thousands of years, and is also a way of thinking inherited from generation to generation, expressed most clearly in gender stereotypes that we face daily. It is difficult to face a wall set up over centuries. Moreover, many of the female members of parliament preferred to make the spokesperson of their party’s leader rather than to deal with major policy issues or the problems that concern the society and women. Albania still has one of the lowest percentages of elected women in Europe.

Keywords: Demokraci, Gender equality, Political equality, Political participation, Quotation.

Treatment of first grade learners according to the pedagogical aspect in relation to linguistic varieties and standard language

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There are different linguistic varieties in Kosovo that are slightly away from the linguistic standard. According to the system of high and low variety is widespread diglosia as phenomenon that personifies the different layers and levels of Kosovo society. Preschool-age children live with parents born in different cities, grandparents
who speak the language of the sides they come from, which means they have their sub dialects incorporated as different varieties, where not all of them have high-level education. In this study will be presented exactly the facts why Kosovar children find difficulties with unified standard language spoken in schools, in the very beginning as first grade is.

Difficulties they face in the early days of the first grade significantly affect their success and mainly in their self-confidence and self-esteem. Often child’s fear to communicate with others does not mean that the child has less communication skills with others, but in most cases because of the difficulties they face different language varieties. From this research, not only identified the difficulties, but also carefully analyzed each of them. Exactly these are difficulties that will be discussed in this paper, the results of which are derived from the research done in one of the cities of Kosovo, in Gjakova.

No only difficulties are identified in this research but each of them is analyzed one by one carefully. These analyses have discovered concrete recommendations which will greatly serve all teachers who are involved in teaching process, starting from the first grade of primary school onwards.

**Keywords:** language, communication, dialects, children, family, etc..

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**N AIS Vlora 2012-1808/2**

**The communication channels about sexual health regarding the Albanian teenagers**

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**Lumturi MERKURI**

In the society which shows a low level of emancipation, we notice the fact that mass media are often perceived as the best communication channels of information concerning the sexual health amongst teenagers in relation to information they receive from parents or other counseling institutions. This fact is also observed in our society. A survey conducted with a representative sample of 2172 high school students from around the country shows that 69.7% of teenagers report that television is their source of obtaining information about sexual health, followed by internet (51.6%), youth newspapers (33, 1), newspapers in general (21.1%), books (32.4%), brochures / leaflets (20.8%) and radio 10%. Meanwhile, parents are evaluated as an information source at 29.9%, teachers (27%), health personnel (20%), psychologist / social worker (12.5%) and 10% of them claim they do not talk at all about these issues.

This reality photographed by such survey, is analyzed by theoretical perspectives of sociologists DA Christakis, FJ Zimmerman, DiGiuseppe DL, McCarty CA, Wright JC, to identify possible problems arising from such sources of information.

**Keywords:** sexual health, teenager, communication, parents, media, message.
An exploration of parents’ ways to discipline toddlers in Albanian context.

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In this qualitative study, there has been taken 39 semi-structured interviews to parents. The main aim of the interviews is to take information from parents which children’s age is nearly 1 to 3 years old. Parents are asked to express their attitudes toward their parenting role, their perspectives on their children’s needs and their reactions when disciplining their children. Most of the parents expressed the idea that their parenting role is closely related with providing material goods for their children. On the other hand, most of the parents expressed the idea that developmental needs of their children were closely related with having a good physical health and good eating habits. Furthermore, it is noticed that parents show unstable reactions when disciplining their children. From the results taken by the interviews, we can come to some very important conclusions related to the immediate needs most parents have to be informed, consulted and even trained so as to get knowledge about early childhood development and to build parenting skills which foster the development of their children.

Keywords: developmental needs, ways of discipline, parenting skills, consultation.

Conflicts among adolescents at school and their school consequences

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Nowadays our society is facing different issues and some of them belong to teenagers, who are a good part of the society and from whom the same society has got great expectations. Almost in every part of the world, as well as in our country, specific programs about teenagers are compiled, according to their problems. Conflicts among them are part of the concerning problems, as an element that has its own cost in the overall progress of the adolescents.

Through this work it is aimed to be noticed some characteristics that have to do with conflicts among adolescents, their types, factors of the risk that very often lead them to conflict situations, the consequences of these conflicts in different aspects of life, especially in their school life. Some specific features of adolescents, that often lead them toward difficult relationships with others and one-another, will be object of analyses.
In order to understand how conflicts affect in the adolescents’ school results, a questionnaire is compiled, which is handed to students of the X and XI in a middle school. This questionnaire made the confirmation of the hypothesis easier that the conflicts among teenagers are a very important factor in adolescents’ school performance. Also through this questionnaire got confirmed the fact that problematic adolescents in school are those that have the lowest school performance.

**Keywords:** adolescent, conflict, school, results, society

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-23908**

**Leadership in teacher-student relationship in high-school education**

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The school is the most important institution in the education of the new generations. Students are not only part takers of knowledge but of moral and educational principles as well, so that they will be able to penetrate in the society and build it based on these principles. The transmitters of these principles besides the parents are the teachers too. They are the model the students refer to build a strong healthy identity. For this reason, the student-teacher relationship plays a crucial role in their psychological formation. This study is one of the many endeavors of studies made by Albanians and foreigners. Its aim is to treat those aspects of the institution of education which present a problematic and that need improvement.

The main hypotheses of this study: 1. The teacher with an authoritarian leadership style hinders (is in a negative correlation with) the development of a friendly atmosphere in relation to the students; 2. The teacher with a democratic leadership style enhances (is in a positive correlation with) the development of a friendly warm atmosphere in relation to the students. The goal of this study is to define that the leadership style the teacher uses positively or negatively influences in creating a positive friendly environment with the students.

The sample of this study is students and teachers of 3 specialized high schools one in the suburbs of Tirana, (in Bathore), and two other high schools in the urban area of Tirana (“A. Z. Çajupi”, and “Partizani”). In this sample 165 subjects were included, who have filled in a survey and a half structured interview as a method to certify the hypotheses. From the study, it resulted that the students are not satisfied with their teachers’ way of communicating. They were not open to the students’ opinions. An authoritative teacher who remains in the traditional teacher’s framework doesn’t create a positive atmosphere for the students and no cooperation relationship with them. The study in these three high schools showed the great need for the teachers to be democratic so the students would be able to speak freely and openly about anything even for things that trouble them.

**Keywords:** Leadership, teacher and education.
Gender equality issues,  
integration of women in any society structure

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State structures and international organizations have developed and continue to deal with the increasing role of women in their activation function in society. The way to integrate women in state structures and following their performance has made intellectual contributions often problem in its status. Leakage from patriarchal societies and mythologizing of transition in our country has disadvantaged women in the Albanian community. The reasons which have led to these results are a wide range requiring thorough treatment making it possible the realization of the final goal. I trust the implementation of a change no matter how small the woman in society makes me more sensitive to respond to women’s participation in politics, institutions, organizations and every structure of society. To date, investments have been made in the legal and social framework to break the current bit taboo but still felt the impact of each of us needs to be updated with the current methods and European integration of women in society.

Gender equality is not an endorsement of the Convention, a law, a resolution and a broad campaign to be implemented is a whole process, part of which we should all, which will take time to absorb from society to the realization of final goal.  
Keywords: gender equality, Convention of HR social policies.

Woman in leadership positions  
of local jurisdiction in Durrës

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Research “Woman in leadership positions of local jurisdiction in Durrës” had as its main objectives the identification and measurement of women participation prevalence in leading positions of local jurisdiction in the town of Durrës. More
specifically the research target was made for ten women, which occupy leading positions in departments of Durrës civic center. The essential part of the study were on the difficulties that encounter women in founding a working position, coping with standards to be part of decision-making processes and unexpected things during the period of leadership.

At the end, from this research resulted that currently women were well-represented in leadership positions of local jurisdiction in Durrës. Because of the Albanian transition we can note that the potential indications connected with gender equality were: woman integration in labor market and the work-harmonization within family. However, to be leader and with power, required still sacrifice and commitment for women in Durrës.

**Keywords:** leadership position, participation in decision-make, woman integration, gender equality.

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**Reseach on psycho-emocional behavior to the young people ine urban areas vs. selfemployment**

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Selfemployment is one of the components of labor market. It has started to develop after 1992. Currently, 63% of the Albanian employees are selfemployed. The prevailing characteristic of self-employment in Albania is strongly connected with the family business, mainly in trade.

Inheritated family artisan activity and service activity are among the main directions in the capacities development of the educational component of country labor market. Self-employment is one of the options for youth employment who live in rural areas. Their behavior towards this alternative is complex. It varies in subordination to youth gender and age. From 524 people interviewed, about 60% of them were pro to the alternative of self-employment.

With age increasing males are more prone to this alternative, while this initiative is most common to young girls. Boys more than girls (66.2% vs 48.8%), consider it as a real alternative opportunity for employment. Young people conditioned the success of such initiative to commitment, will and perserverance, rather than to social and economic environment conditions.

About 57.8% of respondents said that the economic and social environment is not “host” for their initiatives for self-employment. Girls were more skeptical towards the environment than boys (63.3% vs 51.8%). This perception entails low level of optimism for the success of the initiative. Only about 35.5% of boys and 25.4% of girls expressed optimism.

**Keywords:** Youth people, Urban areas, Self-employmen.
Beyond XY coincidence

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The birth rates data in Albania, show that the number of females born alive is smaller than the number of males born alive. Independently to the decrease of the number of births from 1990, the gap between males and females birth rates is stable, favoring male births. The report due from Council of Europe in September 2011, declared that the report 112 males toward 100 females birth rates, a statistic taken from the data of INSTAT, is a concerning number, different from the natural birth rates. Data from formal and informal resources show that there is a practice of couples, which in the name of family planning make sex selective abortions, favoring males. The aim of this article is to evaluate what are some of the motives influencing sex selective abortions. For this reason have been analyzed and evaluated the data taken from INSTAT as well from public and private clinics for the birth rates. We have also realized interviews with gynecologists that work in public and private institutions. This article is one of the first that tends to analyze an unstudied issue for Albania, that of sex selective abortion.

Key words: sex selective abortion, gender discrimination.

Promoting social competence of children in schools

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The aim of this study is to explore the process of promoting social competence of children in schools through the model of social competence. The method of literature review is used to explore existing literature on the model of social competence and the social skills programs that are developed based on this model. The main findings inform the field professionals of the philosophy behind this model, the links between social competence and healthy development in children, and also how the model is used in the creation of programs for the promotion of specific skills in children, within the school context. The programs can be used for training skills for single problems, or multiple ones.

Keywords: social competence, social skills, model of social competence, social skills programs, social skills training.
THEMATIC SESSION 09:
ORGANIZATIONS, PROFESSIONS AND WORK

N°AIS Vlora 2012-25509

A study on “Kombinat”, a district of Tirana

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The aim of this research was to describe and evaluate social, cultural and economic aspects of Kombinat, an urban district in Tirana, whose structure and function have changed in the last twenty years switching from working-class area to destination of a significant inner migration. Those changes were certainly due to deindustrialization, and to a greater social, economic and local mobility which occurred in Albania and resulted clearly in a social disorganization. In the Kombinat district, old factory workers, new immigrants from other parts of the country and the “poor” from other areas of Tirana all live together. Kombinat, once a model working-class area, it now seems to have taken more and more the shape (and function) of a suburban area of Tirana. This study aims to revisit the past and the history of these people, both as individuals and as a community, in order to renew its roots and social identity. That’s why it’s mostly based upon “memories”: not to be nostalgic of the past which can never come back, but to keep the memory of a district which is a symbol of a new Albanian season aiming to build new ways of living together.

Keywords: Deindustrialization, Inner migrations, Change, Memory/identity.

N°AIS Vlora 2012-2409

The contribution of psychologists in interviewing minors in the police station

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The involvement of psychologists in the police institution is an innovation for our society and a new area that needs further study. The main problem of this paper is to
explore the perception of the psychologist from the minors during the time they are interviewed by police. In particular, it examines the role and efficiency of the psychologist as an interviewer and manager of problematic situations in police station. The aim is to understand how to facilitate reporting data by minors with his/her intervention. The study will be descriptive and will provide a framework for the role of psychologist in the police institution. The study underlines the need of psychological services in these institutions. In this study were used mixed-method approaches: interviews with minors, semi-structured questionnaires and survey. The sample selected to conduct the study consists of 20 juveniles aged 14 to 18 years, author or mainly involved in criminal offense of theft and 45 police officers. This paper defines the idea that it is time that the psychologist services should be institutionalized as an integral part of the organigram of the institutions of justice. The presence of psychologists in the police institution has had a positive impact with the communication model that provides in the daily work practice. 

**Keywords:** juvenile, interviewing, perception, psychologist, police station, deviant behavior.

**N°AIS Vlora 2012-3209**

**Relationship between internal work motivation and feedback among Albanian’ public universities**

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Exploring the attitudes that employees hold concerning factors that motivate them to work is important to creating an environment that fosters employee motivation. Job characteristics theory, proposed by Hackman and Oldham (1975), is intended to provide a framework that explains how job characteristics influence workers’ motivation. The present study assessed two of the job dimensions outlined by the authors which are job feedback, defined as the information about one’s performance obtained from job activities and feedback from agents, defined as the information about one’s performance obtained from supervisors and coworkers. These job dimensions will lead to particular psychological states, which will then lead to intrinsic motivation. So feedback from the job and from agents should enhance knowledge of results. A survey research design was used in this study to investigate work motivation and feedback, relationship between them and significant correlations. Public university academic staff were the participants of the study. The sampling method used is simply casual where each employee based on random selection had an equal chance to be elected. Based on responses, the subjects perceived feedback from the job to be present most in their jobs, while they perceived feedback from supervisors the least. There is considerable evidence that variations in the job characteristic outlined by the authors exert an influence on people’s feelings and motivation at work. In this context, this study aims primarily to contribute to the further recognition of the school environment, to coordinate research and findings of researchers in the field of organizational psychology and give an original analysis of issues connected with work motivation.  

**Keywords:** internal work motivation, feedback from agents, job feedback, motivational factors.
Social cohesion dimensions under the integration framework. Case of Albania

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Social cohesion is a basic element which creates conditions for integration. Social cohesion is such a phenomena which is linked with life elements that make humans to stay closed to each other looking forward together in a country, in a certain society, in a defined time. Without this relation it is very difficult to look beyond in the path of politic, economic and cultural development and integration process. Dimensions of social cohesion are material conditions, passive and active social relations, human interlinks and social equity, etc. Material conditions are basic to have a social cohesion. If passive relations are predominate in a society, citizens suffer from lack of chances defining for different production, commercial, social and cultural activities. Positive social relations offer to people a common support and multidimensional profitability. Social equity refers to level of honesty/equal and non equal conditions that citizens have on access/chances related to material aspects: incomes, health, life quality, completed with chances that citizens have in their daily life. Under this framework, improvement of indicators of social cohesion remains a duty in front of Albanian society under the integration process.

Keywords: social cohesion, dimensions of social cohesion, individs, community

Studies on organizations, work and professions

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National employment policies aim to achieve full employment improving quality and efficiency at work and strengthening social cohesion. The paper will address not only the legal framework which regulates labor relations, and professions, but also the Albanian government policies under view of obligations undertaken under the SAA and other international agreements ratified by the Republic of Albania. Active employment policies are set out in Law no. 7995 dated 20.09.1995 “On employment promotion”, and aim to: creating new jobs and reducing unemployment; professional training of unemployed workers in areas where is lack of training capacity; minimizing of illegal labor; encourage the youth employment and special groups of unemployed, etc. One other important element to be treated is assistance and counseling on profession and employment, which aims to help job seekers in selecting and forming them into a suitable profession regarding to their individual qualities required in the labor market. Special supervising role is under the structures and state institutions which are charged with the implementation of employment policies and vocational training.

Keywords: Organization, employment and social policies.
The (Mis) Match between Supply and Demand Labor Systems in Kosovo on Employability Skills: the Moderating Effects of Personal Attributes in Transition to Employment

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The study addresses the mismatch between labor supply and labor demand in Kosovo and how this is related to employability skills. Self-report questionnaires were used for collecting data from two groups of respondents, employees and employers, in order to consider both sides of the labor. The within and between groups analyses were conducted using paired sample t-test in the level of skills acquisition and skills requirement. Results indicate that there is a mismatch between labor supply and demand for both groups. The study investigated also the effects of personal attributes in the transition of young graduates from education to employment. The backward stepwise regression analysis showed that personal attributes partially predicted the job gain and job maintenance. This means that from thirteen personal attributes, only work-life balance and working under pressure predicted job gain, and adaptability predicted job maintenance. The discussion focuses on the practical implications of the study results and guiding limitations for future research.

Keywords: employability skills, labor supply, labor demand, personal attributes, transition to employment

Practices of Business Ethics Code at Organizations

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The purpose of this study is to present the role that ethic leadership has in order to have a positive impact on staff and increase of quality on organisation. On the elaboration of paper is used normative method attended with primary and secondary source of data. Through inductive access we have come up to conclusions. With many pages of politics for ethic codes, behave code and organization culture, at the same time there are releases and mistakes at the ethics of working place, that are present in the everyday life as a result of improper behave of someone.

Development and approval of ethic code and ethic practices at organisation will not stop the non-ethic behaves, but will give to people a kind of measurement versus which to measure behave. Executive leaders at organizations should be closer to employees to see if the written or unwritten code is not respected so that the employees to feel safe for their integrity.

Keywords: Organization, code of ethics, integrity, faith, behave.
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Meritocracy—the only criterion to have a professional public administration in the civil service

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This paper deals with appointments in public administration, as one of the frontline pillars of state foundation. After theoretical considerations, this essay gives ideas as well as real solutions focusing on appointments and why in this 100 independence anniversary the meritocracy is more important than anything. This essay tries to answer the following questions: Why is important meritocracy? Who are the integral components of meritocracy? How do you define it? Why proper structures do not pay much attention to meritocracy? How to extend its use? This essay focuses at patronage and meritocracy concept, how to distinguish between them in daily practice. In such circumstances and especially on this 100 anniversary of the Albanian state, it is important undertaking reforms for some change, not only to approve a new law regarding appointments in the public administration but something more than that.

Keywords: meritocracy, public administration, patronage, corruption, political patronage, nepotism.

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Prevention of conflicts of interest in labor relations of civil servants, in view of legal decision making, equitable and transparent.

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Conflict of interest is today an important issue in the public debate. It’s consequences are serious and involving the collapse of public confidence in public administration, decisions by employees to the detriment of the public interest, violating the integrity of employees, damage to the interests of third persons, increasing cases of corrupt practices of civil etc. Precisely to avoid or minimize such harmful consequences have been a number of attempts to codify clear and precise rules for the prevention, treatment, management and resolution of conflict of interest situations. This paper aims to: First, to identify situations in which private interests influence their decision-making civil servants in the exercise of official functions and duties in civil service, in order to prevent conflicts of interest. Second, awareness of civil servants to respond in accordance with the line in situations of conflict of interest in order to increase the confidence of the public to public administration.

Keywords: conflict of interest, civil servants, decision-making, public interest, procedure identification and management.
The globalization of world should be attributed to rapid developments and advancements in information and communication technology sector, growth of media resources, construction of transportation networks (rail, roads and sea) and free flow of information. The interaction and coordination among people has improved tremendously in last 3 decades after the advent of internet and subsequent use of desktop PCs, laptop notebooks, Personal Digital Assistants, mobile devices etc. Indeed, there has been greater focus today on research and development function because every nation has understood that a country, with technological backwardness, may not succeed and prosper in today’s extremely challenging external environment. In addition, the profit - maximizing businesses and non-for-profit institutions (such as human rights, community welfare, research institutions, NGOs and IGOs) have also received innumerable benefits from this free flow of information, opinions, knowledge and ideas across the globe. 

**Keywords:** education, labour market, integration, Balkan countries.

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Are labour rights part of human rights, and how they are expressed into Albanian constitution and basic international acts of human rights?

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Are labour rights, part of human rights? This issue has attracted much interest in recent years, among lawyers, academic researchers, trade unionists and other activists, and has given rise to debates. In human rights law and labour law literature, some endorse the character of labour rights as human rights, while others view it with skepticism and suspicion. The Constitution of the Republic of Albania and the Albanian labor legislation generally, are inspired in accordance with the principles, objectives and definitions of international acts, promoting and expressing protection of human rights and freedoms in general, and in particular, social protection of work. This paper will analyze, how labor rights and other rights integral part of it, or its derivative, find their expression in the Constitution of the Republic of Albania and the international basic human rights. 

**Keywords:** “Labour right”, “employees organizations”, “freedom of association”, “the right to strike”, “Social insurance rights”.
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The Albanian women vs. trade jobs

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This mini-study aims to identify the women’s challenges in general and the women heads of household facing the labour-market. Reflecting the actual situation and the problems that women heads of household face in their everyday life and especially their reality in coping with the poverty, identifying challenges and the discrimination that they deal with in the labour market compared with the opposite sex, as well as identifying ways, strategies that can be used to change this reality. Women who are heads of household encounter many difficulties in the labour market and this facing is too often much more difficult for those women who are heads of household. That is because of their social status which represents them not very nicely to the general public. It is because of this reason that the women who are heads of the household, have to overcome many difficulties even in their economical conditions, if they are compared with the rest of other women or girls.

Keywords: egalitarian attitude, discrimination, women heads of household, poverty’s feminism, gender roles, gender, gender stereotypes, gender division of labour.

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Factors influencing job stress of the health care professionals in the oncology service

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Oncology is considered to be stressful area of the health care services as result of progressive increased incidence of cancer, advanced phase of diagnosing, continuously facing end of life, insufficiency medical and non medical equipment to health care system etc. These threat the quality of patients care, wellness of professionals and the organizations. The aim of the study is to evaluate and identify the resource and the factors that affect the job stress at the oncology professionals. A questionnaire with 36 item sorted out in 7 factors was delivered to all the oncology staff (254) all over the country. The final response rate was 80%. Descriptive and inferential statistical methods were mainly used for the data analyzing. A high level of stress was acknowledged by 48.5% of the respondents. Main resources of stress were great volume of work, being involved with physical and emotional suffering of patients, feeling being poorly paid and facing the need for being updated with clinical and research practices. Finding pointed out that main causes of the job stress were organizational situation and patients’ peculiarity.

Keywords: Job stress, oncology health care workers, resource and stress factors.
Combining Communication Theory and Principles of Public Sociology: Toward an Interdisciplinary Approach to Analyzing National Identities and International Relationships

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This paper focuses on the intersection of public sociology with the communication theory of Coordinated Management of Meaning (CMM) as related to the study of national identities and international relationships. I start with a review of principles of public sociology as outlined by Michael Burawoy (2004), noting both strengths and weaknesses of taking this approach to the study of societal relationships, in particular international relationships.

Next, I offer a review of CMM (Pearce, 2007), paying particular attention to its practical application in advancing a public sociology research agenda. I end with an argument for the development of a methodology that takes into account the principles and practices of both public sociology and CMM, applying this methodology to the particular case of news coverage of and official responses to a 31-day hunger strike by six former Albanian political prisoners that recently ended.

Keywords: public sociology; communication theory; Coordinated Management of Meaning (CMM); national identities; international relationships
Stylistic figures and the image of Albanians in the historical songs for freedom and independence

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In this 100-th anniversary of Albanian independence we better understand the importance of the word independence. Our ancestors had dreamed for centuries the independence of the country.

They fought with gun and pen which they crowned the independence of Albania on 28 November 1912. The history of Albanian resistance is documented in historical folk songs of independence. Every song is a historical fact, a proof of the resistance of the Albanians. In some songs is described the heroism of the Albanian women. Stylistic figures give expressive force to the songs.

They present a beautiful image of self-defense of the Albanians before the world. Popular poets uses even some stylistic figures together in some songs. All Albanian fighters in these songs are real people.

Keywords: historical songs, freedom and independence.

Albania at the First Balkan Conference, regional cooperation policies in the 1930s

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After the positive politic atmosphere that created the Locarno pact between Germany and France of 1925 (great idea of paneurope) in relation between the European states. Balkans in terms of the need to cope with difficult situations arising from great economic crisis, supported and encouraged the initiative of personalities and organizations outside government, to create bridges of cooperation leaving aside old hostilities. In this context Balkan conferences were organized. They are considered a real attempt to cooperation among Balkan nations.

Albania, due to its geopolitical position was trying to apply a foreign policy on Adriatic - Balkan, aiming survival between clutches of its land neighbors and not just them.

Invitations for such conferences and meetings with the Balkan states comes exactly at the time of the crisis of the Albanian-Italian relations, Italian pressure to renew the First Treaty of Tirana that directly threaten the independence of Albania.

Keywords: Balkan conferences, regional policy, Adriatic - Balkan policy.
The reality perception within a linguistic community

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There is a relationship between language and perceptual ability of society. During the perception, the subject impresses in his mind the most essential features that serve as a basis for recreating perceived realities. This process requires a socialization tool to be social, so the language. In other words, in the language embeds a particular worldview, which is nothing else a recreation of perceived reality. Precisely, this recreation of the perceived reality is called “cutting of reality”.

It is well known that languages differ from one another not only in their external form, but above all in how they “cut” the same interlinguistic reality. Can we talk about “cutting of reality “into a linguistic community? Our worldview does not depend on language, but by interlinguistic factors, so we can talk about “the cutting of reality” into a linguistic community. This becomes possible when interlinguistic factors such as: culture, economy, politics etc., are not the same as the older generation. Suitable example to concretize this theory is the Albanian society.

Keywords: Perception, cutting of reality, interlinguistic factors, linguistic communities

Rational Choice Theory & Sociological Theory-Overview inside Growth of Sociological Theory Study in Albania

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At the start we put the words of Weber: “Sociology…is a science which attempts the interpretive understanding of social action in order thereby to arrive at a causal explanation of its course and effects.” Furthermore, “action is social when it takes account of the behavior of others and is thereby orientated in its course” (Weber, 1947).

Rational-choice theorizing has a long tradition within sociology, but has always been controversial and contested. Yet it has influenced the theoretical vocabulary of the discipline at large and has made deep inroads into some important sociological areas such as social movements, social mobility, and religion. Most sociological rational-choice theories assume that actors act rationally in a broad sense, and focus on the aggregate outcomes that individual actors in interaction with one another are likely to bring about.

In this paper work we discuss the most important contributions to the rational-choice tradition in sociology, and also the Albanian sociological work with its historical past, contemporary state, and its likely future.

Keywords: rational choice theory, actor, explanatory model, contemporary albanian sociological research, the future of albanian sociology.
Elections for the Constituent Assembly  
*(September – December 1923)*

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The period of 1920 – 1924 is when the fundamental goals of the new Albanian state were strongly opposed. This is the one that appears as the culmination of political life in Albania and as the only democratic years before 1990.

The years 1920 – 1924 are covered very little by Albanian historiography. Even the information presented is politicized, repetitive, and prone to a black and white view. But help came from the foreign publications and press of those years. Movement for calling the Constituotional Assembly began under the last government of the Congress of Lushnja and continued for several years, becoming one of the main political problems that focused attention on various layers of population, democratic press, political opposition. This movement was formally present even in the government program led by Ahmet Zog. The election campaign passed in to stages: the formation of groups, presenting programs and practical implementation of the political – electoral struggle. A great importance was given to the place where the Assembly would meet, discussion of the two – step electoral system and the exclusion of women from voting.

The first meeting of the Assembly began its work on 21st of January, 1924. It consisted of 102 assembly members which were led by veteran Petro Goga. Assembly expected to open a new page in the national history, but the efforts for an ideal nation led to the victory of the revolution in June.  
*Keywords: Elections, democracy and history.*

Reappeared myth and parody

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Myth is the literary source, is the story, is context, is incorporation, is a new relationship, but and new chain of meanings that arising from the reversal. The narrative construction of the recover myth, provides other connotative effects. On the basis natural connections of reality of myth and with literature, reappeared myth paradigmatic ly followed by: 1). Intrigue, based on the primar model and in the mystic of the mystery but with literal form; 2). Fantasy, literal text covers illiterale imagination and has the ability of compelling the reader to create a fictitious imagination; 3). The ideational game of the narrator, as a spoken outside of the text, as fiction of mythical code concept and contents to certain rules that follows the act of writing; 4). Fictional text take care to punish the attraction of the reader in new literal intrigues.  
*Keywords: intrigue, fantasy, fictional text, literale imagination.*
“Faik Konica diplomat during the Italian occupation, April 1939”

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The period when Faik Konica was appointed as minister Almighty in Washington in 1936-1939 was one of the most important periods for the Faik Konica’s diplomatic activity, but not at all. This period includes a complex historical events that have also an impact for the realization of this paper. The goal of this paper is to bring attention again to Faik Konica figure as an important diplomat in the history of Albania and also to give an overview of his diplomatic activity in Washington, and above all his positions in relation to the occupation of Albania from Italy and his position as a representative of Albania at this time. Through the examination of official documents of State Archives, research literature and various sources around the figure of Faik Konica, I will try to present the historical context of this period and Faik Konica positions at this time, and the role he played in the Albanian case. Konica diplomatic activity in this period have raised a number of questions about his image. Conflict with Ahmet Zog, his appointment as minister in Washington, his activity in American diplomatic circles and in the end and the occupation of Albania by Italy, are some of the main points to be addressed in this paper.

Keywords: Faik Konica, history and Albania.

Vlora and national Albanian identity
in the poetries of Fatos Arapi and Ali Podrimja

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National Albanian identity as a theme, idea and poetry figure, has been treated artistically in some of the anthological poetries of Fatos Arapi and Ali Podrimja, two distinguished poets of the modern Albanian literature. Albania, Fatherland, Independence of Albania, Vlora, Kosova, Arbereshi etj, are enliven in the literature, by affirming, through poetry, the national identity in the entire Albanian geographical and cultural space.

Their poetries are read with great interest and are translated in many foreign languages. They are evaluated highly from the literature critics. National Albanian identity is accepted and affirmed universally, as well as the history, modernity, art and life, social and cultural vision; patriotic spirit, humanity, cohesion with the European culture and world culture are evaluated as integral and functional part of the civilization of modern times.

The wide dimensions of artistic realisation, including poetry message, are very important for the affirmation of Albanian literature and Albanian identity, in the light of
developments for the Albanian nation, especially on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the Independence of Albania.

Keywords: Vlora, Fatos Arapi and Ali Podrimja.

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Albania and Albanians by passengers and foreign authors of 19 century and early the 20 century

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On the 19 century begins to take life science of Albanology which over time will draw the attention of foreign intellectual authors of the time. The unknowns of the Albanian people begin to come to light, although under the rule of the Ottoman Empire.

Travellers in Albanian areas as Pukevil, Ami BOUE, Martin Leak, Ibrahim Manzur Efendi, and the author of this century as Jean Claude Faverial brought attention to our history but also the most important aspects of life, culture, spiritual-material aspects of life socio-economic, spiritual and cultural.

For the first time of the 19 century have a variety of definitions of the concept Albania and Albanian ethnic territories. Information on Bangladesh and Albanians 19th century early 20th century based on the analysis of the observations and impressions of passengers Albanian territories and the writings of foreign authors who threw bases albanology. Writings devoted to Albania and Albanians century writers. And early 19th century. 20 are in the form of memories and rarely they are found in the form of facts or historical documents. Although such they provide a sufficient information for the perception of Albanians, they carry in itself subjective and uncertainties, but when analyzed and confronted with evidence from different authors find undeniable truths.

Keywords: Albania and history.

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Aspects of the political activities of Nako Spiro between 1941-1943

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Nako Spiru was one of the most important people of the National Liberation Anti-Fascist War. He had a decisive role in the Anti-Fascist Youth leadership, mobilizing young people in political and military activities, organized and led the organization’s conferences. His hope to change the situation and to overcome the difficulties that was the Albanian state was exactly the youth, in which Nako saw the patriotic spirit and the sacrifice to make the dream come true for a free and democratic state.
Nako Spiru was an active participant in Peza Conference, in various Albanian Communist Party Conferences, by citing two Labinot Conferences, etc. In his discussions he appreciated the role of youth in war and merited position that youth should have in direction of the country.

Nako Spiru appreciated that part of the “Balli Kombetar” which was presented active till that moment. He was for the Albanian unification, so he opposed the demolition of Mukja Agreement.

Nako Spiru was an idealistic communist, a progressive intellectual, nourished by modern culture, with democracy and human feelings and thoughts. He wanted that his homeland became a free, democratic and civilized country.

He was a patriot and saw everything in well being of his country. He was an honest man with strong moral thoughts and he didn’t agree with the politics that violated the morals of a progressive society.

Keywords: Anti-Fascist Youth, Peza Conference, Youth Conferences, collaboration.

**Euphemisms or the way of sayings which accompany us from cradle to grave**

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Euphemisms are words or language expressions that are used instead of other words or expressions, which we do not want to say or should not say (e.g. the tiedmouth for “wolf”; he left away from us instead of “died” etc.). Euphemisms are usually called all those words and phrases that replace the rude and unkind words with light and soft expressions.

They are created traditionally within rhetoric and literary theory, however, in recent times, due to their great use and the importance in communication, more and more are becoming important topic of semantic research, of pragmatic linguistics, and especially in socio-linguistic research, however, in some languages they have become the base material for lexicographical works.

In this paper I have mainly handled several different views which lead us toward the recognition and creation of words or language expressions that are known as euphemisms, the proximity that they have with similar language expressions, belonging to different language idioms, as well as their use from ancient Greece up to nowadays.

Words and expressions that have euphemistic meaning are always related to people and social phenomena that surround them, therefore, such a category can be divided into: a) euphemisms associated with human life - its characteristic and physiological features, disease, death, etc. and b) euphemisms associated with social life- religion, faith, politics, government, etc. As stated above, we can conclude that, euphemisms as language expressions are simultaneously saying ways that accompany us from cradle to grave.

Keywords: euphemisms, disphemisms, taboos, fear, disease, death, religion, government, etc.
Hate speech and violence at sports events in Macedonia

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In every society and at different times, “soccer matches have been characterized by racism, sexism, extreme regionalization, and antisemitism.” A similar phenomenon was also the case with communist countries, which firmly believed that sports was a quite powerful political tool for propaganda and preparation for a potential war. This is also how sports was viewed in former Yugoslavia, but we find this phenomenon even nowadays in multicultural countries, such as, Macedonia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, and others. Even in former Yugoslavia and especially after Tito’s demise one could make notice of the idea that by supporting sports one also prepared for war (if necessary). Many of the songs sung during the matches incited hatred and nationalism along ethnic lines and this rhetoric continues being used also today in Bosnia and Macedonia. In this assignment, our objective will be to study deviant behaviors of sports fans in sports arenas in Macedonia and the measures to be taken in order to put under control this phenomenon, which could be potentially dangerous to the country’s very existence.

Keywords: sports, hate speech, violence, hooliganism, nationalism, and rule of law.

League of Prizren in the time press

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The news of establishment of the League of Prizren was spread in Albania immediately and reverberated, not only in the country, but also in the Balkans, Europe and elsewhere. Everywhere began an ardent discussion about the decisions and actions of the League. Influenced by the League of Prizren, our Renaissances developed a part of their activity in the Albanian newspapers and magazines that began to be published in Albanian colonies outside the Albanian territories. Some of these newspapers and magazines had been under a great influence of the League, which, in a way, became a true tribune of our renaissances and an object to continue the fight for freedom. Albanian armed resistance, not only had put the issue of Albania in the center of international discussions, but was treated as a problem for the Great Powers. European press of that time published more articles on the League’s activities. The political comments of European newspapers were characterized by a position non-unitary. Some of them, described the League as an Albanian purely action, constructed and promoted by anti-Turkish element, which was in conflict with the Ottomans and Islamic identity, while other newspapers maintain an unjust position, which, not only ignored the existence and prosperity of the Albanian people, but also, had falsified the historical truth about the role and importance of the Albanian national motion, led by this League.

Keywords: League of Prizren, fame, press, positions.
Geographical advantages of sustainable tourism development in the coastal area of Albania

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With an overall length of approximately 470 km of coastline and wide release on the Adriatic and Ionian Seas, Albania’s geographical location offers wonderful conditions for economic development. Tourism in general and balnear in particular has become one of the leading sectors of the economy and its share will increase in the coming years as a result of the diversification of services, use of diverse and increasing travel options. But, to have a sustainable development of tourism, should be used rationally resources, Well managed protected beaches, but the alternatives (objects) other tourist. To have a sustainable development of the coastal zone should exploit the advantages arising from geographical location, infrastructure and cultural and historical assets. Development of the coastal zone is closely linked with the development of the western region of the country in general, part of which is.

Keywords: Tourism, development and coast area of Albania

The role of the military education in a 100 years of Albanian State

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This paper addresses the origins of the Albanian military education and the changes it has undergone through from 1912 until now. One hundred years ago in Albania there was no practical possibility to prepare military officers in the country. This is because at that time there was no army, and, therefore there was no national military school in which military officers could get the proper education that they needed in order to serve to the Albanian country and to the Albanian people for defensive purposes. The paper deals with issue why in the Albania of 40s the training of the militars in proper academies was impossible. The main reasons of course are strongly related to the lack of educational institutions in the country. In this material we will include the innovations in the military education as well as the empowerment and size that it has undergone through during monism and the years of democracy, highlighting the advantages and the role of the military education in 100 years of state.

Keywords: military school, military academy, military educational institutions, military qualification etc.
The Albanian language and its antiquity in Balkan

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Albanian language problem is one of the most debated issues of linguistic science. It is highly debated on Albanian origin stems from Thraky or from Illyrian. Such problem is solved if accepted idea of N. Jokl according to which, while not recognized frontiers Thraco-Illir then it must be admitted that today’s Albanian language derives from its origins Thraco-Illirian. It is known that the formation and development of Albanian language is made adjacent to Greece, Italy, Macedonia, thanks to its geographical position. Professor Aleksander Xhuvani Eagles the importance of Albanian language within the Balkan Peninsula has treated in some papers of the year ’50, while overlapped language Albanian and specific languages, especially Romanian, South Slavic and Greek languages are take several authors: E.Cabej, Sh.Demiraj, Idriz Ajeti, Besim Bokshi etc, which Balkan linguistics field studies, as seen from within, and their overlaps were sent further ahead. But, precisely, thanks to harsh alpine nature and character of the Albanians as highlights F. Bopp, The Albanian language is the oldest Indo-European language without affecting its neighbors, so it is not another sister of it. Professor Sh. Demiraj work is worth mentioning because built upon many works which reveals to the Albanian public and to the variety of world’s issues in the history of our people but also Albanian, resulting in requital inalienable Albanians are indigenous territories where today they live, are descendants who lived uninterruptedly with them. In this part of our study once again arises Albanian and Albanian origin in the light of studies conducted by prominent Albanian historian specialists as: N. Jokli, F. Bopp, JG Hakn, G. Meyer, E. Cabej, Sh. Demiraj, etc. In conclusion, I would say: The fact that Albanians are indigenous descendants of the Illyrians who were romanized nor assimilated, for the sake of historic geographic picture and other factors that are already known, clearly demonstrates the vitality of this nation, where the history of the language can shed light on the history of the people themselves who speaks it.

Keywords: The Albanian origin; ethnic; Indo-European; debate; the oldest language in Balkan; the history of a language.

Austro-Italian rivalry in Albania in the end of XIXth and the beginning of the XX-th

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Albania, with it’s important position in the Western Balkans, at the Adriatic Sea and the Otranto channel, has attracted the attention of the two powers of the Adriatic
(Austro-Hungary and Italy). The bilateral rivalry was further reinforced at the end of the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century as a result of the weakening of the Ottoman Empire. The interest of Italy toward Albania came out as a result of the defeats suffered in North Africa. The Italian policy goal was to turn the Adriatic into an Italian lake. The Italian policy goals clashed with the interests of the dualist Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. Austro-Hungary wanted that Durres and Vlora were left to Albania so it could enjoy freedom of action in the Adriatic; it was also concerned that Albania, as a non-Slav country, could be used as a barrier against chauvinism. The Italian and Austrian projects seemed to receive no consideration at all of the interests of each other and less consideration of the Albanian political opinion of their “peaceful penetration”. Albania, with its strategic position occupied the intersection of the expansionist interests of the two imperial powers of the Adriatic, which brought it to be a bitter rivalry Austrian – Italian area, rivalry that was further increased in the years 1908 to 1912. Such a rivalry could not but cause an infringement of the status quo in the Balkans. The only solution was seen in the implementation of an agreement between two parties, agreement which would ensure the preservation of the Balkan equilibrium. Found in such a situation, the Albanian political forces held their positions for and against the Austrian and Italian intents in Albania. However, the Albanian political opinion never agreed with the apparently benevolent goals of the two powers, but fought with all means for rising up the national consciousness, road which would lead toward the desired freedom.

Keywords: Adriatic question, Rivalry, Balkans equilibrium

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Intangible/non material and material culture as an inherent element of our national identity

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One of the most fundamental component of Albanian history is intangible and material culture that derives from the Antiquity and is still acquired by subsequent generations. Albanian contemporary intangible culture is related to the using of symbols and cults that are inherited from Illyrians. So today we and Illyrians share a lot of intangible cultural traits.

An important part of Albanian intangible culture are the meanings. But we can argue that this importance is connected to cultural continuity among the generations. In fact, the using of the symbols is a essential factor in shaping national identity. These symbols are also a particular mean in distinguishing and differentiating us among other nations in Balkan Peninsula and even in the whole Europian Continent.

It is very interesting to explore and analyze these symbols, the lifestyle, traditional customs of Albanians such as the meaning of the snake, the meaning of the plow, the cult of the deads, the meaning of the metals, especially the meaning of the coins and talismans. All these symbols are part of our everyday life and we respect them without being obliged by a law or juridical system. They are not written.

Keywords: Culture, national identity.
Migjeni - a writer with double life in an inner duality

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What does it mean to speak about the double life of an author? According to Bernard Lahire from whom comes for the first time the concept of “double life” of the author, he characterizes an individual as a deposit of various tendencies that at last are the product of the socializing experiences that are characterized by a variety of competitive cultural influences of “live experiences which are the most varied, different and why not even contradictory.”

While the need of examining the complexities and specifics of historical and social tendencies of the author taken up for review will be considered, Millosh Gergj Nikolla (Migjeni) compared with social, family, religious, school, professional experiences, in front of his work while documents from his personal archives such as: diaries, letters, notes, correspondence are taken up for consideration we believe that light should be shed to get a clearer and more right understanding on his literary work immersed in dilemmas, doubts doublets ...perhaps as a reflection of “oneself where the two Miloshet are confronted ...?!”

It is understood that these external factors will be taken as important factors for the creation of the artwork in the belief that these motivate and support artistic values such as: the complexity and coherence of the work.

Keywords: Migjeni, double life and culture.

The past of the Albanian people in the Presheva Valley

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The past of the Albanian people in the Presheva Valley is similar to the past of the Albanian school in general. The fate of the Albanian school was similar with the fate of our Albanian people. It is known that the past of the Albanian people was filled with many vicissitudes, which constantly kept this nation on the edge of its existence.

The proclamation of the Independence of Albania in 1912, did not solve the issue of the Albanian education of the Albanians because 2/3 of the ethnic Albanian territories remained outside the state borders of the London Albania, i.e. they remained under of the domination of the other conquerors, who in regard to the their savagery outran the previous conquerors. So, the largest part of the Albanian population remained under the Serb-Montenegrin domination. Serbian Government followed an assimilation policy of the Albanians. This anti-Albanian policy was followed in
different forms. So, one of the pressure forms over the Albanians was the prohibition of education in Albanian.

Therefore, the issue of the Albanian education and schooling in the conquered territories by Serbia will become a problem in itself. The education condition will not change even in the period between two world wars. With these measures the Serbian Government showed that it does not intend to take into consideration the Resolution “On Minorities” approved by the League of Nations, which is known as the “Saint Germaine” Treaty (“Sen Zhermenit”).

Although some parts of the Albanian territories were recognized the education life during the World War One and World War two, the Albanians of the Presheva and Bujanovac regions (Presheva Valley) were not recognized the right of education in their native language. Thus, the Presheva Valley was recognized the right of education in the native language very late.

The aim of this work is to treat the beginnings of the Albanian education in the Presheva Valley. The opening of the Albanian schools will be analyzed in the Valley and other Albanian regions under the Serbian Rule. An object of approach will be the conditions under which the Albanian school began, facing with problems, which were not so little as a result of an education policy, exercised by the Serbian Government. A subject of treating will be the constitutions of the Serb-Croat-Slovenes Kingdom and that of Yugoslavia. Within this project will also be analyzed the role of Albania in the preparation of the teaching staff and in the beginning of the education process in the Albanian language, including the Presheva Valley.

In this research, the method of analyzing documents in archives and relevant materials has been applied.

Keywords: education, minority, constitution, law on education.

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Literary-linguistic studies of the
Institute of Albanian Studies in the years 1940-1944

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Object of study of this paper will be the activity of the Institute of Albanian Studies in the years 1940-1944 in the field of language and literature. Focus the efforts of the Albanian intellectual elite to create a center Albanology with a view to give effect to all property language, literature, folklore scholars, poets, Albanian writers at home and abroad with the aim of raising people’s spiritual values Albanian culture. This study comes first so the source is based on archival sources. The activity of the Institute, which is recognized as a precursor of the Academy of Sciences has so far been left in bliss.

Keywords: Albanology, institute, language, culture
Janine at the time of Ali, by Greek historiography

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Many Greek authors, descriptions and economic and social data that provide for this city, try to make the facts, which in most cases are impressive, more positive and lift up Janinws values and its history.

In connection with the city of Ioannina as an important economic and social greek authors are divided into two groups. The authors of the first group believe that Ali P. Tepelena found Janina a developed country before it was to take power. While the second group argues that while Ali turned Janina in the center of the Patriarchy, the city became prosperous where every day flourished economy, trade, agriculture etc.. Janina, when directed Ali, composed the main market of southern Albania. Ali while led in Ioannina, managed to make a well informed market economy unification and guided him on the path to European market. Generally the population was greek, however, in Ioannina Ali led not by linguistic principle but according to legal principle.

Keywords: Unification of Economy, Greek author.

Foreign travelers about Elbasan

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In framework of 100 years of Independence of Albania I am trying to share with everyone the impressions, opinions and thoughts of foreign English, Frances and Italian travelers who passed Albania especially my city – Elbasan about geographic, humans and culture aspects. Through their books written published in our country most of them tried to bring up the wonderful beauty of our nature as well as the best characteristics of our culture.

The aim of these theses is: To give information about our country and especially about my city Elbasan through foreign traveler’s view.

This thesis is going to help the new generation especially the youth of my city about the beauty of our city on years, about culture evaluation as well as the most aspects of our tradition on years.

Through this thesis everyone especially youths and teachers who teaches the history subject and “Knowing our Birth Place” particularly on 9-years school are going to see the evaluation and changes done on years in our city on all above aspects mentions.

All of us will see that those articles, opinions given from them use to be as a tour guide for other European people that didn’t have any information about Albania at that time. People that wonder to visit our country were able to read about our nature beauty, friendship and welcome characteristic.

All Elbasan people are going to be proud when they read about foreign people
emotions that visited our city in purpose or passed through it about their hospitality and their ways of cooking. 

Keywords: Travelers, foreign, tradition, opinion.

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Aqif Pashe Elbasani, The first Regent of Albania

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This article consists to treat the main historical personality of our country, who was one of the people who helped on the declaration of the independence of Albania in 1912, and the consolidation of the government of Ismail Qemali. Above all, he was the man who led the Lushnja Congress in 1920. Why did they choose this historical political personality to lead the congress? What did he represent in Albanian politics in 1920-s? These questions and others will find their answers in this material. Analising the political events from 1920 to 1924 according to Canadian researcher Robert Austin, it is noted that the Period from 1920 to 1924 is manifested as the brightest part of Albanian political life between two wars, and the onliest democratic years before 1990-s. Pasha’s Influence and the authority at the head Of this council was so high. The national press and the foreign press of those days evaluated Aqif Pasha Elbasanin as the first president of Albania. It was the “Albania” newspaper in Worcester Mass of USA, Which has written it. This material is totally archival source based on the personal documents of Aqif Pasha in Central Archive of State, as in other sources of those days press. 

Keywords: Aqif Pashe Elbasani, history, Albania.

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Habermas and public opinion in the modern society

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The theoretic reflections on the public opinion, despite the widespread use of this term in the media, politics speech and elsewhere, have not marked recently a remarkable growth in the social sciences, where the public opinion term does not simply refer to the unity of individuals, which use the mass communication means.

One of the most distinguished protagonists of the contemporaneous philosophical debate, who has realised a critical, historical and sociological reconstruction of the public sphere, is precisely Jurgen Habermas. He is one of the greatest social theorists of the era after World War II. His writings have a great impact in the field of philosophy, sociology and politics. The most prominent one is the reorganization of mutual segments in the field of communication, politics, philosophy and sociology, which
constitutes even nowadays an endeavour on wide comprehension, by affecting a sector like public opinion, not much taken into consideration from the contemporaneous scholars. According to the Habermas’ analysis, we can talk about public opinion from the historical and sociologic point of view in order to understand the function of the bourgeois public sphere or the expression of private citizens gathered as a public, and the latter as social and cultural subject, which led an epochal war toward emancipation.

This is the way the public sphere concept emerges, not as an institution or organization but as a “network to communicate information and to take stands”, so opinions. In this process the communicating flows have been filtered and synthesized in order to intertwine in the public opinions with specific topics. But how does the public opinion affect the emancipation and revitalization of the public sphere? What is wrong with the modern society and why has public opinion lost its autonomy and its critical function? Habermas’ theory on public opinion, as a normative notion of the public sphere, is one of the most rational free debates among the equals as an ideal that, although currently just a dream, is worth to be discussed and analyzed in the contemporaneous modern society.

**Keywords:** public opinion, communication network, modern society.

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**Theory of modern conflict**

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Conflict theory refers to define the problem that in social sciences becomes objections or criticism, which a social group has to the system or society as a whole. Conflict theory is based on the identification of social and economic differences, as well as ideological ones. Some of these theories distinguish some aspects of the dominant ideology, as incoherent and backward. They criticize conservatism and cultural backwardness, but sometimes the contrary happened when they support conservatism at the expense of modernity or liberalism. Although all the above have also been identified in the writings of many prominent philosophers or political scientists, and have become part of different ideologies. Conflict Theory is not associated with any single school of thought.

Conflicts begin and take place at different levels, ranging from level of international wars, within a family and then to that of a person with himself, as in the case of schizophrenia. However, our interest is to stop at the conflicts that occur between states or within them. The most important division of conflicts, at the same time and the main division is between violent conflict and non-violent. In a broader case we can also add it to conflicts that take place within a country, or those who have international or regional character.

**Keywords:** conflict theory, the curve of conflict, regional conflicts, international conflicts.
Local Governing, the experience gained from the transition period of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe

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This paper deepens in the study of the transition experience to democracy of the former Communist Bloc Countries of Eastern and Central Europe, which is a very important topic in the study of local governing in the European Context. As we know, the former Communist Bloc Countries have a similar past under the communist regime, and in this context it is of interest to study the relationship between centralization and decentralization, as an important aspect of governing in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. The almost uniform structures of transition and the aim to meet the standards of democracy is the other orientation which brings us plenty approaches to local problems. They gain importance from their willingness of being integrated in the European Union, which has become a common ideal. However, the study, in comparing the Eastern Europe Countries, highlights even differences. Whilst during the communist regime the Central and Eastern Europe Countries undertook steps for the revision of the Soviet-style communism expressed in “self-administration of economy” and cultural and religious liberalization, in Albania, the communist regime generally maintained its fundamentalist nature until the end of its existence.

Key words: local governing, comparison, communist regime, centralization, decentralization.

The preservation of the national identity of the exile Arbers from south Albania

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The subject of this study is the preservation of the national identity of the exile Arbers from south Albania. It is aimed to be reflected, analysed and argued the presence of the original Albanian element in Arbers of Italy as an expression of the preservation of the national identity. Are made efforts in reflecting the national characteristics which are related to the genotype of the coast community and the national traditions. Through the inductive method and comparison a corpus full of facts, incidents and oral creativity appears including the history, language, material and spiritual culture, morals, habits, ethno-cultural traditions, economic- social status, historical demography and the national Albanian character which are preserved through the centuries. Referring to the most known albanian and arber authors is illustrated the resistance for preserving liberty and identity which many times has
reached the limits of the sublime sacrifice, the development and supremacy of the ethnic consciousness to that religious etc. Everything has established the social-physiological characteristics and the way of living in the arbers of Italy coming from south Albania. To sum up, the presence of these elements is used as a bridge of communication between the arbers and their homeland for the preservation of their national identity.

Keywords: Arber, emigrated, identity, Albanian, national, South Albania.

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Conflict and its impact in society

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This article discusses the role of conflict in society and the associated human relations. Through this article is aimed to give a reflection of sociological and political theories on conflict. A competitive society can be based only in a well-educated population, undressing it from all types of prejudices and discriminatory features and problems. To analyze existential and vital elements such as ethnicity, security, stability, stereotypes etc. for the society and the possible reasons why these represent causes of relationships under conflict, research of theoretical and factual data that influence these relationships need to be done. The main purpose of the study is the confrontation of sociological and political theoretical approaches as two different viewpoints of the same issue, which brings innovation in the crosscut and changes of these relationships in conflict. Democratic rights, economic strength – and how it is distributed – social cohesion, environmental balance and well educated people cannot be separated in today’s world. We need more than ever to deal with our common future in a holistic way. The only way democracy will prove itself is through a living relationship between peoples and their governments based on trust, accountability and the determination to deliver practical results. Therefore, the presentation of different theoretical views through the paper will diversify it and will make the picture much more comprehensible.

Keywords: conflict, theoretical view, ethnicity, social transformations.

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Albanian balad in europian context

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This paper takes into consideration the albanian repertoire of ballads in Balcan and Europian frame, focusing on mythological, ethnografic, anthropological, literary
and folkloric facts. The ballad is considered as a short popular and narrative song, based on the most dramatic part of a story, which continues toward the conclusion through dialogue and a series of incidents.

These features have been occurred in the Albanian ballads' repertoire comparing to the Balkan ballads' repertoire and have in mutual the practice of walled up wife and the motif of the dead brother. The paper specifies what is similar in European repertoire. Motif of the dead brother is present in many European ballads, but with a change in function of hero: there is not brother, but lover which came back from the grave. One evidence of motifs and one evidence of similarities is porpuse of this paper, to show the position of Albanian ballad.

Keywords: ballad, Albanian, motifs, Balkans, Europeans

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Sociology of the workforce

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In a time when automatic and cybernetic systems of production are being used increasingly, there’s a tendency to move workers from production tasks to production preparation tasks, supervision, maintenance, design and programming. The scientific – technological revolution has an impact on lowering the hard and exhausting labor from the total fund of social labor, on reducing the differences between mental and physical labor, on replacing highly-qualified manual labor with automatic production. Therefore, scientific – technological revolution has humanized physical labor, but has not made it obsolete. The tendency to reduce the differences between physical and mental labor consists of reducing cultural differences and training people in the latest technologies and is a result of their new social-economic situation. The essence of this change consists in the increased role of mental labor and the transformation of physical labor.

The process of intellectualization of labor has also influenced the way people perceive production and non-production labor, in terms of expanding the term production labor and to a part of that production labor that does not result in an immediate production of material goods. Thus, labor outside of material production is considered more and more as production labor since it allows for such a production process to be carried out (work such as designing, preparation, maintenance, labor in science and technology etc.)

Keywords: social-economic situation, workforce, scientific-technological revolution, physical labor, highly-qualified.
Specific features of the social - historic development of the Albanian language and the actual linguistic standard

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The Albanian language is considered as the most important and indispensable element of the national existence and that of the new Albanian State. It was created, during the period of the Otoman rule, as a spoken language and from the popular “Evëtar” of Naum Veqilharxhi it acquired full simbolic national character as a response to the hostile attitude of the Xhonturk Government. The Manastiri Congress laid the foundations of the written language by implementing the Latin alphabet, which was made possible after much discussion over deeply national topics. The Albanian School and the Pedagogical Albanian School revived the spoken and written language and raised the last to the level of the historic achievements. Elbasani dialect became standard language of the Albanian State during the 1920s and 1930s, to later result in the standardisation of it in the spelling Congress, in Tirana 1972. In the years following the Congress the linguistic rules were improved and spread all over the territories inhabited by Albanians.

But nowadays we are neglecting a freefall of the language and we are also witnessing strong, intensive pressure excited on the standards by: The media (audio-visive and written); Dialectism; Incorrect syntax structures; Intrusion of foreign language words.

Resulting in the destruction of what we call ethnography of the speaking Albanian. As a result our main, important task is: the spelling and respect of standards, considering that language in general and the standard language in particular, is not just a means of communication, but it is also a very important institution in the life of our society. It is the feature that makes the difference in this era of globalization, because as Leopardi would declare “Language, the man and the nation that speaks it, are one and the same”

Keywords: Albanian language, indespensable element, national existence, standard, linguistic rules.

The Consolidation of Traductology in Albania
- A Historiography on Translation Studies in the Albanian Context

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This paper sets out to render a panoramic view of the Albanian landscape as related to two important aspects of the odyssey of Traductology, aka Translation Studies or Translation Sciences. Translation Sciences refers to an interdisciplinary field of study
merging elements from both social sciences and the humanities, and dealing with the systematic study of the theoretical concepts, as well as the description and implementation of practical techniques in translation as a written transferrence of an idea from one language into another, and interpreting as a spoken transferrence of a thought from one language into another, or both. The study examines the establishment process of Traductology as a research discipline, and the stages of its infancy as a recognized profession. The historical overview section starts with calling attention to some prominent moments in which the history of translation is directly related to the preservation of Albanian language, proceeds with depicting the crucial role of translation during the Albanian National Renaissance period, continues with the description of its survival through the Communist ostracism, and concludes with its status during Albania’s transition into an open-market economy, a period which spans the gap of time that will take the budding discipline of Traductology to the modern era. Particular attention has been given to the official recognition of professional translation through state certification of legal translators and court interpreters. Although Translation Studies has internationally evolved into an independent, interdisciplinary field of study, it is still in its nascent stage of being perceived as a sub-branch of linguistics and sometimes even as a marginal activity in the Albanian context. Therefore, the study concludes by authoring recommendations that aim to inspire further research and development in this cutting-edge 21st Century discipline.

**Keywords:** History, Albania landscape, traductology.
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Bullying in the textbooks of grades 1-4 of elementary school

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The proposed study is an analysis of the textbooks of all subjects in grades 1 through 4 to understand the importance of bullying within the textbook. The fundamental questions of the study were a) Is bullying described or analyzed in the textbooks of elementary grades? b) What is the role of the peers in managing and mitigating the violence episodes between children in school? What is the role of the teacher in managing and mitigating the violence episodes between children in school? The systematic literature review, the content analysis of textbooks of grades 1 to 4 applying Altertekst, as well as the interviews with experts of textbook publishing were the qualitative methods used in this study.

Bullying is not included in either subject programs, or textbooks or teacher books for the elementary grades. Conflict management and resolution, cooperation skills, as well as other social and emotional skills are insignificant to be used as a starting point for a strategy against bullying in elementary schools. Recommendations are given regarding the presence in textbooks of bullying situations, as well as enabling students to manage these situations. The training of teachers regarding the use of curricula to assist both victims and bullies is recommended as an appropriate approach to minimize bullying in schools.

Keywords: Education, textbooks, policy.
Privacy, personal data and the role of the Data Protection Commissioner in Albania

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“Privacy” may be defined as the claim of individuals, groups or institutions to determine when, how and to what extent information about them is communicated to others (Westin AF, Privacy and Freedom New York: Atheneum, 1967, page 7). Privacy is our right to control what happens with personal information about us. Nowadays, in Albania and all over the world the use of the internet can affect the privacy rights a person has in his or her identity or personal data. Internet use and transactions generate a large amount of personal information which provided insights into our personality and interests. In the other hand “personal data” means data relating to a living individual who is or can be identified either from the data or from the data in conjunction with other information that is in, or is likely to come into, the possession of the data controller. There are some privacy issues relating to personal data arise from insecure electronic transmissions, data trails and logs of email messages, online transactions and the tracking of web pages visited.

Keywords: privacy issues, personal data, privacy statement, enforcement, data protection commissioner, European Union standards, national legislation, etc.

Anatomy of a Murder: Gender, Media and Crime

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This paper analyzes the discourses that dominate Turkish media as they cover news stories regarding violence against women. I review the narratives used by media organizations in order to report crimes such as rape and murder and aim to understand whether news stories are biased when it comes to reporting crimes committed against women. In order to understand the media narratives on the violence against women, I examine the Karabulut case: the murder of a young woman by her boyfriend which received huge coverage in the Turkish media. By analyzing the coverage of four mainstream newspapers in Turkey, I present how shared notions of womanhood in the society resonate in the media narratives. I conclude the paper by stating that in Turkey women who do not conform to existing societal norms on sexuality are blamed for their own victimization while their assailants are portrayed as insane, jealous, or angry men who are not truly responsible for the crimes they committed.

Keywords: gender, media, crime, violence
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Social representations and clinical sociological interventions for the drug users’ in Greece (A case study)

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The aim of this study was to investigate the social representations for the drug users and the interventions used for rehabilitation. The framework is based on literature reviews and information provided by two interviewees who have been employed as psychosocial counselors in Greek drug rehabilitation units. Qualitative Analysis of semi-structured interviews was employed. General informations are provided in the introduction about social representations, the state of drug problems in Greece, the Greek anti-drug, rehabilitation and reintegration programmes. The findings provided the psychological identity of drug users and the society’s response to drug treatment as it is perceived by the professionals interviewed, also suggested that common interventions used. Finally, several significant issues for further research are stressed.

Keywords: Social representations; Drug users; Interventions; Rehabilitation.

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Sexual harassment in workplace in the system of human rights

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The problem of women’s rights today appears as an integral part of the human rights, which shows one of the most important achievements, of civilization. In a modern democratic society, all people should have equal rights. Nowadays the law has created equality between men and women. Through this work will be seen in practice the observance of the principle gender equality.

Recently in our country can be found the foreign mysterious expression “Sexual Harassment”, which literally translated into Albanian as “ngacmime seksuale”. The first time was encountered in the United States where has aroused great interest with his particularity, first and foremost was understood as sexual harassment in the workplace. Many women are victims of sexual harassment in the workplace. Even though most people understand this type of sexual abuse easier than rape or incest, it appears as a serious social problem. Previously, this topic has served only as a theoretical object of discussion, but sexual harassment in the workplace now is turning into a serious legal issue.

My research paper aims to shed light on sexual harassment in the workplace as one of encroachment cases on principle of gender equality by bringing: practical cases, the
forms of this phenomenon, perception of Albanian society and personal experiencing of women who have suffered sexual harassment in workplace. The main purpose of this topic is determine the nature of sexual harassment in the workplace, to highlights signs of manifestation and its prevention.

Keywords: sexual harassment in the workplace, gender, human rights, gender equality.

Psychology of Juvenile Delinquency in Albania: Psychosocial factors that influence the involvement in delinquent behavior

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Several theoretical models emphasize the relationship between social and psychological factors and delinquency. This relationship has been proposed by various hypothetical and theoretical approaches in the literature. Indeed, this relationship is a mainstay of most theories of delinquency, either explicitly or implicitly. This study examines the latter aspects of this presumed relationship using juvenile males in detention placement Institution of Juvenile of Kavaja. (Albania)

The purposes of the analysis: in order to find the causes of changing and the cause-effect relations, refered in the statistical analysis, it is needed to set which variables, whether psychological or social, are involved in how the individuals are influenced or included in delinquent behaviour.

Results: The results of this study will blend together with conclusions and will be used as key points to the future orientations, so to whom this analysis serves, why is it important to consider, how and what changes might be done, if such are needed.

Conclusions: Why it is important to consider, and what changes can be made, if such are needed. There is an urgent need to better understand delinquent behavior, which are closely based on social, psychological factors or on other coexistent variables, need which this study tries to cover.

Keywords: psychological factors, delinquency, self-esteem, etc.

Juvenile justice in Albania during transition period

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Regarding the state of juvenile justice in Albania, we can say that the relationship between age and crime has been of a growing trend during the transition period. In general, the maximum age to commit the offense is higher for males than for females. After the 90s, the number of offenses committed by juveniles in Albania has been
increased. Thus, it is important to know all the reasons and needs in order to intervene in the early stages to prevent them, and avoid recidivism. Juvenile tendency to engage in criminal activities, is an indicator of the level of social problems. Thus, poverty, insufficient sources of income, school dropout, family problems, divorce, immigration, drug use, etc., are some of the problems that have led to a rise in juvenile crime. Significant progress has been made in bringing the Albanian legislation and practices in line with international standards and best practices. This is a dynamic process, which is being continued. Still much remains to be done. Positive achievements include the creation of specialized divisions at district courts, specialized prosecutors and a specialized police unit, renewal and elimination of prison overcrowding in some institutions; greater access of juvenile prisoners to education, the presence of social workers, psychologists and religious advisers; and positive attitudes of the staff directors of penal institutions on the rights of children. These developments have come as a result of a large scale advocacy and training programs supported by international organizations, in the interest of government partners as well as the active participation of civil society. Pilot projects for legal assistance and psycho-social, alternative sentencing and mediation have had a positive impact and eventually have enabled their entry into our legislation and served as best practices to follow.

**Keywords:** Juvenile justice, Social problems, Commitment to the offences, Albanian legislation

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The scientific research reliability intensification and studies quality promotion, through the use of efficiently statistical methods

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The paper presents a contribution in the field of research, mainly in the humanities and health, through the importance of using integrated research methods presentation and specific treatment of some models probably and easily exploitable by meta analysis. Meta analysis is a statistical method by which is possible to combine the results of independent studies (generally is spoken for published studies), in the synthesis and conclusions that can be used to assess the effectiveness of interventions as well as to plan new studies.

By calculating the effect size, this method, point out errors, limitations and quality comparison of the studies. The academic fragility in research methods using, has created massive flow rather than qualitative studies, which not only distort the truth, but even disorient the academics or stakeholders of different fields, regarding the conception of phenomena and evaluation of territorial analysis on particular issues.
In this context, the use of meta-analysis, on the one hand is a valuable contribution in finding qualitative studies, but on the other hand requires prior curricular academic investment for young scientific research planners of all fields, especially in the advanced levels of studies. The power of this method lies in the fact that enables the examination of studies with different typologies and also allows analysis of studies that address the same problem, but use the different survey instruments.

**Keywords:** meta-analysis, effect size, central tendency, growth assessment, differences between study groups, variables.

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-26511**

**Obese person thoughts about themselves affect their social relationships**

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Obesity is a social and personal problem. Being obese, gives impact to all person’s life, at work, in activities, social relations, in the opinion of themselves etc. Overall, obese persons thoughts about theirself are negative; they are ugly, unattractive, etc.. It also affects how they perceive themselves in relation to others and therefore their relationship with them.

For this study were held 5 focus groups with 8-10 participants. The study found that obese persons have negative thoughts about their physical appearance, which influences the perceptions and thoughts in general. These are reflected in social relations; relations with relatives, friends, colleagues, partners, etc.. Women tend to experience more of these negative thoughts and be influenced in their behavior. Obesity thus plays a very important role in the thought that these people have for themselves, but at the same time they think that others have similar thoughts, which also affects the quantity and quality of their social relations.

**Keywords:** relationship, obesity, physical appearance.

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-26611**

**The impact of the presence of relatives in the treatment of substance addiction**

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Treatment of addiction, presents a number of complex aspects to address and manage at the same time. This kind of treatment is one of the strongest challenges for health care and psychological staff. Social ties, social and family life in our society, are considered strong, especially in cases where people exhibit health problems or hospitalized. For this study were conducted 14 in-depth interviews with family
members of persons admitted to the National of Toxicology and Addiction in Tirana. Th results were that there are various models of support from family members. Some of them stay close to people hospitalized, but others may not follow their relatives (probably because addiction treatment takes time). However, the impact of the presence of family members in treatment, in most cases, results not being helpful in the treatment process.

The presence of family members, plays a very important role in the treatment and rehabilitation of substance addiction, giving a positive or negative impact on all work carried out for this reason.

**Keywords:** substance, treatment, health care.

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-29411**

**A study on the Albanians’ knowledge and attitudes towards mental health problems**

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Mental health problems in Albania remain a delicate subject which people prefer not to speak about or relate with. Although there is a legal framework and a set of mechanisms to enable the process of bringing quality services closer to communities, yet the Albanian public shows signs of denial to the point in which the problem is kept as a personal or family issue.

Promoting psychosocial services through the media has lead to a better understanding of mental health, but very few know that the latter is defined as “... a state of well-being in which every individual realizes his or her own potential, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to her or his community” (WHO, 2007). Thus, mental health is a matter of all.

The proposed study aims to examine the Albanian attitudes towards mental health problems, through the investigation of their knowledge about the causes that lead to these problems, types of mental disorders, perceptions about stigma and discrimination, and professionals where they can turn up for help. In order to assess these attitudes, an adapted version of the questionnaire designed and applied annually by the British Information Centre for Health Social Care (NHS Information Centre) was used. The survey was distributed as a Google document in the electronic addresses of about 2,900 adult Albanians. The questionnaire included a series of statements about mental problems and the respondents had to mark the size in which they agree or disagree with each statement.

The data gathered from this study will enable descriptive statistical information for the correct interpretation of attitudes towards mental health problems. The analysis will allow a better understanding of the situation from the mental health professionals and will help in reducing impediments to seeking assistance from the public.

**Keywords:** Mental health, mental health problems, attitudes, stigma and discrimination.
An experimental investigation
of the role of face in service failure,
the case of restaurants

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This study investigates the role of face in service recovery encounters and suggests that face significantly influences customer emotions and behavioral intention on service recovery, and customer emotions in turn significantly affect customer recovery satisfaction.

The paper aims to examine the role of face in service failure and recovery encounters, and to explore the factors that influence customer emotions, recovery satisfaction and behavioral intention based on a proposed conceptual model. The concept of face has a deeply influence in Albanian culture. This paper uses a scenario role-play-based experimental design to examine the proposed conceptual model in service failure and recovery encounters.

Based on the Findings it results that face plays an important role in service failure and recovery encounters. Specifically, it is found that the utilitarian recovery and symbolic recovery customers receive in the service recovery encounter can both influence customer face restoration, which in turn affects customer emotions, and behavioral intention. Customer emotions are significantly correlated to customer recovery satisfaction.

The practical implications of this study are mainly two-fold. First, service providers should pay attention to customers’ perceptions of face during service encounters. They should also train their employees to treat all customers with highest sincerity, which will help to improve the positive emotional experience of customers. Second, the recovery offered by service providers should not be limited to useful recovery. It has to take into account symbolic recovery as well.

**Keywords:** Service failures, Consumer behavior, National cultures, Service delivery, Albania.
Criminological and sociological overview of the author of the crime of murder in Albania, retaliation and revenge

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Taking into consideration the fact that we are on the eve of the 100 the anniversary of independence, it’s important not only to note all achievements, but also those facts that till make us suffer as a nation. In this paper the emphasis, is on what we call as the Albanian society wound. Why and for how long is it going to last? This fact can be seen as a social phenomenon, as deviant behavior, and a research on social control, which is as painful, as it is difficult to fight. This paper studies the customary law, a wealth of Albanian people, advocating values, but also analyzing in details the canons, so great wealth but also a disturbing phenomenon remover, in terms of the existence of the state and law. This study, also extends to another dimension, to that of revenge and blood feud killing statistics, analyzing judicial practice, but also in another direction, that of whether this phenomenon is simply a social phenomenon or related to the mentality of the Albanian people over the years?

Keywords: crime, revenge, advocating values.

Poverty Reduction and Decentralization, their relationship; has Decentralization impact into the Poverty Reduction? Case of Albania

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Focus of decentralization and its relationship with poverty is a problem quite broad and complex. Decentralization is like a “coin” which has both sides, so the appreciate answer maybe will be that the impacts can be both positive and negative on welfare of poor peoples, but are the skills and duties of stakeholders involved in the process (especially to political ones who have the power to draft strategies) those who can evaluate the factors of the problem. Time is one of the factors to be considered in the right manner in order to enhance positive impacts and reduce negative impacts.

If things are done at the right time, into the right place and by the right people, then the correlation among those two variables will be strong and with positive impact on economic development.

Keywords: Poverty, Decentralization, Employment, Economic Welfare.
THEMATIC SESSION 12:
ETHNIC RELATIONS,
HUMAN RIGHTS & COLLECTIVE GOODS

N° AIS Vlora 2012-2912

Profiles of success: Roma journalists and Roma musicians

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The research book “Successful Roma” encompasses qualitative and quantitative study on the quality of life and upward social mobility of Roma people, who have succeeded in careers and tend to serve as role models to local communities. Roma minority in Bulgaria has been perceived as underdeveloped, economically and socially marginalized. Referring to that perception, a team of scientists have proved that there is a way out from the ghetto for the willing members of this ethnic community. The methodology applied: in-depth interviews, based on life story approach, conducted with 200 Roma, who managed well their personal and vocational lives and 601 filled questionnaires of respondents of various ethnic and religious backgrounds, seeking their views on what is success.

The research draws upon the positive image of Roma in Bulgarian society, exploring the mismatch between historically accumulated prejudices towards Roma and the contemporary Roma identity. The profiles of “successful Roma” under this study have been determined through a number of social and professional categories, such as: Roma working in local administration, party leaders, NGO leaders, Roma politicians and administrators in governmental institutions, Roma intellectuals, journalists, musicians, and entrepreneurs.

The intriguing side of this study is that it collects biographical confessions (personal life stories) of representatives of Roma group in Bulgaria on their family, parental background, education, celebration of religious holidays, place within professional communities; beliefs, incentives and obstacles, leisure time, and with reference to their cultural roots, eventual discrimination and community life. The study has penetrated into the psychology of “Roma success” aspiring to verify that “success has no ethnic origin”. The research is a proof on the presence of positive trends among members of
the stigmatized ethnic minority, and serves also as an evidence for the participation of Roma in national political, social, economic and cultural life of Bulgaria.

**Keywords:** roma journalist and roma musician.

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-0412**

**Human rights, the protection of national minorities**

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The purpose of this paper is to highlight the protection of national minorities in Albania. The human rights are guaranteed and sanctioned by the Albanian Constitution. Special attention is paid to the protection of ethnic rights. Article 18/2 guarantees that no one can be discriminated against for reasons such as sex, race, religion, ethnicity, language, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, economic, educational, social, etc. Article 20/1 provides that all the persons belonging to national minorities exercise in full equality before the law of rights and freedoms. They also have the right to express freely their cultural, religious and linguistic ethnicity, without any restriction. They have the right to preserve and develop them. Considering that a pluralist and genuinely democratic society should not only respect the ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity of each person belonging to a national minority, but also create appropriate conditions enabling them to express, preserve and develop this identity. Any person belonging to national minorities has the right of equality before the law and a equal protection of the law. In this respect, any discrimination based on belonging to a national minority shall be prohibited.

**Keywords:** human rights, minorities, culture.

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-10212**

**Interethnic image to adolescents group in Tetova city**

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Interethnic relations in Macedonia are highly correlated questionable because the negative feelings to another is affecting the core all walks of society life and not knowing neither age or generation. Our preoccupation is focused on inter-ethnic conflicts respectively to school age groups because these actions lead to instability in the comfort and freedom of the individual. Today almost at the time of peak democracy our country still faces hatred, depreciation, contempt, violence and conflict, and even more to young people that they mark the future of this country.
To researches by sociological road causes and consequences of socio-ethnic differences and forms of manifestation of conflicts to teenage groups means to unearth the many elements that consist of the image of the society in our country which essentially contain hatred to the identity of the other party with the trend in the introduction of a diversion on society as a whole. Thus, focusing on empirical data this paper will be a project that will bring us the facts on inter-ethnic image between the ages of teenagers in our country, namely the Macedonian and Albanian youth who come from rural and urban areas of Tetovo, forms of manifestation of hatred and ethnic conflicts and negative bias towards socio-cultural differences.

*Keywords: image interethnic, conflicts, ethnic hatred, socio-cultural differences.*

**N°AIS Vlora 2012-14212**

**Ethnic Relation, Human Rights & Collective good**

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While dealing with international law, somewhere, the guidelines between law and cases at hand does not match. The definitions among human right and law become blurry at best and morality ridden at worst cases. Factors as ideology, education and subjective point of view become the focal points of the debate and sometimes the focal point in decision-making. In my topic I’ll try to discuss the how international law and international institutions (mainly NATO and European Union) sought to protect human rights and ethnic diversity in an universal scale and whether the effectiveness of this law regime has been reduced by the apparent focus of protection to individual regional systems.

1. Motivation/problem statement: Why do we care about this problem? What practical or theoretical role are NATO and EU filling? Why do we care about this problem and the results? As human rights and ethnical diversity are widely recognized as important, have these institutions the best tools to face this problem?

2. Methods/procedure/approach: While there are many researches, work-papers studies etc. About these institutions and human rights, not many of them discuss the “tools at hand” and the local implications the interventions has. Somehow the discussion is focused on what’s right and wrong and ignoring that for bad or good a legal framework does exist.

3. Results/findings/product: As a result of completing the above procedure, hopefully we’ll see far more clearly the decision making in progress, spoiled by its moral ramifications. As morality is often subjective the “law and custom abiding” decisions are far more important.

4. Conclusion/implications: What are the larger implications of my findings, especially for the problem identified in step 1? What are the implications of your answer? The problem is not easily solved. Sometimes even scholars don’t agree where the problem lies. But despooilng these institutions from their god-like perception and putting a face on the (human) problems of decision making, gives more broad view of the issues.

*Keywords: Human rights, ethnic, NATO, European Union.*
Human Rights in Albania

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“Human rights are what reason requires and conscience demands. They are us and we are them. Human rights are rights that any person has as a human being. We are all human beings; we are all deserving of human rights. One cannot be true without the other.” This statement made by Kofi Annan, Secretary-general of the United Nations recalls that respect for human rights can only be achieved through an efficient legal system and independent judicial system based on a clear division of powers. For many reasons judicial reform should be faster and more dynamic, being adapted to the needs of Albania’s European integration.

The philosophy of human rights addresses questions about the existence, content, nature, universality, justification, and legal status of human rights. It’s our duty make them effective, to fulfill European Convention of Human Rights’ standards and the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights.

Keywords: human rights, European Convention, legislation, reform.

Some guarantee of the right to life for wife in para-tradition and today’s era degenerative phenomenon

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It is often said that Canon is the leading source for discriminating position of women in Albanian society, this very controversial argument in fact probably speculative. To follow the evolution of women’s position is of interest to follow the steps earlier social history and social development. Has been accepted by historians and scholars that the overthrow of native right was actually great world historical defeat of the female sex. The legal status of women in family and social life in general was determined by their role in the family economy. Under common law it was excluded from the exercise of public functions. Of course, the rights and duties of women were negatively correlated with those of men. But on the other hand Skutary citizen family presented to us through statutory acts as a family that has passed the process of evolution of large patriarchal family to separate families as crowns, which seems still remote process through parallel canon law.

Through the provisions of the statute of Skutary dealt with the position of women
and the so-called vendetta which has no connection with physical retaliation, blood feuds. The position of women becomes reality citizens of Skutary in the spotlight. The woman is free to make a will and keep him a part of the dowry for them making people who feel connected to the “anima” (soul), her spiritual salvation. In pre-traditional acts besides the dark side of the position of women lies and guarantee to protect her life. In the right canon honor as subjects for vendetta main exceptions are: the church, his wife and children. So on behalf of the canon, the woman’s life was protected and guaranteed.

But today, what’s going on with the right to life and mostly women? Why precisely in the name of the canon, that was defended for centuries, today severely violated honor and her life?

These and many other issues will be dealt with in this paper, which I hope be welcomed in the Conference you are going to organize with the theme: “Identity, image and social cohesion in the era of integration and globalization.”

**Keywords:** tradition, statute, revenge, the right to life, the woman.

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-17412**

**Euthanasia: an obligation to live or a right to die?**

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“The right to live conceived as a source of all the rights, in certain circumstances also involves the right to die”.

Hans Jonas

The debate over the euthanasia has involved different areas such as philosophical, legal, theological and medical areas, and has been arisen a lot lately as a result of the incontestable facts that have influenced the public opinion, for ex. “The Doctor Death” case, Dr. Jack Kevorkian that created the death machine; the decisions of the High Court of the U.S.A. that decided the releasing from the treatments that kept alive and in stable vegetal state the patients.

The solidarity, the autonomy and the human dignity are in support of the euthanasia as well as against her. “The Angel of Death” that helps the terminal patients to die may seem a benefactor as well as a mercilessness malefiant. The feeling of solidarity may justify the demands to die and the relevant objections as well. My target is to present the euthanasia as a “choice” or “a crime”, as a product of extremely opposite stances, the absolute opposition of the religion toward the legal framework provided in the Netherlands.

**Keywords:** Euthanasia, right, life, death.
The Republic of Macedonia is a parliamentary democracy with a population of approximately 2.1 million. The president, who is popularly elected, is head of state and commander in chief of the armed forces. A unicameral parliament (Sobranie) exercises legislative authority. The government generally respected the human rights of its citizens; however, there were problems in some areas. Rule of law problems were seen in judicial and police procedures, including criminal detentions. Enactment of judicial reforms continued to be delayed, and political pressure and intimidation hindered the effectiveness of the judiciary. Harsh government criticism of media coverage viewed as “antipatriotic” negatively impacted freedom of the press. Tensions between the ethnic Macedonian and Albanian populations continued to impact areas including education, employment, and political participation. With some 5000 to 8000 ethnocultural groups in the world, and only around 200 states, simple arithmetic shows that the most states are inevitably going to be shared by more than one ethnic group, and often by dozens. Hence the conflicts among different ethnic groups are expected. The real issue is how these conflicts are managed. Most political theorist working on this issues focus on three methods for managing differences. Those are: territorial autonomy (e.g. federalism), non-territorial autonomy (e.g. power-sharing and consociationalism); and multicultural integration. All these approaches involve significant elements of minority rights. Many scholars in the ethnic conflict area advocate one or more of these three options as having proving success in managing ethnic conflict. However all of them are focused on similar challenge: how to show respect for diversity in a pluralistic society and at the same time not eroding the bonds of citizenship. In this article we will focus on the model of “multicultural integration” and its implementation in the Republic of Macedonia.

Keywords: Human rights, Macedonia, culture.
dialogue, respect and harmonious coexistence between different religions, cultures and civilizations. The Constitution of the Republic of Albania considers minorities integral part of Albanian society. In Albania historical tradition has gone the way of recognition as national minorities of those minorities who have a parent nation, which have common characteristics, such as: spiritual constitution, language, culture, customs and traditions, religious beliefs etc. As such minorities are considered Greek, Macedonian and Montenegrin minority. Roma and Aromanians are recognized and respected as ethno-linguistic minorities. A specific focus in the paper will take the respect and promotion of Human Rights, considering it a process rather than a product, as well as current situation of minorities in respect with their rights in Albania.

Keywords: Ethnic relations, human rights, collective goods.

N°AIS Vlora 2012-22512

Constitutionalism and human rights in Albanian jurisdiction

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Constitutionalism is a form of governing limited by the constitution, the division of powers, the protection of human rights and the guarantee of freedom. Human rights are universal. All individuals automatically own these rights so there is no need to be a member of a certain community. These rights exist and make sense only when related to the others. Respecting the human rights and trusting in law make the basic of a real democracy. The political and democratic values are not only naturally embedded in our constitution, they are also clearly enshrined regulations that anticipate the protection of human rights. The fundamental role of the state is clearly reflected in the constitution and this is not just a guarantee of the individual’s rights, it is also a state of opportunities, of economical, social and political responsibilities. The human rights and constitutionalism are dynamic concepts that go hand in hand with the development of the society. Their progress is considered as the safest and most natural way towards the development of the modern democracy.

Keywords: Constitutionalism, human rights, state, democracy, society.

N°AIS Vlora 2012-23312

Minorities in Albania and their integration in social and political life of the country

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My presentation aims to highlight the fact that, how are integrated minorities in Albania. Specifically this presentation will be given to the integration of Greek and Vlach minority in the country. Some of the questions that will be answered in this presentation are: Are integrated totally in social life these two minorities? In the other side, how affect these
minorities, especially the Greek minority, to create a spirit of friendship with neighboring Greece? Their representation in political life is at the right level and how is this climate of cooperation representation? And one question that I would like to give a response to this presentation is the fact that integration in political and social life of these minorities is in favor of the national interests of the country, or something is not going right benefiting, then abusing this situation still in transition that our country is going through?

**Keywords:** minorities, social integration, policy.

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-24912**

**Education of the foundation of Human Rights:**

**focusing on vulnerable groups in Albania**

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It is generally expected that education should anticipate in all aspects by preparing people for changes. Overestimation of the professional, technical and scientific aspect by neglecting the other aspects closely related to the individual’s personality and his freedoms and rights, such as democratic participation in the social life, tendency to integrate, exercise civil rights and liabilities is not the main aspect of a society that is more and more being transformed into a global one. That's especially for the Albanian society which has legacies from dictatorship state. This paper intend to explain the importance of education and especially education with human rights and respects of the freedoms and rights for the continuance and the prosper of the democratic country as Albania, by focusing in the most vulnerable groups of the society, as the main stream of the society.  

**Keywords:** education, human rights, transition to democracy, vulnerable groups.

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-32512**

**Constitutional guarantees of rights and freedoms in the comparative view of the Constitution of Kosovo and Constitutions of several Eastern European countries’**

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This topic deals with the guarantees of rights and freedoms of people in a comparative view of the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo and several Eastern European countries’ Constitutions. In this research paper comparing these basic human rights, constitutional level, we highlighted explicitly specific provisions of these constitutions, and then give a concluding assessment for each constitutional provision separately. Scientific goal of this paper aims to achieve scientific results, based on new science comparing
The obligation to protect human rights: a legal overview on diplomatic protection of Albanian citizens

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Human rights are rights that can be enjoyed by all individuals and their protection and promotion is firstly the responsibility of governments. This responsibility in international law is provided in the institution of diplomatic protection, which foresees that the state of nationality has the positive obligation to secure the necessary conditions for the enjoyment of its citizen's rights.

The Albanian citizens should not be taken into consideration only as a source of constitutional right which will contribute to the advancement of theoretical and the practical side, on the comparative aspects of certain provisions of the constitution of the Republic of Kosovo, especially comparative perspective in building and protecting human values of the state of Kosovo through this constitution. Main aim of this research paper is to elaborate and explain the comparatively few of the properties or attributes of the Eastern European Constitutions in the background of guaranteeing the rights and freedoms of man and citizens. During the relevant research, some scientific methods of comparative law between modern constitutional systems are applied that adapt to this paper. Typical methods of legal research and comparative research methods were applied, which follow the new trends of modern research on legal sciences. In different historical periods and in different political regimes, people felt threatened for their rights and freedoms, also very little is discussed for the individual freedoms, whereas more was discussed about collective freedoms. As widely known, the term freedom is an ancient and historical term in whole life of human society, this concept, along with that of equality, autonomy, and the concept of human rights and fundamental freedoms in general, was more sensitive, more complicated and the most contrary. Rights and fundamental freedoms throughout the centuries have been expanded. Their expansion has been the organization of social groups for their profits, by sacrificing the ideals of human equality. In addition to offering individual, enhancing protection and guarantees of rights and freedoms are regulated by conventions developed mainly under the auspices of the UN and the Council of Europe. Moreover new constitutions have the advantage to enrich these rights to reflect the good work that is done to protect the human rights of the Commission and the European Court of Human Rights, based in Strasbourg. After an extensive treatment of this subject, we can say that this paper contributes to observe constitutional and legal doctrine meaning of freedom and human rights on the basis of these Constitutions. Making such an assessment of the 11 constituencies, to include the one of Kosovo as well, emerges the level of guaranteed human rights and freedoms based on the Constitution of the above and Kosovo, which means that there is balance of constitutional attributes value to guarantee these rights. From this follows that the scientific worker and public opinion sees in a competitive and comparative approach the human rights and freedoms set out in the studied constitutions.
income, for their support for the families or as investitures. They should be put on the focus of the state for securing their rights and liberties recognized in international instruments. The state should take over more responsibilities to secure that every Albanian citizen is under its care, because this is a constitutional obligation and a national need. This study will analyze the legal aspects of the obligation to protect the rights of the Albanian citizens that live abroad, as provided in article 8 of the Constitution and other legal acts that are based on this constitutional provision.

Keywords: human rights, diplomatic protection, Albanian citizens.

NºAIS Vlora 2012-33612/2

The Roman children’s rights in Albania

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The Albanian population is historically characterized by harmonious relations between ethnic minorities and majority. This relationship has evolved throughout centuries, ranking Albania as a model for coexistence between ethnic and religious communities.

This paper, through the comparison and the analysis of the data will deal with the extent of implementation of the rights of Romani children in Albania. This also, will be treated and developed by research and statistical studies related to the access that these children have in the Albanian education system.

This paper will emphasize the achievements that are made to protect the rights of the Romani children, because this is also the 11th priority for the integration of Albania in the EU. The analysis of this priority highlights the effort that has to be made in order to achieve effective implementation of the policies undertaken by the Albanian institutions and the promotion of a functional system to protect the Romani children Rights in Albania.

Keywords: Romani population, children, human rights.
The privatization process from transition towards consolidation

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The privatization process of state and in general public property in the Republic of Albania has been one of the most complex and complicated processes because of the fact that before 1990, the year when the political communist system was collapsed and the democratization processes begun, any form of private ownership (except for personal-use tools to personal and family) was not known and 100% of industrial, commercial, agricultural property, etc.) belonged to the state. Consequently, the legal framework for privatization of property in the Republic of Albania has been very extensive and included a very large number of legal acts and regulations (including strategies, laws, and decisions of the Council of Ministers, guidance of Ministers, and the National Agency for Privatization). The presentation “The privatization process from transition to consolidation”, treats historically but above all in an analytical way the privatization process of state property, sharing what has become more important to this process and its division in 1) the privatization of strategic and 2) non-strategic sector, beginning from the first law approved by the Albanian Parliament in 1991 for sanctioning and protecting private property, free initiative and privatization up to specific laws and decisions under which the enterprises, joint stock company and state-owned facilities have been privatized. The presentation will underline the efficiency that these privatizations have brought to the revival of activity of these sectors. In particular the presentation will be focused on the privatization process in the energy sector of the Republic of Albania, a process that was started mainly after 2000 and has mainly involved the distribution system operator (OSSH.) and to a lesser extent, the producing sector of electricity, the small hydro-power plants who have been owned by the Albanian state and administered by the Albanian Power Corporation, KESH. The above presentation will be focused on the law of privatization of the Distribution System Operator (OSSH.), procedures and contract of the privatization of the
Distribution System Operator (OSSH), now owned by CEZ etc. As per the privatization of small hydropower plants the presentation will be focused on some legal and technical aspects related to their privatization or concession and the positive effects that these procedures will bring in increasing of electricity production from these Hydro-Power Plants. The presentation will also touch the most important privatization of the public sector of electricity generation, the privatization of 5 (five) hydro-power plants of KESH…

**Keywords:** privatization process, albanian power corporation j.s.c, distribution system.

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-34809**

**Employment of women according to different theories**

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This article aims at presenting a detailed view of employment in general and that of women employment specifically. Different theories have a different perspective of this issue. When we talk about the theoretical perspective on women and employment we can notice that in the recent years, sociologists have tried to explain this analysis of inequities not only based on gender but even on other factors. The theoretical discussion is based on the following perspectives: the classical attitudes towards women and employment; underestimation of women’s work from the society; gender as a secondary factor (or a factor that derives from the class-oppression); oppression in current situations (the outline model), where the gender inequities derive from the heterogeneous stratification of the society. These perspectives help and direct us towards the historical and contemporary examination of gender relations at work. The method used for the examination of the issues is the theoretical method since the data has been collected from the up-dated studies and documents in this field.  

**Keywords:** Theories, Women, Gender Inequities, Gender Relations, Discrimination.

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-4613/3**

**Availability of Banking Sector in Stimulating Economic Activity funding source; the Case of Vlora Region**

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The purpose of this study is that to find out how it will affect the availability of banking sector in the financing of economic activity in the city of Vlora and they contribute
will contribute to the future development of this sector in the growth of employment and income? When we choose to analyze the availability of the types of external financing to the private sector, namely the availability of banking system in economic activity in Vlora, we have considered the development of the latter, as an important part of Albanian economic development today so occupying a significant percentage of the GDP of Albania and its per capita GDP. This paper is addressed in two ways, first in theoretical perspective and secondly practical perspective by examining the availability of banking sector in the financing of economic activity in the city of Vlora.

From this study it appears that despite the tightening of financing by the banking sector, the concept of the availability of this method of financing is not diminished by the private sector to more foreign bank turns out to be the option used by the private sector in the city of Vlora, to cover short-term needs and long-term financing. Despite this fact, the use of the banking sector and its canals by private activity, in this city remains in percentage not desirable.

**N°AIS Vlora 2012-5913**

**Socio-economic development opportunities from TAP project and good premise for sustainable development in the municipality of Seman**

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Natural resources and the growing coastal tourism, in coastal municipality of Seman, has provided a good opportunity for her socio-economic development, recent years viewed with advantage.

But recently we talk about new opportunities for this municipality in social, economic and environmental project implementation TAP. Trans Adriatic Pipeline (TAP) is a proposed pipeline within the South Corridor, which brings gas from new sources area of the Caspian Sea to Western Europe and Eastern Europe. This project is perspective in Albania’s economic development. It includes coastal Seman area, as an important destination for this project (capacity compressor CS3). TAP will contribute to the socio-economic development of the Seman area, providing the necessary infrastructure for gas transportation.

TAP would mean a very good opportunity for development of the Seman area. TAP can bring important benefits as for the investments in the economy and the employment of Seman inhabitants. The project has organized an environmental and social impact assessment, across the trail where it crosses, which is developed in accordance with the requirements of the Albanian legislation on environmental impact assessment and environmental policies, but not take into consideration the specific features of Seman municipality. Where this assessment is little displayed in the costal municipality of Seman…

**Keywords:** management, TAP, socio-economic development, environmental impact, environmental policy.
Empirical evidence of fiscal system of Western Balkans Countries

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The efficiency of a fiscal system is related particularly with the characteristic of a tax as an instrument for implementation of different economic policies, economic development, achievement of particular structural changes, etc. In this framework the paper aims to perform a comparative analyze of fiscal systems for different West Balkans Countries. The main objective of the paper is to use the data collected (Pere, Hashorva) studying them statistically, using SSPS statistic. I try to analyze how much the tax systems of Western Balkan countries serve as a mechanism of economic development.

In this approach the paper effort to explain, if the tax systems are considerate only as an instrument of budget revenue collection, or these systems have considerate also as an incentives targeted economic development of these countries. Another point deals with direct taxes: personal income taxes, and the profit taxes (corporate income taxes), aiming to shows the systems that have chosen different countries, and whether they are based on progressive tax or the flat tax. Another section analyzes the indirect taxes, focused on value added tax; this section treats the level of consumption tax as well as the differentiations made in different countries. The study ends with the conclusions and references.

Keywords: SSPS statistic, Regression model, Fiscal policy.

The financial system of the Republic of Macedonia
An assessment of the vulnerability of the banking sector to risks 2008-2012

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Banking system faces many risks during the fiscal year and one of the main risks which stems from the main activity of banks, lending activity, is the credit risk. Credit risk management requires attention in order to minimize potential losses from loans and other similar assets.

This topic is about the management of credit risk that accompanies the banking system. This subject is seen in two perspectives (aspects) ; first in theoretical perspective(aspect) and secondly in practical perspective(aspect),by considering the direction of credit risk in banking system in the Republic of Macedonia.

The next following will give a brief description about the credit risk, and than
at the third part there will be an explanation about the direction of the credit risk and the following steps how to manage this risk by using the procedures, programs and criteria used for an effective management. The management of credit risk will be studied in two aspects; first in the individual direction that has to do with the process of applying up to the decision for each loan request and secondly the direction of the loan portfolio while loans are exposed.

At the fourth part there will be an explanation about the performance of the loan portfolio quality in the banking system in Macedonia and at the end there will be an interrelationship between credit risk and other banks risks as exchange rate risk and market risk. From this study case results that better management of credit risk, (risk that is associated with other risks), is essential for the progress of the activity of the banking system and the economy of a country.

**Keywords:** Financial system, banking system, Macedonia.

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-6213/2**

**Natural and cultural heritage,**

**an unique opportunity for a sustainable development**

**in Ishem- PortoPalermo coastline region**

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Current stiff competition among Mediterranean countries for tourist attraction has been focused on the distinct precious cultural and natural elements. From one side cultural tourism coordinates the economic progress with preservation of the regional cultural inheritance and local identity. On the other side natural monuments create a unique opportunity for tourists to discover certain elements of local nature which distinguish the area from other places they have visited.

With economic globalization, tourism with all necessities and requirements, the means it flows, has shaped the attitude towards cultural heritage and environment by various social groups with different backgrounds and has created its own culture which brings together people not only from their race or nationality, but great desire to learn about other cultures. The coastline area Ishem-Porto Romano in the recent years is being turned into a tourist market, thanks to its natural resources and several monuments of historical heritage. The purpose of this project is the identification and evaluation of these natural and cultural values as great potential for a constant development of the area. Tourist growth and particularly the cultural tourism will establish full concepts about the identity of this areas becoming the basis for a sustainable development.

**Keywords:** culture, heritage, history.
One hundred years of accounting, challenges and innovations of accounting?

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During these 100 years humanity has undergone many developments and the same think could be said for accounting as a branch of sciences. In this paper we will show how the lows have changed, rules, standards, principals and the application of accounting over the years.

The purpose of this paper is to determine has changed even the level of development of the business mentality and his performance over the years, and if there is any connection between different variables such are education level of manager with the performance of the business or the performance of the accountant. The connection between them will be tested by econometric models.

For the realization of this paper are based on primary and secondary sources, the relevant literature and the results of a questionnaire where subjects are looking accountants attended a sample of 100 accountants in the town of Durres and Tirana. Results and conclusions of the paper shows not only the results for the above hypothesis but we will see and the role of the state in business. If in this relationship they are partners or opponents? These and other findings will be presented in the paper.  

Keywords: Accounting, business, regression, control and progress.

The Phillips Curve in the Albania Conditions

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The Phillips curve idea has been first developed by Alban William Phillips (1958), based on UK empirical evidence during 1861 – 1957, studying the connection between
wage inflation and unemployment. The logic of the variables connection in this curve is: when the unemployment rate is high, there are a lot of unemployed people seeking for a job and the employers are not obligated to pay high wages. In this study, we are going to see the connection between wage inflation and unemployment in the Albania conditions, for a twenty years period, from 1991 until 2010. Firstly, we are going to do a critical survey of the macroeconomic conditions evolution in Albania, during transition. Secondly, we are going to evaluate the form of connection between these variables, based on data from the official sources of information (Bank of Albania, INSTAT).

In this paper, interesting implications are explored for economist and researchers, in order to proceed with further evaluations and to expand the focus of their empirical work. Interesting implications are explored for policy makers in order to help improving the further macroeconomic conditions of Albania.

**Keywords:** unemployment, inflation, wage, employment, curve.

**Public budgeting in Albania:**

**Program budgeting**

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Budget formats are very important means of budgetary decision-making, because they present the budget’ information in different ways, for the allocation of the resources in the society. So it is important to scrutinize the different budget formats and especially program budgeting that has been applied in Albania, because there is a lack of research studies in this field of study. The methodology of work is the review and analysis of the documents and other resources from national and international institutions, mainly of medium-term budgetary programs, strategies and of the reports of budget monetization.

This paper scrutinizes the issue of the applied budget’ format and its importance and how it affects the allocation of the scarce resources, for the achievement of good governance. The hypothesis is that with a good planning process in relation with goals, objectives and activities of the different spending programs, then there will be a better allocation of resources for the fulfillment of social needs.

Also, it will be analyzed the effect of program budgeting and the need for several improvements, for an increased level of economic development and for the further democratization of the country.

**Keywords:** public budgeting, budget formats, program budgeting, budget actors.
This study argues that knowledge sharing behavior is a kind of organizational citizenship behavior as such: (i) the two variables should be strongly positively correlated and (ii) strong predictors of organizational citizenship behavior should also strongly predict knowledge sharing behavior. Since the organizational behavior literature identifies job satisfaction and organizational commitment as robust predictors of organizational citizenship behavior, the study investigated the interrelationships among knowledge sharing behavior, organizational citizenship behavior, job satisfaction, and organizational commitment. Empirical data were sourced from lecturers in this university. Knowledge sharing behavior and organizational citizenship behavior were significantly positively correlated; organizational commitment was a significant predictor of organizational citizenship behavior; and job satisfaction and organizational commitment were significantly positively correlated. Contrary to expectations, however, both job satisfaction and organizational commitment were unrelated to knowledge sharing behavior. While it would be premature to conclude on the strength of the evidence presented in this paper that knowledge sharing behavior indeed is a kind of organizational citizenship behavior, the positive correlation between the two suggests that the role of organizational citizenship behavior in organizational knowledge sharing is worth investigating further.

**Keywords:** Organizational citizenship behavior, knowledge sharing behavior, job satisfaction, organizational commitment, knowledge management.
the declaration of independence in 2008. Watching the progress of the implementation of fiscal policy, we can say that the results were achieved mainly unilateral fiscal character.

In other words, fiscal policy so far has not been sufficiently in order to promote economic development. Regardless of conception to date are not set fiscal policy instruments stimulating and facilitating sufficiently for economic development. Watching economic problems facing the country’s economy with level of development, poverty and high unemployment are relevant indicators in these conditions who have taken steps in the direction of fiscal policy oriented in order to promote economic development. 

**Keywords:** Fiscal system, fiscal policy, economic development.

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**Strategically privatizations and its effect in the economy of employees and their family**

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Since the collapse of communism, governments in power start a large privatization campaign, which was followed with an even larger number of unemployment, who lost their only income source, since their private property, was taken away from the previous governmental system (communism). In the center of attention it will be the way how employees who have retired, have been treated during the reforms made by the private companies and specifically their effects of these privatizations on the economy of the employees family, the plans of the companies which bought strategic sectors and how do they stand in report to the interests of employees. This article would try to point out the effects of privatization in the budgets of employee’s family, in strategic sectors as hydrocarbons and energy by the use of interviews conducted with ex-employees and managers of companies which privatized these sectors. Part of this article will be also the financial profit that the Albanian government is earning from privatization, through direct income from sale and also from investments that companies do.  

**Keywords:** privatization, enterprise restructuring, strategic sectors, social effects, hydrocarbons and energy.

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**International Financial and Credit Market**

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The purpose of this paper is to analyze the changes of close connections between the economies of different countries that are becoming more open and to currency market. In this paper is used normative and comparative method served by the primary
data tress with secondary source. As instruments are used official reports of currency movements of economy free market, official papers and documents of CBK and other materials. Economic system supported on market predicates close connections between economies of different places on the development of international trade and currency market, connections that are realized through two main canals, the trade and the financial one. Based on the principle that economies of different places are becoming more liberal by expanding the movement of goods and capitals we conclude that the currency market has a particular importance. The purpose of currency exchange market is to help the trade for international investments.

**Keywords:** Market, currency exchange, economy, trade, finances.

**N°AIS Vlora 2012-20113**

**The sustainable tourism development- one more guarantee for the integration in EU. Albania country, How far and close is?**

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This article is intended to treat conceptually the process of developing a sustainable tourism, as well as to argue the convergence that guarantees this model of development with the objective of inclusion of a country towards integration platforms, revealing at the same time the challenges to be overcome to the application of this concept as well as the mechanisms that assist in its successful implementation. Throughout the article, it is taken in considering the Albanian reality and its features by tending thus to an effective approach between conceptual treatment of the sustainable tourism development model and its application in practice.

After a general comparative analysis process of the tourism industry in our country to the model of sustainable development, have been resulted in some conclusions as well as important recommendations ready to be addressed to the responsible actors in our country, with the aim of fostering a dignified integration of Albania in the EU.  

**Keywords:** sustainable tourism, European integration, challenges, Albania.

**N°AIS Vlora 2012-18013**

**Sustainable economic development and tourism**

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Tourism is a major component of economic growth and is largely dependent on the environment. Relations tourism - environment they occupy an important place in tourism studies in recent years.
What tourism is expected to take place in Albania? It is difficult to determine a solid line, as tourism is a phenomenon always new and changing, but it is certain that future tourism development lines are connected to a new culture, deep, capable of lead man towards his roots and identity recovery and to make its relationship with the natural environment, human and social, as few unforeseen and conscious and organized. An alternative model is eco-tourism as a sustainable development of tourism, for grouping different types of tourism about a general notion that the natural environment.

Although there are many negative influences economic, social and environmental, tourism still has a significant positive impact in the community and contributing to its sustainable development. The main purpose of this paper is to show, through statistical analysis of the questionnaires, how tourism contributes to the sustainable development of local communities.

Keywords: Sustainable development, tourism, eco-tourism, economic impacts, environmental impacts.

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Corporate Social Responsibility
- An important part of the business model

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This research paper will address the role of CSR as one of the key elements in decision making as well as in the selection of the best investment opportunities. We will first define the concept of CSR and its evolution by identifying changes in the definition of the term in different countries. Then we will take in consideration some of the biggest companies that have integrated the CSR practices in their business model by trying to reach a conclusion about the impact of these practices in the image of the company, in increasing their global presence, in creating competitive advantage and finally in their annual profit.

An important part of the paper will be dedicated to the Albanian market. We will identify the role of CSR in business activity of local companies and international companies operating in our country.

Keywords: corporate social responsibility, business ethics, annual income, image.
Fyel market in Albanian economy

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Growth and development of the fuel market in Albanian economy is still not well studied. Although, the products of this group have a significant weight in both internal and external market and Albania produces about 300 thousand tons of fuel per year, it remains an importing country. In this paper we are going to illustrate the dynamics connection of market equilibrium, the costumer interest features, business and fiscal policies, that are applied without scientific studies by considering simply the interests of revenue public budget. This analysis is based on specific data from different firms, which operate in all Albanian territory. In support of conclusions we have compared the features equilibrium of Albanian market with theoretical equilibrium models of Walras and Marshall.

Keywords: fuel market, theoretical market of Walras and Marshall, Albanian economy

Reformation of economic and fiscal policy in the Republic of Albania under the framework of European integration

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At this juncture when the European Union has suffered a conclusion that because of the debt crisis, which carried over year after year has led to the following countries: Greece, Spain and Italy in very difficult economic situation, the lack of liquidity and reforms aimed at reducing public expenditure and increasing revenue, which will be borne these costs. Situated at a crossroads, so the European Union, there is no way these uncertainties not reflected in the state of Albanians as a candidate who aspires to join the union on. This paper aims to bring a reflection of the current fiscal and economic situation in our country, an analysis of the constituent elements of these policies, the advantages and disadvantages of their problems, as well as an overview of how the fiscal and economic policy has evolved over the years recently in the context of European integration. Above all what was even more important, what reforms should be undertaken in order to not
only withstand the challenge of integrity, but also on the immediate problem of the global crisis, which every day is even more touches economy, business and citizens. 

**Keywords:** Economic Policy, Fiscal Policy, reform, implementation, integration

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-21013/2**

**Perfection of Resource Management in Local Government Investment**

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Local budget’s structural change has led to significant increase of investments that local units perform. If you go back to the weight that the local budget occupies in the total state budget and GDP, which is the lowest in Europe and the region, you will see the local investments performed by local governments are very modest, in each separated case. Local Government Unit’s investment nature meets the emergency needs of the community – such as the construction of internal infrastructure; reconstruction of green spaces and recreation; reconstruction of kindergartens and nurseries etc.. While the “big” projects remains in the shadow as far as the annual budget of the local units doesn’t support their implementation. Remains positive the fact that the Ministry of Finance request from the local units designing the medium program budget, giving incentives to local managers to be involved in financing projects behind an annual budget. 

**Keywords:** investment, financial resources, local government, local budget.

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-21313/3**

**To Globalize or Not to Globalize: This is the question**

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The trade barriers reduction and technological advancements have had a positive impact on global integration of markets. In this way, in recent decades developing countries have benefited by growing their economies. Globalization has been an early challenge
and the global economy has faced with this phenomenon centuries ago. Globalization is a phenomenon which, according to historical periods has involved countries, companies and also individuals. Positive impacts of globalization as employment, lower prices for consumers, and poverty reduction are the key arguments of pro-globalists. There are five economic features that characterize the process of globalization that are: trade, finance, aid, migration and ideas. Our study will pay attention to the importance of globalization evolution process, as well as to the advantages and disadvantages that developing countries are facing today. International institutions and their impact on the economic world today, are the output of multi-year efforts on the path of globalization. KOF index is the index which serves to measure the economic, social and political dimensions of globalization. Anti-globalization movement is another point of view of the process of globalization, which believes that globalization weakens the local authority of decision-making and rules establishment in order to support the international companies.

**Keywords:** globalization, trade barriers, developing countries, economic development, economic index.

#### Vlora region natural resources, their role on the touristic offer

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In this study we will analyze the role of Vlora Region natural resources provided by this geo-space on the development of the touristic offer. Firstly, we will analyze the favorable geographic and geostrategic position by emphasizing its role on the regional development through communication between geographically close and distant spaces. Secondly, we will deal with the role of geological construction and mineral resources, landscape conditions and characteristics, climate and its elements, water resources and hydrographic facilities, flora and fauna resources, on the development of different kinds of tourism throughout the year and the role of the geo-space natural inheritance, which has achieved the status of protected area, on the development of different kinds of tourism. Thirdly, we will consider the recent touristic developments in this geographical space and the future perspectives to enable the best resource management and minimize problems encountered during the last years.

**Keywords:** natural resources, geo-space, touristic offer, resource management, status of protected area.

#### Development of international trade: Case study Port of Vlora

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Albania before years 1990, in the communist system imported a limited quantity of products from socialist countries as commodity products, household appliances (refrigerator, washing machine, etc.) and imported from countries such as Bulgaria, Cuba, China,
Czech Republic, Yugoslavia. Exported a range of agricultural and commodity products in countries such as Italy, Yugoslavia. Exported industrial products such as chromium, iron, nickel, tar in countries such as Czechoslovakia, Germany, and Poland. With the change of system from the socialist system to democratic system production in the country was reduced and as a result few products exported. The purpose of this paper is to present the trend of international trade during the years where as a case study is taken the Port of Vlora. Source of information on imports of products entered through the Port of Vlora is Harbour Master Vlore. The trend of international trade through Vlora Port offers an opportunity to identify issues and opportunities of region’s economic development and the provision of possible recommendations for the elimination of these problems. 

*Keywords*: international trade, imports, economic development.

**N°AIS Vlora 2012-25613**

**The Economic Aspects of Albanian Integration**

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Albania has been partner of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe and the EU Stabilization and Association process for the Western Balkan from the beginning. European integration requires very fundamental and far reaching reforms. Albanian European Integration has to be understood as a process, evolving step by step. Each step has to be implemented properly. Progress achieved on the first step will enable the country to better perform with the requirements of the second step and so on. In the course of the process, Albania will have to implement fundamental, far reaching reforms. This would finally enable the country to fully participate in European integration, including rights and obligations. Such reforms are not only required by the European Union, but urgently needed for Albania as well. Reforms will enhance trust in the Albanian economy and the political system. Experiences in the countries, having just entered the EU, demonstrate that the transformation of the economic and political system has remarkably benefited from EU association and pre-accession strategies. 

*Keywords*: economic rights, democratization, European Integration.

**N°AIS Vlora 2012-26713**

**The impact of the global crisis in Albanian economy**

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The impact of the global economic crisis has varied significantly across the world. The developments in the financial sector did not affect directly many developing countries. However, by early 2009 there were clear signs that the financial crisis had
indirectly affected many transition economies of Eastern Europe. Before the crisis, Albania enjoyed strong growth with comparatively external vulnerabilities. Sustained macroeconomic stability, a simplification of the tax system, and structural reforms helped boost investment and productivity. But, despite Albania’s limited integration into global financial markets, the crisis was transmitted to its economy via a number of channels. This paper aims to explore the situation of the Albanian economy in relation to the global recession, clarify the negative effects transmission mechanisms, identify the economic range of problems caused by this impact, and offer suggestions on policies intended to protect the most affected groups. It shows that the drop in macroeconomic figures such as the employment rate, private consumption, remittances and exports are clear consequences of the fact the small-open Albanian economy has been directly affected by the crisis with delayed impact on the real economy, compared to the rest of the region.

The paper offers an analytical basis to assist the policymakers, so that the public debate can be focused on finding alternatives and specific interventions with the aim of alleviating the direct economic and social consequences of the global economic crisis. **Keywords:** global economic crisis, external vulnerabilities, structural reforms, economic impacts.

N°AIS Vlora 2012-27913/2

**Transparency and competition in the banking system**

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This paper argues that competition in the banking system has increased, many factors, among which the most important is transparency. The method consists on analyzing of the respective data and of the literature on the respective field.

Competition in the banking system helps in good management of the banks and increases the quality of their services. Whether there is competition, and if it is strengthened or weakened, determined by interest rates on deposits and loans, as well as banking services that apply the second-tier banks. In case the cost is covered by additional income, interest rate increase due to asset growth, but whether the cost is not covered, the increase was imposed on banks due to increased competition.

Are analyzed changes in banking legislation: The regulation of the Bank of Albania on the transparency; the decision to publish the official website of the Bank of Albania services costs, especially interest rates. From the analysis for the years 2007-2012’s, it appears that a healthy competition in the banking system, increases the quality of services provided, which helps strengthen the economy by reducing the cost of bank loans.  
**Keywords:** Banking system, The banking Competition, The Transparency, The Interest Rates.
Sustainable Synergic Entrepreneurship:
The Case of TUSKON

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Entrepreneurship is studied from different disciplinary perspectives and there is found many definitions of it. Lately the concept has been studied in the perspective of sustainable entrepreneurship which can be defined as innovative behavior of actors in the context of sustainability, who are seeing environmental or social issues as a core objective and competitive advantage. In this paper it will be discussed the case of TUSKON (Confederation of Businessmen and Industrialists of Turkey), as an example of sustainable synergic entrepreneurship, where entrepreneurs collaborate with each other to develop effective strategies. TUSKON as an international organization, linking together the entrepreneurs plays the role of motivator.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, sustainable synergic entrepreneurship, sustainable development, TUSKON case.

Nationwide business - change agent

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Announcement of the independence of Kosovo, Albania’s integration into NATO, Kosovo’s recognition in international monetary institutions, and the opening of the Durres – Morine - Merdare highway etc., are some of the factors that will alter regional and international economic configuration. Besides state and national scientific institutions, that need to design new policies and strategies for qualitative change of the current economic structure, and businesses that need to review, change and take new responsibilities for their renewal and regeneration, otherwise positive changes that have been awaited for so long will not occur. Official leaders, the managers in today’s nationwide society, come from a system that operates under the old mentality. For this reason, they have difficulties with concepts and necessary instincts to cause radical changes in accordance with the circumstances of the new era.

Creativity and innovation in the development of business on the nationwide space are challenges that knock on our doors and require a more profound scientific and social treatment.

Keywords: Institutions, businesses, changes, system, exports, imports.
N°AIS Vlora 2012-30813

Economic development parks

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Given the worldwide trends, in Kosovo, the economy plays an important role in the sustainable economic development of the country. This document is an analysis of economic development parks, where Kosovo as an important place offers a number of advantages such as: population young and well qualified, natural resources, new infrastructure, etc. Kosovo’s economy is a young and dynamic economy. Its base has been transformed from a centralized economy to an open market economy. The aim is to increase the competitiveness of the economy, increasing its existing capacity to reduce the trade deficit that Kosovo currently.

The results show that in Kosovo there is now an open market economy developing various businesses that export and import of various goods as quality. Increasing the number of these businesses however, also affects the number of employees, as the unemployment rate in Kosovo is quite large. Of particular importance is the opening of businesses that deal with local products and which affect the economic development of Kosovo is the main priority.

Keywords: Economy, development, resources.

N°AIS Vlora 2012-30913

Multidimensional function of the construction of the Durres-Morine-Pristina-Merdare highway

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Viewed from historical, geographical, political, economic, cultural, and ethnic perspectives the construction of this highway will be a project that will bring economic advantages. This masterpiece will exceed the boundaries mentioned above and will strongly reflect regional and national integration processes, as well as European processes. The Durres-Morine - Pristina-Merdare highway will be a connecting link not only for Kosovo but for the whole region in general and future maps of Europe it will be an important reference point. The Economic and strategic importance of this work lies in the fact that this road directly connects the markets of South-Eastern Europe with the main international sea routes through the port of Durres.

Specifically the Durres-Morine-Pristine-Merdare highway is the final corridor to a more solid worldwide integration, which will bring Albanians together and will serve as the main artery of their economic development.

Keywords: Construction, integration, markets, development.
The economic transformation process of integration and thorough reforms which occurred in South Eastern European countries and those of Western Balkans, are very important part of their transformation towards European integration. Without knowledge of these integration processes in economic terms, of economic institutions financial and monetary, it’s not easy to be effective and successful part of this process. Also, it is necessary the knowledge of regional economic corporation, European, globalization economic processes and international business development. The economic world is leaving to the history the national economy, which are relatively isolated from each other from numerous barriers in cross border trade and investments, from different languages, national differences in governmental regulation and business culture system. This world is moving toward the situation where economies join each other in an interdependent global economics system. For this reason, I want to stop in the main theory and policies of international investments and trade; in evolution and development of international trade; comparison between advantage and disadvantage; with financial trades, international monetary system and international monetary and financial institutions, and their role in economic process integration, regional, European and global.

**Keywords:** international trade, international markets, globalization, integration, Europa.

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Western Balkans for a long time, is proceeding through a lengthy transition, multiplied overwhelmed in his path reference to economic, political, and on the other side, the lack of a juridical stability at the same time also brings economic stability. This is a reality that is provided with the opportunity to improve but you can never leave without facing directly. Western Balkans now and almost two decades, is attacked with this reality passable but for some countries, almost challenging this transition. Western Balkan countries are currently in the same horizon, in this journey that we all make effort to get out of this isolation transitional towards a light economic stabilization.

Kosovo now has an interest in the beginnings of an economic stability but to a perfect start with a vision and economic interest provided by the EU and the many lessons learned from neighboring countries are going through and have passed such stages economic.

Hence, we must be as vigilant we adopting and commitment of making the best...
economies experienced European and Balkan countries also need a clear cohesion and doing some medium and long term policies in the interest of Kosovo’s economic path. **Keywords:** western Balkans, policy, economic.

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**Agricultural economy and the impact on the population of Lushnja district, (Albania)**

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Department of Education and Human Science PhD Student Agro-ecosystem in Lushnja district, being under the influence of an increasing humanization, has evolved along with it. Physical factors of the agrarian environment have played an important role in the structure, composition and its dynamics. The dynamics of the ecosystem is associated with the evolution of agricultural space, agrarian relations and property relations. In terms of small land property it is characteristic of private production with little investment and a competitive market.

As one of the main economic sectors, agricultural production provides a good portion of personal income in the district of Lushnja. In 2007, it is produced in an area of agricultural land of 51,109 hectares or as 71.7% of the entire area of the district or 41.9% of agricultural land of Fier district or 7.3% of agricultural land fund of the Republic of Albania. For the geographical position, favorable climatic factors, soil quality, etc., in Lushnja district, is cultivated grains, vegetables, fodder, mainly in the field and various cultures in the greenhouses In Lushnja district in hilly areas are cultivated olive, vine and tobacco.

From this point of view, Lushnja district has a considerable area of arable land which is not threatened by natural phenomena that depend on the slope of the terrain, but caution should be taken against other potential pollutants to land and their excessive use of different chemicals. Population with her presence has constantly exerted pressure on the working surface of the earth. This pressure is expressed by calculating the physiological density.  
**Keywords:** agricultural economy, population, social policy.
Pan-Albanianism, seen as economic opportunity for the region

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Pan-Albanianism is seen as a serious threat to Balkan stability. A century of shifting borders has left ethnic Albanians scattered across Kosovo, Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia and Greece. The notions of pan-Albanianism are far more layered and complex than the usual broad brush characterizations of ethnic Albanians simply bent on achieving a greater Albania or a greater Kosovo. In Albania since the arrival of multiparty politics, poverty and internal political conflict have eclipsed any aspirations towards expanding the state’s boundaries. Albania is more interested in developing cultural and economic ties with Kosovo, whilst maintaining separate statehood; and successive Albanian governments have opted for a strategic partnership with Macedonia as both aspire towards membership of the EU. This paper aims to evaluate the economic opportunities for the entire region if the Albanian state policies or neighboring Albanian-populated oriented toward a regional economic cooperation, to share between them the same philosophy on development, without changing their political status. In the long term, Albanian nationalism will be tamed by full implementation of agreements and respect for Albanians’place in Macedonian, Serbian, and Montenegrin society, as the borders open between Albania and its northern neighbors, and economic and educational opportunities increase across the region.

Keywords: pan-Albanianism, nationalism, EU, economic opportunities.

Property Tax; Case study Lipjan Municipality

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The purpose of this study is to analyze the property tax, aiming to identify advantages of it on improvement of the life of citizens. In this paper is used normative and comparative method served with primary data entwisted with secondary data. As instruments are used reports, official papers and documents of the Ministry of Finance and Lipjan Municipality. With qualitative method-case study is analyzed real situation and impact of property tax in Lipjan Municipality (town and 69 villages). Property tax draws stable incomes which grow by the progress of economic development. The gathered budget from the property tax is managed directly from respective municipality and is returned to citizens in the form of projects to improve the life and their welfare. However, is needed to update the software, to identify clearly the calculation of depreciation of property as well as to establish the National Association for Property Assessment.

Keywords: Property, tax, economic development, municipality, impost zone.
Sustainable Development as the Imperative of the twenty-first century; towards a new Approach of Measuring and Monitoring

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Sustainable development is considered the imperative of the twenty-first century. At this point in the evolution of civilizations and societies, such statements have become de rigueur for statesmen and social scientists alike; however, more often than not the discourse of “sustainable development” does not translate to concrete deeds. And in the case of Albania, even the discourse of sustainable development is lacking. In fact, progress in Albania is measured almost exclusively through measures of GDP. However, using solely economic indicators, such as growth in GPD, to measure societal progress have been disputed since at least mid-twentieth century and continued to be disputed because such measures do not take into account “welfare indicators,” such as the happiness and well-being of people within a society (see, e.g., Kennedy, 1968; Cameron, 2010). In this paper, I present a new methodological approach to measuring sustainable development based on the happiness indices of Marks (2011) and Veenhoven (1991, 1995) and the measurement of the ecological footprint (Rees, 1992) of development projects. I argue that this approach to measuring progress within societies is superior to merely economic approaches because it takes into account quality of life, environmental sustainability, and economic development. I further aver that such an integrative approach to measuring societal progress is particularly vital to sustainable development in Albania.

Keywords: sustainable development, social progress, GPD, new methodological approach, ecological footprint
Social security and social cohesion

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Unfortunately the social welfare is closed related with the economic well-being. The human being has to spend money on a daily basis to eat, dress, pay for a house. Most people have to work to access to the income that allows them to satisfy those needs. However, all of us are exposed to the risk of getting sick, having a child, get unemployed, get old or dying.

These are the called “social risks”. When they happen, people’s capacity or availability to work decreases or disappears, which can cause economic damages and, therefore, social damages, if there isn’t a yield substitution. Recognizing these, States took upon themselves the mission to guarantee to their citizens an income when they suffer the damage of a social risk.

The existence of social security systems depend on and promote the social cohesion. In fact, we can say that without social cohesion social security schemes can’t work, once they are based in a solidarity transference of money from one people to another (from people who are healthy to those who are sick, from those who are working to those who are unemployed, from young people, to old people). But it’s also true that without social security social cohesion would disappear.

What needs to be discussed seriously is how to manage social security schemes in order to obtain a sustainable and fair distribution of incomes. Only by that way social cohesion can be achieved. The traditional schemes were based on some paradigms that no longer exist and, therefore, need to be rethought.

*Keywords*: social security, social cohesion, solidarity, gender equality, aging.
Health, security and dehealthism: Limits of public health in India

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India is characterised by high infant and maternal mortality and low expected life at birth. India is marked by steep health inequalities: there is world class healthcare for few and millions are dying from water borne communicable disease like diarrhoea or other preventable diseases like malaria and tuberculosis. The state of public health in many of the states of India like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh etc is very poor. Millions of people are pushed back to below poverty line every year because of out-of-pocket medical expenditures. Social security and health rights are just illusions for majority of the population of 1.2 billion.

Analysing empirical data, this paper finds that poor health is the result of lack of comprehensive primary healthcare and especially the Basic Health Goods (BHGs). BHGs include unadulterated nutritious food, safe drinking water and sanitation and are foundation of health. With the increasing medicalisation and medical lobbying, the vested interests are promoting costly medical interventions substituting BHGs. Denial of BHGs can be referred as dehealthism in contemporary societies. The paper explains why dehealthism is the biggest limit of public health in India and a threat for social cohesion in contemporary societies.

Keywords: Public Health, Basic Health Goods, Medicalisation, Dehealthism, Social Cohesion.

Communication with the Media of Tirana University Students about Sexually Transmitted Infections

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Background: The media is an important ally of public health, with its role as a source of correct information as well as an advocate for accurate health behaviors. Should be carefully considered the channels through which intervention messages are disseminated, to whom the message is attributed, how audience responds and and selection of messages with greater impact. These considerations reflect the essential components of the communication process: channel, source, receiver and message.

The purpose of this study was to assess the media followed by students, in order to
find the most appropriate media for relay health messages to this target group.

The methodology: The information was gathered from a sample of 557 students of all faculties of the University of Tirana, selected in a systematic probability, representing the 20,028 female and 7618 male students. The instrument of data collection was a structured questionnaire self-administration.

Results: 66.4% of students report that they have received health information about sexually transmitted infections from the internet, 63.7% from television, radio, and 55.1% from newspapers, books and brochures. This goes in line with the answers given by students for media followed more of them, where 97.3% use the Internet (66.8% use often and 30.5% occasionally or rarely), 93.7% follow television (80.8% often and 12.9% rarely), 57.3% read newspapers or magazines and 38.6% listen to radio. Regarding the media who would prefer to get health information on Sexually Transmitted Infections, television ranked first with 65.5% followed by internet, 59.8%, books 50.6 % and magazines 27.3%.

Conclusions: Television and Internet are two more followed and preferred media by students of the University of Tirana for accessing health information, then come newspapers, magazines and radio. Selection of specific media, based on the audience of students and hours with greater visibility of them, are two other aspects to consider when selecting the media as channels for conveying health messages about sexually transmitted infections.

Keywords: media, television, internet, health information, student, sexually transmitted infections.

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Treatment of children with autism spectrum disorder in Vlora

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Autism is a complex lifelong developmental disability that causes problems with social interaction and communication. Symptoms usually start before age three and can cause delays or problems in many different skills that develop from infancy to adulthood. This neural disorder is little known from parents and teachers. The problem in learning process depends even on the type of autism and the time of diagnosis. It is really difficult to diagnose this disorder due to the fact that they belong to the early years of childhood. Taking in the consideration the information about the autistic children in Vlora , where there is a is a large number of autistic children I think that there will be a contribution related to their difficulties in the learning process and there will be collected more information on the causes of autism. There is no cure for autism, nor is there one single treatment for autism spectrum disorders. But there are ways to help minimize the symptoms of autism and to maximize learning like Behavior management therapy, Speech-language therapists, Physical therapists, Educational and/or school-based options. The researches will come up with real results in order to bring about more changes in the education policies and involving different projects of groups of interest.

Keywords: neural disorder; communication, socializing, learning difficulties.
N°AIS Vlora 2012-10314

Social and environmental policy. Theoretical perspective

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Societies are faced with the problems which are of many and various, but now days there are increasing evidences on the close links that exist between environmental problems and social injustice. Various studies tent to place their focus on solving environmental problems through integrated and multi-dimensional social policies. Often the treatment of isolated environmental policies may slow down the progress towards achieving social wellbeing or vice versa. Social and environmental issues can proportionally often be in conflict to each other, but with an integrated package of policies it would be a proper way for avoiding or resolving these conflicts.

This study tents to see social injustice issues through environmental lens and vice versa by analyzing environmental issues more clearly in terms of social justice. New effective ways for dealing with each should be developed rather than each issue is tackled separately.

This study is concluded by conclusions, suggestions and recommendations for policies and models that will be able to come to the aid of individuals, communities or societies differing directly or indirectly affected by these problems. 

Keywords: environmental issues, environmental policy, social policy, social injustices.

N°AIS Vlora 2012-11114

Financing of hospitals in compulsory health insurance scheme

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Provision of hospital services is part of health policy in the context of protection and health. Our study aims to make an analysis of national legislation in the context of hospital financing in the compulsory health insurance scheme. This also makes a brief analysis of hospital services funding systems compared with other countries in the region.

The purpose of this analysis is that by exploiting the spirit and experience of the analyzed systems, to provide the most appropriate solutions of concrete problems about the different hospital financing which are contacted in frame of the insurance scheme health care in Albania.

Also, this work aims not only to provide a theoretical treatment of problems in this area, but also practical concrete suggestions because the improvement of the legislation in this area must be done in the context of a policy harmonization with European standards and parameters of health protection.

Keywords: health insurance, financing, health policy.
The main purpose of this paper is to provide an assessment of empirical evidence on the effects of financial globalization for developing economies. The paper will focus on one important question: Does financial globalization promote economic growth in developing countries? We have strongly emphasized the distinction between Financial Globalization and Financial Integration. Financial globalization and financial integration are, in principle different concepts. Financial globalization is a concept that refers to rising global linkages through cross-border financial flows. Financial integration refers to an individual country’s linkages to international capital markets. We clearly argue the theoretical benefits of financial globalization for economic growth, specifically for economy in transition. Financial globalization could, in principle, help to raise the growth rate in developing countries through a number of channels. Some of these directly affect the determinants of economic growth, (increasing domestic savings, reducing the cost of capital, transferring new technology from advanced to developing countries, and developing of domestic financial sectors). Examination the Financial Globalization for Albania Economy we have tried to identify how much of the advertised benefits for economic growth has actually materialized in the developing world? Thus, an objective reading of the vast research effort to date suggests that there is no strong, and uniform support for the theoretical argument that financial globalization provide a higher rate of economic growth. In short, while financial globalization can, in theory, help to promote economic growth through various channels, there is as yet no robust empirical evidence that this causal relationship is quantitatively very important.

**Keywords:** Financial globalization, financial integration, economic growth, developing countries, economy in transition.

Integration of Maritime Security Institutions and their Impact on Albania’s Foreign Policy

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The aim of this study will be treated based on several key points: First will be mentioned about maritime security, risks affect maritime security in global terms and
also the measures taken by the international community and Republic of Albania to these risks. Secondly will be given a brief history on Maritime Security of Albania since independence until the fall of the communist system. Thirdly will be analyzed the responsible institutions for Maritime Security, their legal basis moreover will be explain the operation and coordination between them. Finally the study will be concluded on Albania’s contribution to regional Maritime Security according NATO and regional initiatives as one as key factors that have a positive impact on Albania’s Foreign Policy.

**Keywords:** Albania, Integration, Maritime Security, Foreign Policy.

**N°AIS Vlora 2012-20314**

**Legal development of pension system in Albania**

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The public pension system in Albania is a contributory system (PAYG) based on the Bismarck model, providing a minimum standards of living for pensioners. This system replaced the state-funded system in place before years 90. In 1995, as most of the CEE countries there was an effort to introduce the fully funded pension scheme in Albania, besides the public one, but the “third pillar” law remained only “on paper”. Overall pension system is facing different challenges and problems, and reform in pension system is in the worldwide agenda.

The principal aim of this paper is to describe the Albanian legal developments regarding pension system. Is the local legal framework implementing most of the international convention provisions on the right of social security and pensions? Would the existing pension legislation in Albania, be able to sustain the pressure of unfavorable demographic developments? To what extent the current legislation in the pension field is approximated to the EU Acquis and EU approach?

**Keywords:** pension system, pension scheme, pension reform, legislation, legal instruments.

**N°AIS Vlora 2012-22814**

**Quality of work life and physical working conditions**  
(The case of mental health workers in Albania)

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Numerous studies conducted on the quality of working life have shown that a high quality of work life leads to a higher productivity of the organization, and higher performance, motivation, commitment, pride, satisfaction of employees at work. Employees who spend a lot of time at their workplace consider the physical working conditions an important factor. Subjects of this study are mental health workers in Albania.
The study aims to determine the average level of employee satisfaction with quality of work life, satisfaction with physical working conditions and to reveal the relationship between these two variables. This is mainly a quantitative study, with some elements of qualitative methods. Specifically, are used the scale measuring satisfaction with the quality of working life (adapted from the model of Walton), unstructured interviews and observations. At the conclusion of the study came out that overall mental health workers have a tendency to be satisfied with the quality of their work life and with physical working conditions. The relationship between variables is a strong positive one.

**Keywords:** quality of work life, physical working conditions, mental health worker.

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-29614**

**Implementation of the right to health in specific groups**

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Some individuals or groups such as children, persons with disabilities or persons affected by HIV / AIDS, etc, face specific barriers in relation to the right to health. These can be derived from social and economic factors, discrimination, or in general a combination there of. Considering health as a human right, special attention is required to individuals and groups of individuals in society, especially for those living in vulnerable situations. In the same way, states must take positive measures to ensure that these particular groups or individuals will not be discriminated against. For example, States should review and health laws and policies governing those people who are most in need of assistance, rather than draw and neutral policy acts regulating the relations of the biggest part of the population.

To materialize in practice, adoption of standards to different groups, we'll focus on the following groups: women, children, and adolescents, persons with disabilities, migrants and people with HIV / AIDS, and above all in what the Albanian legislation has achieved in this direction.

**Keywords:** health, HIV/AIDS, social policy.
Psychosocial and environmental risk factors of pathological and problematic gambling in childhood and adolescence

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There is no depth study about gambling in Albania and attention to gambling and its effects has been sporadic and focused only on opinions of any researcher about this new business, which has become more flourishes. This article argues that to study gambling, psychosocial effects caused by it to individual gamblers and their families and to measure the costs and benefits of society is necessary to stop to their origin. The paper aims to throw light on the effects of the group to pre – teens and teens and also to throw light on the connection between age, group and gambling. This is achieved by having children and teenagers under review in some of the facilities that they frequent.

This article bring attention to a combination of qualitative and quantitative studies, by generating statistics and comparing its findings with other studies conducted in different countries. This paper evaluates the etiological research on pathological and problem gambling. Risk factors for pathological and problem gambling, including psychosocial, environmental, genetic, and biological ones. This paper deals with the similar and different relations between associations and casual relationships among many potential risk factors.

Determining psychosocial and environmental risk factors for pathological and problem gambling is guided by the following question: the risk for pathological and problem gambling is associated with socio-demographic factors. By addressing all these, the article provides findings for those who want to intensify in studies.

Keywords: Gambling, origin, age, psychosocial effects, cohort, risk factors.
Decentralization - the challenge of social development and cohesion

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Doctoral research follows inclinations and decentralizing trends in Albania, for the improvement of politics, and for the development of the social and human capacity. It analyzes the present structure of the function and relationships of family, work, social units and it researches the needs for services coordinated with the legislative steps for building solidarity, reciprocity, altruism, reputation, and development of initiatives of the local unit by referring back to the social boundaries, heritage, differences and statuses. This work traces the division of responsibilities, understanding the borders and privatization, balance between freedom and environment, investment liberalization, the potential for private services, licensing, political conflicts, eradication, corruption and equality of opportunity for poverty reduction. Interviews determine decentralization as a mover and a complex, long, fragile process, finally defining it using a connection with accessibility, services, and community conventions referred to a logical infrastructure, soft and aesthetic. Formal and informal opinions about the identity, imagery, cohesion, interdependence, informative infrastructure, the regulations, and love contextualize its handling dynamics and nature of decentralization during the 21st century.

Keywords: decentralizing trends, social capacity/human, logical infrastructure, improve policies, political conflicts.

Risks and threats - good reasons to encrypt data

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Information Technology (IT) has played and continues to play a key role in modern society and economy. Innovation or innovation processes represent a crucial factor for success in the fierce competition of today. The application of data security is the top priority for both governments and businesses worldwide. In many countries are setting new standards for the protection of customer information. One of the main challenges facing today’s society in the world and the Albanian is exactly conservation treatment and protection of personal data. This document provides guidance on how personal data should be stored, handled and protected by adhering to certain rules and using appropriate technologies such as encryption platform infoguard, encryption ‘Software etc. ...

Keywords: Information Technology (IT), Infoguard, InfoGuard’s encryption, IT security
Data Security Application of Transmission via Internet, for Institution with High Security Requirements

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Safety through Camouflage (Steganography) is the art of hiding information or an attempt to conceal the existence of information. It serves as a better way to secure the message than cryptography do, which only hides the content of the message, not its existence.

Original message is hidden inside a holder (carrier) such that the changes occurred not be visible. In this topic, we will discuss how digital media can be used as a carrier for hidden messages. This thesis also analyzes the performance of SigMes, a program which is a handy tool that allows the transmission of confidential information over a communication channel through a transmission media. The combination of hidden text with image (audio) gives basic image (audio) hidden text inside it. So, the secret text is difficult to discover.

This research will be extended in depth of some technologies, giving different concepts of SPK is also addressed a brief history data security and also an overview of some of the most important algorithms that are taken into consideration.

Keywords: SPK, steganography, obfuscation, cryptography, coding.

Knowledge Discovery in Databases

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Data mining (the analysis step of the “Knowledge Discovery in Databases” process, or KDD), is a field at the intersection of computer science and statistics, is the process that attempts to discover patterns in large data sets.

It utilizes methods at the intersection of artificial intelligence, machine learning, statistics, and database systems. The overall goal of the data mining process is to extract information from a data set and transform it into an understandable structure for further use. Herewith in this paper are treated data mining concepts us are Association rules, Market Basket Analysis, Association Rules and their application especially in economy.

Keywords: Databases, Data mining, information technology.
Time series forecasting using artificial neural networks

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The aim of this paper is to present the use of artificial neural networks (NN) in predicting time series. Time series forecasting is a very important and well known problem. Time series analysis as described by most textbooks relies on explicit descriptive, stochastic, spectral or other models of processes that describe the real-world phenomena generating the observed data. One of the main fields of application of time series forecasting is trade, for example, stocks price forecasting, foreign exchange forecasting, etc. NN usage for time series analysis relies only on observed data. NN are able to represent any form of time series. Generalizing ability allows NN to learn even in the case of noisy or missing data. In this paper, we use a multi-layer NN, which uses back Propagation learning algorithm. During the training phase, certain amount of previous values of the time series are given as input to the NN and the network is trained to predict next time series values. The obtained results are presented in this paper.

Keywords: artificial neural networks, time series, forecasting, backpropogation.

Mathematical model of belt conveyors BK-1600 mm

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As manufacturing practice as well as that of research, there are countless cases where scarcity of theoretical knowledge only way satisfactory knowledge of technological processes as well as different phenomena, is the concrete experiments.

In general, the various phenomena in nature as well as various technological processes, characterized by a large number of factors, or better to say indicators. Therefore fair assessment of these processes can be done only if it includes a number as large. But to achieve this without doubt that ways must be found to determine the values of each indicator separately. The purpose of this paper is the application of the method of experiment planning composite plans revolving second order in determining the strength of the unit driver action stations, “N” BK = 1600mm long conveyor work Rotor excavator SRs 1300, SRs-470, in view of the capacity of these,, Q1 “ end Q2” two excavators, as well as the slope these conveyors, “φ” for the purpose of this type of optimism based conveyor minimal consumption of electricity”.

Keywords: research, methods many factors, tape transport, energy consumption.
Rotating furnace simulation laboratory “LINDER” in order of increasing nickel ores pre-reduction

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In order to research the pre-reduction increase rate in rotary kilns at New Plant in Drenas Ferronickel, and to determine the factors affecting the pre-reduction increase rate of the nickel ore, we carried out two experiments with the nickel ore temperatures of 800 °C and 900 °C in laboratory rotary furnace “Linder”, in the laboratory of Fe-Ni Kavadarc, Macedonia. Two samples of ore and auxiliary content were developed based on industrial reports, at the laboratory Ferronickel in New Plant in Drenas. Load composition was: ore 96.66% and 3.33% calcine, auxiliary materials by 12% each charge. Ore origins had this percentage: 56.66% Gllavice; Albania 20% and 20% from the Philippines. As auxiliary material we used two types of lignite on 12% share in the mixing charges: moist lignite of Kosovo on 6% and coal with 2% stone Indonesia. In experiments performed in the laboratory the team has achieved comparable results by comparing the results of the Industrial Plant of ferronickel in Drenas. We have been able to determine the factors affecting the growth rate pre-reduction nickel ore and as a result metallurgical process have improved.

Keywords: ore, caline, pre-reduction, lignit, temperature.

Use of internet and its impact on the students academic results

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Internet is a multipurpose network where everyone can find something to use in his/her need. Students use internet for entertainment, information, communication and as leisure activity. A link to fill in an online questionnaire was distributed to the students of 2nd and 3rd year of bachelor studies by e-mail. The method was chosen to confirm technology usage. The return rate was 20% within the first 48 hours and rose to 45% within 5 days. The collected data were statistically processed. Results reveal the prevalence of internet usage purpose from students and their academic result. Students
access internet from their home computers almost every day. They use searching engines to get information on their hobbies, school subjects and gossip news. A comparison of the 2nd and 3rd year students shows differences of usage purposes from each group. **Keywords:** internet services, education, entertainment, research, academic result

**N°AIS Vlora 2012-19815/3**

**Contemporary trends of field use outlining areas in mining activities**

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The Information Technology today has changed the way we live and work. Its application in the mining industry is focused on contemporary planning of mining activities in general, offering: accuracy, speed, effectiveness and efficiency in the way of mines’ interest managing in every aspect. Mining industries all around the world nowadays apply the planning with specialized software packages form, ranging from phases: research, the outline definition of the scope of use, the technological process of exploitation of useful minerals, rehabilitation and closure. Companies that deal with the production of software packages dedicated to the planning of mining activities are constantly under pressure to developing and perfecting their products for solving many problems in the mining industry. The purpose of this project is to reflect the application trend of modern methods for area outlining in surface exploitation, significant for software packages in designing and planning of modern mines. **Keywords:** Open mine, methods, software.

**N°AIS Vlora 2012-20515**

**Information and communication technology using small areas evaluation models**

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As countries move from away from centralized planning and decision-making, and with the increasing concern with issues of distribution, equity and disparity, the
demand for small area statistics has been growing. The response to this has been two-pronged: i) the use of survey designs that can produce statistics at the small area level, and ii) the use of non-conventional (i.e., indirect) estimation methods to produce statistics at the small area level.

With limited resources available to survey planners and producers of statistics, the more popular approach has been the latter. This paper presents an overview of the existing small area estimation techniques: direct, indirect and model based. In each case, comparisons are made in terms of the efficiency of the resulting small area estimates. The database is the result of a survey conducted in 2011, in the city of Vlora. Data were collected for 50 variables of interest to this work, obtained through appropriate questionnaires designed.

Collected data are a set of qualitative and reliable data that are processed by statistical software and econometric techniques to estimate demand functions for the Internet, including socio-demographic characteristics of respondents.

**Keywords:** Small area, based models, efficiency, communication.

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-25715**

**Which of the technologies will win the race on renewable energy in Albania?**

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The damage of the world environment was not the only reason why the nations started to develop the renewable sources technology for the production of the “green” energy. The necessity for energy is growing very fast, and holds the probability for a potential economic collapse, because the fossil fuels can’t cover all the needs and greed for energy.

The technology for the development and production of the renewable energy has known an important step forward, but all this achievement can’t make us switch to “green”, we still need fossil fuels. The reason is not only the capacity of fossil fuel energy to fulfill the strategic needs of the industries worldwide, but it fits also with the profile of the global economies. The development world needs more energy than ever. But this situation needs to change, if we still want to keep the climate change in control.

The technology that uses the renewable sources for the energy production are well known but not all of them can be used to produce energy from alternative sources. The process of choosing the specific technology means the combination of three criteria; the nature of renewable sources, institutional and legal frame but most of all the economic profile of a country. The aim of this paper is to analyze which of the technologies is the most appropriate to give a foster in the production of renewable energy in Albania.

**Keywords:** renewable energy, technology, foster, Albania.
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Nanorobot

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Nanotechnology is a multidisciplinary science that looks at how we can manipulate matter at the molecular and atomic level. A nanorobot is a controllable machine at the nanometer scale that is composed of nano scale components. The field of nanorobotics studies the design, manufacturing, programming and control of nanorobots. This paper gives a short introduction to the basics concepts of nanorobotics as an important area of nanotechnology. It gives an overview of nanorobots history and describes their basic architecture. While these nanorobots can not be fabricated yet, theoretical studies and experimental simulation studies show very optimistic results for their future. Nanorobots are used in medicine for the purpose of maintaining and protecting the human body, these nano devices are used in cancer therapy, diabet treatment, surgery etc. Nanotechnology will enable engineers to construct sophisticated nanorobots that can navigate the human body, transport important molecules, manipulate microscopic objects and communicate with physicians by miniature sensors, motors, manipulators, power generators and molecular-scale computers.

Keywords: nanotechnology, nanoprocessors, sensors, actuators, power supply, propeller.

N°AIS Vlora 2012-27715/2

An analysis of the current market development in Vlora Industries vs. advanced technology

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This paper focuses on an analysis of the current market development Industries in Vlora, supporting his policies. In these years, our country, and so did the city of Vlora are involved in an industrial development in a variety of production sectors: light industry, mechanical-naval industry etc. This sector is one of the most important pillars of development of the economy,
not only for providing income and the number of employees, but also as an expressive but as an expressive of the country’s development. Application of advanced technologies is regarded as the key of the efficiency and effectiveness of the production. Industrial development dynamics study vs advanced technology applied to them, taking into account a range of impacts expected, is important for policy making long and short term, their stimulating. Department of Naval Engineering is one of the educational institutions of higher education, which supplies the labor market with skilled workers. An analysis of the employment of graduates in the Faculty of Technical Sciences, Department naval engineering done well.

**Keywords:** Advanced technology, dynamics of industrial development, effectiveness, efficiency.

**NºAIS Vlora 2012-32115**

**The solution to the Dirichlet and Neumann Problems**

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In this work we deal with the solution to the Dirichlet and Neumann Problems. Each of these problems is a boundary value problem for the Laplace equation. First, we present a brief view on potential theory establishing the Gauss Formula, the single and second double layer potential. Then we construct the four problems related to Laplace equation which are the interior Dirichlet problem, the interior Neumann problem and the respectively exterior problems as well. Finally we look thoroughly to find a solution \( u \in C^2(D) \cap C^1(\partial D) \) for the interior problems and \( u \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus D) \cap C^1(\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \partial D) \) to the exterior ones guaranteeing the existence of the solution \( u \) from the Fredholm Alternative.

**Keywords:** Dirichlet and Neumann problems.

**NºAIS Vlora 2012-33815/2**

**Processing symbolic modeling human reasoning**

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Artificial intelligence programs use a new approach to information processing with emphasis in knowledge processing, programming ideas and concepts, enabling
the development of nonlinear relationships between concepts and not just formal logic or mathematical processing.

Problem solving is realized in a non-procedural, combining heuristic methods based on intuition, judgment, and logical reasoning. In contrast to traditional data processing, where decision maker carries an explicit analysis of the information generated before the decision is taken, in artificial intelligence programs, symbolic processing provides implicitly conclusions, recommendations, and decisions. Through this paper, we present the concepts of symbolic processing, the differences with traditional data processing, as well as its application to the modelling of human reasoning.

We develop as a case study, the design and implementation of an expert system knowledge base, which advises on home lighting. For the development of this expert system, which models human knowledge and expertise, we have used CLIPS (C Language Integrated Production System). Through this case study we show that symbolic processing increases the probability and consistency of making good decisions, enables modeling and distribution of human expertise.

Keywords: CLIPS, information processing.

Performance testing in web application using performance analysis and test tools

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The purpose of this study is to present and discuss the importance of web applications performance testing and different approaches in performance testing. As web applications become more and more useful and complex, so the need for performance testing is increasing. Web application performance testing is an emerging and important field of software engineering.

In this paper we discuss general concepts, practices and tools that lie at the core of performance testing web applications. Performance testing includes monitoring and recording performance levels during regular, low and high stress loads. Performance analysis tools from the open-source such as Apache JMeter, YSlow and Firebug can be used to achieve effective web application performance tests. A case study will be given to demonstrate these tools used in a application.

The web application under test is M.I.S. used in the bank system for credit management. In this paper we conclude that performance tools helps software developer to find out bottleneck in performance of the system as well as to choose a good platform for designing web application.

Keywords: web application, performance, test tool, load, testing.
Management

and social impact of electronic commerce

in the time of globalization.

Need for integration of e-commerce legislation

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E-commerce management is a problem that has attracted a lot of attention in other countries throughout the world. Based on the observation of the e-commerce management practice in other countries in the world, this paper intends to discuss the general principles of e-commerce management, including market orientation, government facilitation and international coordination. Different countries in the world have followed some general principles in e-commerce management. Those principles have played an important role in maintaining and promoting a healthy development of E-commerce.

The challenges E-commerce has brought to policies and regulation for the traditional commerce. It also attempts to analyze the challenges e-commerce brings to the policies and regulations that are oriented to the traditional businesses in terms of establishment of contract, the effectiveness of law in cases of failure of the computer system and the protection of the consumers' rights. It will outline the framework of the new policies and regulations needed by e-commerce, including industry policy, regulations on information resources, intellectual property on the Web, security and privacy, use and maintenance of the basic infrastructure and technology and financial regulations.

At the time that e-commerce has advanced and developed with great speed, it has presented new challenges for the whole economy and society. Society benefits from e-commerce are numerous, like: enabling flexible employment practices that enhance the quality of life for a whole host of people in society, enabling them to work from home. Also, potentially lower environmental pollution because fewer people have to travel regularly to work or to buy products. E-commerce allows people in developing countries and rural areas to enjoy the same access to products, services, information and facilitates the delivery of public services.

In E-commerce, computer networking and digital technologies are widely used. The combination of human intelligence and the high-speed of computer have satisfied people's needs to accomplish various commercial activities efficiently. Negotiating, signing contracts, ordering and receiving the goods are all done on the computer network. This has caused new problems in the protection of intellectual property.

Keywords: e-commerce management; e-commerce challenges; intellectual property and privacy; technological security and system security, policies and regulation on e-commerce.
European development model is a model of economy based to knowledge and information society. Under this example and Strategy of Lisbon for a European electronic society, Eastern European countries signed in October 2002 a common agenda SEE (Electronic South Eastern Europe), seeing modernization and use of new technologies and development opportunities they offer as a fast track of development. In recent years the progress has been made significantly, in terms of governance, facilitating business through on-line service delivery, reforms in the context of improving the regulatory regime, as business registration through the establishment of the National Registered Centre in terms of education through the creation of computer labs in schools, computerization of services in customs and tax offices. Likewise, increasing awareness of information technology benefits and the level of internet usage from businesses and citizens, especially for new generation is a challenge for public and private institutions. In this paper, will be present the contest of ICT development in Adriatic area, use of ICT from the public administration in the services of citizens, use of ICT from SME-s in promotion of their products, e-commerce and web-commerce marketing. Although the project is implemented at the international level, the study on the use of ICTs in the public administration and SMEs has been developed at the national and regional levels. The general objectives of PITAGORA are to develop ICT at the project area for the purpose of development of economy activities and support of public administration to the businesses. Specific objectives are building of ICT infrastructure, expansion of the services public administration offer, building the ICT capacities and promotion of usage of new technologies and its potentials.

**Keywords:** development, information society, e-government, web-marketing, ICT strategy
of electronic communications and how this has influenced the development of the National Broadband and local system level until 2012. Development analysis of this sector including ICT as a key pillar for economic development, the ICT integration in different economic sectors. Also examines the role of electronic communications regulator and other stakeholders involved in this ICT broadband ecosystem. Recommendations to promote a wider application of modern ICT technologies in all sectors of the economy and society in the local plan. The analysis begins with the political and economic context of Albania, and in particular how the government’s actions have contributed to the development of the ICT sector, the key elements of Broadband Strategy / Policy and details of how the actions to create a clear institutional policy and legal framework regulatory and contributed to the creation of a vibrant ICT sector, the evolution of the ICT market by giving a brief overview of the telecommunications market and industry, continues with a general assessment of Vlora region of ICT market by giving a brief overview of the telecommunications market in this region which includes Vlora, Delvina and Saranda, and associating with the relevant maps and broadband technology, trends of the recent years.

**Keywords:** Broadband Communication, electronic communication regulator, ICT, communication strategy.

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-40615/4**

**ICT in Vlora**

**Supporting SMEs in a regional integration AREA**

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Republic of Albania, in its efforts to build a sustainable growth of the country and the region, considers information and communication technologies, ICT, as an essential tool with a major impact in regard. This is a study on the current use and future possibilities of using information and communication technologies, ICT. It tries to focus on the use by businesses, especially small and medium-sized businesses, SMEs, in Vlora region, given that ICT is considered by many authors as well as by orientations of the European Union, a powerful engine for regional and local economic development. The strategy of the study, includes the survey through structured questionnaires, to identify the demand aspects of ICT. The intervieweed are managers and owners of 127 SME-s, selected through a probability sample methodology. The opportunities for using ICT in the operations related with other companies and the third parties are momentarily low, but still raising. Actions that could be undertaken by private and public actors should focus on building some platforms for their communications and information sharing, promoting the use of ICT in the supply chain or improving transactions and exploring new markets, not only for a better image of the area, but especially for its integration process.

**Key words:** ICT, SME-s, Vlora region, Opportunity
E-Voting in Albania

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Elections and voting are vital processes for the operation of a modern democracy. The need for better and faster vote counting have increased the interest in managing the election process through the use of e-voting systems. In many countries e-voting technologies are being developed successfully. There are a lot of discussions about their implementation in our country. There are many people who believe this system is not secure. Nothing is totally secure, even traditional voting methods, but e-voting offers more advantages. This paper gives and examines this debate over e-voting, the way how it could be solved before it can be used. We have to emphasize that electronic voting is a system which includes different types of voting, both electronic means of casting a vote and electronic means of counting votes. We will describe Verifiable E-Voting, an electronic voting system which is an open source providing secure voting and verified process. Scantegrity is one of this VEV system, its optical scan feature can improve and accelerate the elections process. It is an independent election verification system that allows each voter to verify if his vote was counted. Its confirmation numbers are included in the ballot printing using invisible ink.

Key words: electronic voting, Scantegrity, elections, security.

Speeding up the development of the Information Society: the role of governance

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The paper aims to present the first results of the European Project PITAGORA focusing on the importance of the deep knowledge of the territory and of the coordination
of the ICT development. In fact the Information Society is based on the knowledge and
on the information access for all. In other words, on the availability of Internet access.
The innovation processes, the development of Internet broadband and ultra broadband
access and the reduction of digital and knowledge divide require a strong coordination
actions and cooperation between all the actors. The paper describes some Good Practices
shared within the PITAGORA project that could represent useful methodologies to be
adopted within the Adriatic Area but not only.

Keywords: European Project Pitagora, ICT development, Information Society
The findings reported here belong to a study on determination of the concentration and distribution of organochlorined pollutants in fish samples from several locations in South of Albania. Samples have been taken from 22 fish species, of which 14 from Vlora Bay, 8 from Ionian Sea (Dhermi), 3 from Orikumi Lagoon and 5 species from Narta Lagoon. Some of species were the same for all stations. Fish samples were taken in August-September 2012.

An analytical method combining ultrasonic extraction with silica 45% sulfuric acid and florisil 5% water for clean-up procedure has been used for fish samples analyses. The organochlorine pesticides detected were HCHs (a-, b-, γ- and d-isomers) and the DDT-related chemicals (o,p-DDE, p,p-DDE, p,p-DDD, p,p-DDT), hexachlorobenzene (HCB), heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, methoxychlor and mirex. Analysis of PCBs
was based on the determination of the seven PCB markers (IUPAC Nr. 28, 52, 101, 118, 138, 153 and 180). Organochlorinated compounds were measured by gas chromatography electron capture detection.

These compounds were measured on the muscle tissues and all results were expressed in a fresh weight basis. In fish samples, the most frequently detected pesticides for all samples were metabolites of pesticides (Heptachlorepoxide and p,p'-DDE) followed by b-HCH. PCBs had different distribution in different habitats and the higher concentrations for their volatile part were very evident. Concentrations of organochlorinated pesticides and PCBs in studied fish samples were in the same range with reported levels for fish samples of Mediterranean Sea.

**Keywords:** Organochlorine pesticides, PCBs, Gas Chromatography, Fish samples

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-35616/5**

**Study of organochlorinated pollutants in marine waters using GC/ECD technique**

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In this paper were present data of pollution levels of organochlorinated pesticides in marine waters in south of our country. Stations in the study were: Triport (Bay of Vlora, the Adriatic Sea), Karaburun Peninsula (Bay of Vlora, the Adriatic Sea) and Dhërmi (Ionian Sea). Water samples were taken in the two periods July 2010 and August 2012.

Organochlorinated pesticides are most widly class of organic compounds and most problematic in enviroment. These compounds are stable, liophilic and can accumulated easily in different trofic levels. Organochlorinated pesticides can found far away of applied areas because of atmospheric factors and rain fall of agricultural areas. Poliklor
polychlorinated (PCBs) are synthetic compounds which are widely used in electrical transformers and generators oils in many countries of Europe and the world. PCB hardly been used in our country, but they have been reported in various environmental analysis due to atmospheric deposition.

Analysis of organochlorinated pesticides in water samples was performed by gas chromatography technique with electrons capture detector (GC/ECD). In the analytical method used combined liquid-liquid extraction and florisil treatment with 5% water for cleaning the sampling procedure. The Rtx-5 capillary column was used for isolation and determination of organochlorinated pesticides.

In the studied samples were detected regularly in large quantities Lindane and its isomers, DDT and its metabolites and HCB. The presences of organochlorinated pesticides were result of their previous uses for agricultural purposes, by rinsing of agricultural lands and miss-management of stocks of organochlorinated pesticides after 90’.

One factor important with significant impact are the movements of marine currents within the Bay of Vlora, on the Adriatic Sea and Ionian Sea. Found levels of organochlorinated pesticides were comparable to levels reported for similar studies in the Adriatic Sea and Ionian Sea.

**Keywords:** Organochlorinated pesticides, PCB, water analysis, GC/ECD, Vlora Bay, Adriatic Sea, Ionian Sea

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N°AIS Vlora 2012-35716

**Pesticide concentration levels and ecological risk assessment in natural surface waters and sediments (rivers, lakes, estuaries and lagoons)**

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The environmental impact of a pesticide depends on the degree of exposure (the resulting concentration in the environment) and on its toxicological properties. The exposure assessment involves the measured environmental concentrations (MEC) derived from monitoring studies or the developing of models that can estimate the predicted environmental concentration (PEC) based on factors such as application rate, distribution, bioaccumulation and persistence.

The effect assessment involves summarizing toxicant reference values (TRV) on the effects of the pesticide on representative organisms expressed as LC50 or EC50 or NOEC concentrations. The simplest method for the risk assessment is the calculation of the risk quotient (RQ) i.e the quotient of the measured or estimated environmental concentration (exposure) divided by a TRV value. In probabilistic approaches the risk is expressed as the degree of overlap between the exposure and the effects that is acceptable for a certain level of protection that would be attained.

The level of certainty required in a particular situation is also taken under
consideration. Other approaches include the scoring and ranking of pesticides into descriptive categories of risk in terms of their physico-chemical and ecotoxicological properties. These methods are simple and fast for ecological screening assessments but are highly arbitrarily.

The ecological risk assessment is performed applying two different methods: a) the risk quotient method for three taxonomic groups (i.e. algae, zooplankton, fish) at two effect levels (i.e. the acute level, using LC50 or EC50 values and the chronic level, using the NOEC values) and b) the inverse method of Van Straalen and Denneman, a probabilistic approach, for at least five different species of the lake. The detected concentrations of the pesticides in the water and sediment are divided by an effect level reported in the literature according to the following equation 1:

\[
\text{Risk Quotient} (RQ) = \frac{\text{Exposure} \cdot \text{toxicity}}{\text{Water} \cdot \text{diment Concentration} \cdot \text{NOEC}}
\]  

This approach provides an estimate of the contribution of the compound of interest to the total toxicity of the water/sediment sample analyzed to a certain taxonomic group. The initial approach to the risk assessment should be undertaken using the “worst case” scenario the maximum detected concentrations are used for the calculations. In the present study the median reported effect level for a certain taxonomic group is used.

Data were obtained from the open literature and technical reports containing validated toxicological data. The toxicity assessment is a composite of the toxicology of characteristic species of each ecosystem for three environmental levels (e.g. algae, zooplankton, fish) according to directive 414/91/EEC. Common carp (Cyprinus Carpio), was selected as the more representative fish species of the lake, Daphnia Magna, was selected for the zooplankton category.

The toxicity values for algae were taken for the species reported mostly in the bibliography, as they are common for many freshwater ecosystems. Additionally Chironomidae and Tubificidae species were used to assess potential effects on benthic organisms.

The pesticide concentration levels in natural surface waters and sediment samples from from rivers, estuaries, lakes and lagoons in Greece as well as the corresponding ecological risk assessment are presented in this work. Atrazine, simazine, diazinon, malathion, ethion, carbofuran and ethion were detected in water and atrazine, diazinon and EPTC in sediments, all in ppb concentration level.

Levels have a temporal variation being the highest during May-July period. In the same period the maximum percentage of the ecological risk was found to be 10.28 % and 51.8 % for water and 4.47 % and 49.6 % for sediment based on acute and chronic level respectively. Herbicides are found to be more toxic for algae whereas the toxicity for zooplankton, invertebrates and fish is mainly determined by the organophosphorus compounds.

**Keywords:** environmental, bioaccumulation, taxonomic, pesticide, algae, zooplankton, fish, ecosystem, risk quotient, organophosphorous.
This paper briefly reviews the present state of the art of passive water sampling for long-term monitoring of organic pollutants in water. Commonly used monitoring systems usually record only pollutant concentrations at a specific point in time by collecting spot or bottle samples.

Passive sampling, widely used to monitor air pollutants, has been gaining acceptance for monitoring organic contaminants in water. Contrary to grab sampling, passive sampling is less sensitive to accidental extreme variations of the organic pollutant concentration in natural waters and is suited to the determination of time-weighted average concentrations of the pollutants.

Passive sampling is based on free flow of analyte molecules from the sampled medium to a collecting medium as a result of a difference in chemical potentials. Over the past 10 years passive sampling devices have been developed that accumulate organic micropollutants and allow detection at ambient sub ng/l concentrations. The devices used for passive sampling are usually based on diffusion through a well-defined diffusion barrier or permeation through a membrane. A passive sampler can cover a long sampling period but most passive accumulation devices (PADs) are designed for 1-4 weeks field deployment, where uptake is governed by linear first order kinetics providing a time weighted average of the exposure concentration.

Semipermeable membrane devices (SPMDs) and polar organic chemical integrative sampler (POCIS) are among the most comprehensively studied PADs, but other samplers may also be considered for aquatic monitoring purposes (e.g. supported liquid membrane (SLM)).

Since only a few analyses are necessary over the monitoring period, analytical costs (usually connected with sampling and sample preparation techniques) can be reduced substantially. Moreover, decomposition of the sample during transport and storage and/or changes during sample enrichment are also minimized.

The applicability of the PADs for their use in quantitative monitoring related to requirements embedded in the EU Water Framework Directive and EU Water Quality Criteria is finally discussed.

**Keywords:** passive sampling, micropollutants, diffusion, permeation, accumulation, semipermeable membrane, aquatic monitoring.
Content of Fluoride Ion in Drinking Water

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Fluoride is an essential constituent for humans depending on the total amount ingested or its concentration in drinking water. The presence of fluoride in drinking water, within the permissible limits, is beneficial for the production and maintenance of healthy bones and teeth, while excessive intake of fluoride causes dental or skeletal fluorosis which is a chronic disease.

The WHO in 1994 has recommended fluoride levels of 0.5-1.0 mg/l in the drinking water for optimal cariostatic effect, the lower limits for hot climate (as people drink more water) and upper limit for cold climates.

The aim of this study is a survey for the level of fluoride in some drinking water samples. Fluoride is determined by a standardized method using an ion selective electrode (ISE) which is an ion selective sensor for fluoride ion.

The samples analyzed were 22 including 5 foreign bottled water, 10 Albanian bottled water and 7 samples were taken from local distribution network of some cities. The concentrations of fluoride in the majority of drinking water samples observed in this study are within the optimal level. Only for 6 samples we found the lower fluoride levels than 0.5 mg/l. Generally, it was observed a direct correlation between mineralization of water and fluoride level.

Keywords: fluoride ion, drinking water, F-IS

Il monitoraggio biologico delle acque

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The management of natural environments passes from the possibility to know environmental features and their evolution in time. Generally quality assessment is based on chemistry or microbiology, and physical values, to justify laws and sanctions. The big problem of these precise measures, however, is in the necessity they have to be recorded in a more or less continuous monitoring. Punctual measures are not good to assess the consequences of acute stress episodes, but simply they measure them. The biological monitoring is the solution for such a kind of necessity. The presence of long living organisms (eucaryotes, generally multicellular) ensures the existence of an average good condition for the species to which they belong. Biological indicators (chemicals inside an organism, the whole organism as well, or community structures) can describe the environmental status. Nowadays, the use of community characteristics, although complex, is considered useful for the quality assessment. This requires a deeper biological
study of environments and a growth of interest towards nature in general. A series of studies carried out on Albanian water bodies is here presented to be discussed on the basis of this trend. 

*Keywords:* environmental features, monitoring, biological indicator, water bodies.

**N°AIS Vlora 2012-36116/6**

Chemical and biological markers  
of the coastal water of Vlora Narta Lagoon

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Aquatic ecosystems in general, and in particular the Vlora coastal ecosystems and Narta Lagoon are constantly at risk from uncontrolled actions of different biogenetic and anthropogenic factors, causing direct or indirect negative effects on these biotopes. Taking into account the potential risk to gradual destruction of these very important aquatic ecosystems of Adriatic and Ionian Sea, it is an important and urgent need to monitor the current situation in these ecosystems. Meaningful indicators for the management of the current situation in these biotopes will be explored and analyzed the ecological, microbiological and physico-chemical parameters, and on the basis of the results obtained are defined and put in place the necessary measures to stop further actions that would adversely affect towards the pollution of these ecosystems. Such negative human activities can speed up the process of Vlora coastal pollution and Narta Lagoon, and as a result of these activities, these ecosystems can reach high level of pollution risk of the
aquatic environment. Based on the results obtained in the monitoring of the coast of Vlora and Narta Lagoon, we recommend to the relevant institutions to take adequate measures for the preservation of these unique biotopes for our country and the wider region.

**Keywords:** chemical markers, monitoring, ecosystem, biotopes, reservation, etc.

**N°AIS Vlora 2012-36216/6**

**Biomonitoring of the presence of xenobionts on the coast of Vlora and Narta Lagoon**

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Biosphere in which we live today, it is recently exposed to pollution with various toxic substances uninterruptedly, that are very harmful to humans in particular and living organisms in general. These noxious and toxic materials (xenobionts) that are generated by various industrial, municipal, and natural factors, as the final repository have the aquatic environment and in this case the coast of Vlora and Narta Lagoon.

Vlora’s coast and Narta lagoon are counted among reservations with special features, as from the geological periods, geographical position, presence of relict and endemic forms of flora and fauna, attractiveness for tourism, coastal recreation, natural wealth, etc. This coast is characterized by a unique ecosystem of the different types of plants and animals, which represents a special reservation for the Adriatic Sea and the Ionian Sea.

To preserve this natural wealth a special attention should be paid by the state and relevant and appropriate institutions of the country and beyond. Special attention
should be paid to the protection and preservation of the environment and in particular protection of the coast of Vlora and Narta Lagoon, two unique ecosystems on the coast of the Adriatic and the Ionian Sea. Taking into account the hydrological character and geographical position of the coast of Vlora and Narta Lagoon, these ecosystems can be counted as reservations which are constantly exposed to pollution from various toxic emissions deposited by rivers and different atmospheric precipitations. The increase of anthropogenic activity from the beginning of the XX century and so far has had a very negative impact on aquatic environment. Water contamination with industrial, agricultural and urban pollutants, are all affecting to the biochemical processes of aquatic organisms. An effective monitoring system is exploited using specific biomarker order to detect the presence of these Xenobionts in the aquatic environment. Cytochrome P-450 system is proven as a meaningful indicator for biochemical monitoring of the environment and the aquatic environment (Adams, MS 2001). Aquatic organisms in general and in particular fish, have the ability to transform toxic substances, to biotransform, conjugate or metabolise them in the final products, store them in tissues or to bind them to macromolecules such as: DNA and RNA initiating effects with genotoxic consequences for the organisms (Williams, 1974). As a safer biological marker for the detection of toxic materials (Xenobionts) in the aquatic environment is used the enzymatic complex cytochrome P450 (OFP-oxygenase with mixed functions) that has the ability to sometimes be induced by the enzymatic activity in the liver of fish under different Xenobionts’ presence that may be of different nature and origin. Such skills have also enzymes EROD (Ethoxyresorufin O-Deethylase) and B(a)PMO (benz (a) piren monoxygenase) (Kurelec, et al. 1977; Paine 1976; Monod 1988; Masfaraud 1990; Vindimian 1991, Arcin et al. 1996, Britvic et al 1996, Kirby et al. 2000, HUO Chuan - Lin 2005, Jonsson. 2003). This paper will provide a valuable contribution to the detection and identification of toxic substances on the coast of Vlora and Narta Lagoon in particular and the Adriatic and Ionian Coast in general.

Keywords: biomarker, xenobionts, liver, cytochrome P450, EROD dhe B(a)PMO, etc.

N°AIS Vlora 2012-36316/3

Characterization of Turbidity of waters of Butrinti lake and Saranda coast

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Data on the turbidity of some Albanian water ecosystems in southwestern Albania (Vlora region) as Butrinti Lake and Saranda coast are represented. Turbidity, as an optical property which describes the clarity of the water, is a measure of the degree to
which the water loses its transparency due to the presence of suspended particulates including sediments and phytoplankton.

Turbidity of water in these ecosystems is measured in FTU (Formazin Turbidity Units) applying a portable turbidimeter (type HANNA HI 93703-11), which measures the intensity of light scattered at 90 degrees as a beam of light passes through a water sample. In addition, turbidity is measured using a Secchi disk. The depth (Secchi depth) until the disk can be no longer seen by the observer is recorded as a measure of the transparency of the water (inversely related to turbidity). The Secchi disk has the advantages of integrating turbidity over depth (where variable turbidity layers are present).

The water turbidity parameters are measured every two weeks over a year, monitoring three selected stations in each water ecosystem. Turbidity of water of all selected stations in Butrinti Lake is much higher than all selected stations of Saranda coast. The relationship between the depth of the viewing disk and the turbidity can be characterized by an inverse curvilinear one. An R² Value of 0.91 for Saranda coast and 0.85 for Butrinti lake was calculated for the above equations. Variations on turbidity level of the selected stations on each ecosystem are observed as well. These differences on the turbidity values of selected stations of each water body can be explain by the communication sea-lagoon, fresh water supply as well as by the pollution near the urban areas.

The monitored water ecosystems can be characterized by different level of turbidity based on the trophic state classification by Hakanson and Carlson. Furthermore, relationship between turbidity and trophic state evaluated by other bioindicators of the monitored ecosystems is analysed.

**Keywords:** Secchi disk, transparency, trophic state, turbidity, turbidimeter, water ecosystem.

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**Development and Application of Rapid Extraction Techniques and Gaschromatography for Determination of Toxic Organic Compounds in Water**

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The studies and monitoring of environment, the identification of different pollutants in environment as result of different economic activities, the continuous information about the environmental situation are of great importance for identifications the problems, protection and remediation of environment.

In this paper we present the application of the modern analytical methods for determination of different toxic organic compounds. The determination of pesticides, polyaromatics (PAH), benzene and its homologues (BTEX), hydrocarbon, etc, in water is a great impotence. They are classified as priority pollutants because are very dangerous as cancerous.

For this aim we have developed a procedure by two steps: firstly must be extracted
the different compounds and secondly to analyse the qualitative and quantitative individual composition of the extract. For the first step we have applied new contemporaneous techniques based on cost effective, rapid, non time and non solvent consuming, practical and comfortable extraction techniques: Solid Phase Extraction (SPE) and Solid Phase Micro Extraction (SPME).

The second step is the determination of the pesticides, PAH, BTEX, by capillary column gaschromatography, using different detectors (ECD and FID). In relation to classical methods too much time and too much solvent consuming we are going to a rapid, almost one step procedure (SPME – GC), very sensitive to determine trace level compounds.

We have applied this techniques in water samples, that was taken in Vlora region, that represent an environment surrounded by sea and pool waters and many channels traversing the zone. W not identified PAH but were detected linden and its isomers, DDT and its metabolites and HCB in small quantities. The analytical results are compared with liquid- liquid axtraction, that it is used by Department of Chemistry of Natural Science Faculty of Tirana University.

**Keywords:** extraction, environment, pollutants, SPE, SPME, gaschromatography, pesticide, polyaromatic, BTEX.

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**Foraminifera as possible pollution bioindicators in the Orikum Lagoon**

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Foraminifera are protist organisms occurring mainly in the marine, lagoon and estuarine ecosystems. The first aim of this study was identification of recent benthic foraminifera in the Orikum Lagoon ecosystem and the second one was evaluation of anthropogenic pollution using foraminifera as biological indicators through examining abnormalities and deformations of their tests.

As a result were identified three genus and five species of recent benthic foraminifera. Within samples ostracods, miliolids, peat bogs, microgastropods and bivalvia were also observed. In regard to species level Ammonia parkinsoniana and A. tepida were most abundant in individuals (samples number three and one respectively). Except foraminifera the sample number three was also rich in ostracods and peat bogs.

Abundance in individuals of A. parkisoniana and abnormalities/deformations in the morphology of their test reflect the response of foraminifera to environmental pollution. The same should be said to ostracods. The presence of peat bogs show acidic and anaerobic conditions within the lagoon.

Considering this as a preliminary study we can conclude that the Orikum lagoon represents an polluted ecosystem owing to artificial human interferences.

**Keywords:** foraminifera, lagoon ecosystem, environmental pollution, acidic, anaerobic.
Assessment of environment sitation and water quality of Vlora bay and Narta Lagoon by Nutrient and heavy metals determination

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The marine and coastal environment of Vlora constitutes resources of high economic and ecological value for the country. Due to the mismanagement of these resources in past years, considerable amounts of wastes have been discharged directly or through river flows and atmospheric deposits into the sea. The aim of this study was to evaluate the water quality and the environmental situation of Vlora Bay and Narta Lagoon by determine heavy metals level and nutrients in some water samples. Samples were collected according to a network of ten sampling points in both systems, sea and lagoon. Nutrients were determined by spectrophotometric methods and they resulted within permitted levels given by CE Directives. Based on the results of inorganic nutrients, it is showed that the studied areas were characterized by generally oligotrophic conditions. Heavy metals content were determined by AAS method. Generally, they resulted in higher content in lagoon samples. This is because the lagoons are closed systems with a low water flow. A concern in both Narta Lagoon and Vlora Bay is the high Hg level in water especially in Narta Lagoon due to the discharges in the past of industrial wastes of a chlorine-alkali plant near Narta Lagoon.

Keywords: Vlora Bay, Narta Lagoon, water, nutrients, heavy metals

The monitoring of some physico-chemical parameters, evaluation of DO (dissolved oxygen), and BOD (biochemical oxygen demand) as indicators of pollution in the waters of Narta Lagoon

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This study discusses the environmental situation of Narta Lagoon, one of the largest lagoons in Albania, located in the north-western part of Vlora district, Adriatic Sea. This lagoon represents a very important environmental area since of its of turistical value because of its usage for fishing. The aim of this study is the assessment of Narta lagoon pollution that is determined by DO and BOD, using Winkler method, in some water samples collected in different points of this lagoon. This article also contains data of some physical-chemical parameters such as pH, temperature, electrical conduction, total suspended solids (TSS), etc.
Samples were collected according to a monitoring network of five stations in Narta Lagoon. In addition, sample stations were chosen in order to do a better assessment of the environmental situation of Narta lagoon and to evaluate the possible polluting sources of this area.

**Keywords:** Narta lagoon, DO, BOD, physical-chemical parameters, pollution.

**N°AIS Vlora 2012-36816/4**

Microbiological Study of Aquatic Environment in the Region of Vlore

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Wastewater discharges, into town beaches or the drainage in the potable water sources and the amortization of distribution network becomes a cause for the bacterial contamination and increase of infective morbidity.

**The purpose of study:** Study of potable water microbiological data and beaches of Vlore, the evidence of quality, and the recommendation of measures for improvement.

**The general objective:** The microbiological study of potable water and aquatic coastal surface of Vlore’s town.

**Method of study:** The study is descriptive; it includes microbiological monitoring of potable water (22 quarters) and seawater (11 control checkpoints) for the period July 2011 - July 2012.

**Results:** We have examined 264 samples of potable water from which 6.4% are contaminated. The most polluted Month is December particularly Quarter: Lirim, 11Janari etc. It’s presented high bacterial load into the sea: old beach (plazhi i vjeter), MPN to the bottom 1780 , depth 112, Coliform 2010, S. Faecalis 1380, Beach of Marine (Plazhi i Marinës), to the bottom 908, in depth 92, Coliform 1080, S. Faecalis 880.

**Conclusion:**
1- Water supply network is presented amortized and risks for bacterial contaminations.
2- Discharge of sewage and raw near to the seashore have brought microbiological contamination.

**Recommendations**
1- Should be eliminated the wastewater discharge into the sea.
2- It’s a necessity the final implementation of the network engineering.

**Keywords:** Microbiological Study, MPN, Coliform Fecal, s. Faecalis.
Physical-geographical characteristics and polluting sources from the oil industry of Vjosa river’s

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Vjosa river’s is one of the major rivers in Albania. This is a result of the length and geological-geographical position.

Watershed area of the river is 6710 km², of which 4365 km² are included within the territory of the Republic of Albania, and the rest is in the territory of Greece. Annual flow characteristic to the Dorza is of 161 m³/sec, in Poçem bridgeës is 171 m³/sec, whereas in delta is 204 m³/sec. Increased annual runoff in river is result of bringing from river of Shushica.

River of Vjosa consists of its main branches as Drinos, Bence, Luftinja, Shushica and by a large number of streams. As the main source of the river of Vjosa serve Pindos Mountains in Greece. Before enter the territory of Albania it collects waters from rivers of Vojdomares and Sarantaporos.

River of Drino starts in Greece on Mount Elates; it enters into Albanian territory and up long as join Vjosa river’s runs on a layers of gravel passing field of Dropulli.

Vjosa river’s flows into the Adriatic Sea near the village of Poro and Narta lagoon.

In wet months from January to March falls the largest amount of rainfall 10.7 ÷ 18.5%, in the period from October to May fall 86-93% of rainfall, and the dry period from July to September 4 ÷ 8%. The average amount of rainfall in the area measured in Mifol bridgeës ranges from 1390 ÷ 1340 mm. It should be noted underground water represents about 31% of Vjosa river’s whereas the surface water about 69%. This feature makes to reduce the amount of solid flows. The value of the annual flow module for low hilly area of the field is 12 ÷ 18 l/sec. It should be noted that water flow regime is affected by tidal phenomenon, especially during low water flow. As the months with the highest flow in March-April period, the maximum flow rate in Mifol bridgeës is 1530 m³/sec, and minimum measured in Poçem bridgeës is 41.4 m³/sec.

The total solid flow calculated in Poçem bridgeës amounted to approximately 3.08 - 5.55 m6 x 10 tons per year. Hydrochemical regime assessed by analysis of water has resulted in overall total dissolved solids has fluctuated around 150 ÷ 450 mgr / l, worth it to Mifol bridgeës reduced to 355 mgr / l.

Vjosa river’s across territory of oilfields (Gorishti, Cakran-Mollaj). Their technological waste discharged into the river of Vjosa affecting its pollution, but the river itself has realized his rehab.

Thus in Mifol bridge dissolved hydrocarbon content does not exceed established limits.

Keywords: Watershed, pollution sources, decanting plant, dissolved oil.
Methods for defining the hydrochemical indicators in natural waters of Vlora region’s

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Vlora region is characterized by a variety of natural waters as water springs, lagoon of Narta Vjosa river’s, groundwater deep wells and the main bay of Vlora represented by the Ionian sea and Adriatic sea. This is the result of geological and geomorphologic position of region of Vlora.

Analysis of samples in natural water samples are realized according to methods approved by scientific institutions, mainly western. In this scientific conference will address analytical methods as following: determining chlorides, oxygen chemical demand, biological oxygen demand, hydrocarbons dissolved in water and the phenol content, as these parameters are analyzed and interpreted in the study to assess the pollution of natural waters. Given the importance of phenols in natural waters is treated in detail to determine their contents. Staff that sets these parameters should jet experienced and qualified.

Taking the sample of different types of water should be done in accordance with ISO standard 5667/1 to 3, consider the following definitions. The sample should be taken with glass bottles.

Phenols compounds in water are subject to both biochemical and chemical oxidation. So if you do not analyze the samples within 4 hours, should be kept in closed bottles, using the following procedures:

- Acidification the sample to a pH of approximately 4.0 with the acid to control pH.
- Forbidden biochemical oxidation of phenols compounds in the sample by adding 1 g copper sulphate per liter of sample.
- Keep in a cool sample (5-1000C) and analyzed samples within 24 hours of receipt.

Analytical methods of indicators are based on the European standard ISO, American standard (ASTM 2010) and the Albanian state standard.

These indicators are defined by the laboratories of the National Scientific Center of Hydrocarbons (Fier) and Chemistry Laboratory Design (Kuçovë) in studies to assess the pollution of natural waters from the oil industry, including those in the region of Vlora.

Keywords: chlorides, phenols, petrol ether, methyl orange, chemical oxygen demand
Evaluation of quality the spring natural water and the bottled in Albania et Imported according to some characteristics physico-chemical and microbiological theirs

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Springs are typical aquatic environments sources for drinking water; therefore, their properties are important. Chemical, physical and microbiological parameters of natural mineral water of some Albanian springs and their bottled water and in some imported water are reported in this poster.

Most important quality indicators have been analyzed, such as dry matter, pH, conductivity, hardness, as well as the content of magnesium, calcium, etc. In addition, total counts of mesophilic bacteria and coliforms have been examined, as indicator of fecal pollution.

Underground water from the different soil layers differs considerably.

Keywords: Drinking waters, pH, conductivity, hardness

The genetic zoning of the natural ecosystems in the Vlora region, for urban, socio-economical, infrastructural and touristic sustainable development

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The coastal zones are subjected to the constant pressure of natural agents and human intervention, especially in lowlands with highly developed tectonic. The coastal zones represent a complex natural and socio-economical environment, where the processes
develop in a continuous and dynamic rate. This determines the crucial necessity for controlled exploitation of the resources and their development and protection from Geological, natural and anthropogenic hazards.

The human expansion on the coast and along the coastline is expected to influence the environment in the future, especially at the most fragile and problematic areas. The effects of global warming and the rise of sea level, unplanned building constructions, the damage caused to the flora and fauna, the water ecosystems and their pollution etc, are the main reason for a general tendency of the construction and design companies working on coastline projects, towards an integration of the scientific thought and trying to overcome internal conflicts. Thus, the normal development of the ecosystems along the coastline is accomplished. The process of aggravation of the conditions of the environment, it is a clear indication of the incompatibility of urban planning and recent policies on the coast and land. Such cases cause considerable loses in important sections such as: tourism, intensive agriculture, aquaculture, construction industry etc.

The need for Integral Management of the Coastal Areas (IMCA), has been evidenced almost 40 years ago. For the successful implementation of IMCA, an important factor is the realisation of a harmonious coexistence between the community and nature.

Hence, the need for controlled and rational exploitation of the resources has become a requirement for the members of the EU, by dividing the coastal areas into “units” and “sub-units” for management purposes, based on the study of the basic elements of the natural resources and their criteria.

The genetically zoning of the coastal area of Vlora, scale 1:200000 (Durmishi Ç., Beshku, H., etj, 2002-2005), has singled out three main zones (“units”) as follows:

K. Genetic zone of the valley-delta and the littoral of the Vjosa River. This area represents the valley lowland, delta and littoral of the Vjosa River, South of which it is represented by the ecosystem of the Mollasic hills of Zvernec and the characteristic ecosystem of the lagoon of Narta. This zone reaches a total surface-area of 317 km2.

L. Genetic zone of Vlora Gulf. This area represents a set of ecosystems which are very characteristic for the sandy and rocky littoral Vlore-Radhime, alluvial fan and the lagoon of Dukat-Orikum. The national park of Llogara is also part of this zone. This zone reaches a total surface-area of 194 km2.

M. Genetic zone of Karaburun-Sazan. This area represents a very characteristic zone, which comprises the Karaburun Peninsula and the Sazani Island. From a geological perspective they represent the tectonic zone of Sazan, composed of carbonatic formations and structures of the platformic facies. This zone reaches a total surface-area of 171 km2.

The division into “sub-units” of the above-mentioned zones, would guarantee a normal development of the exploitation of the natural ecosystems in the coastal area of the Vlora region.

**Key Words:** Integral Management of the Coastal Areas, Zone, Sub-zone, Genetic zoning of coastal areas.
The evaluation of the natural-geotouristic potential, geological geoparks and natural monuments in the region of Vlora

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The Physico-geography, geomorphology and the diversity of existing ecosystems of the region of Vlora, are the result of geotectonic and neotectonic evolution since 300 million years ago. The geological history of the region is “carved” onto the “rock” formations that compose the relief and the natural ecosystems of the coastal area of the region.

These “carved imprints” represent the geo-parks and natural geological geo-monuments that co-exist together with the rest of the natural potentials and are of a special importance and value to the local, regional, national and international domain. All over the world today exist a number of convents, organizations and legislations for the identification, evaluation, protection and management of these resources, considered as assets of invaluable measure for the present and future generations (e.g. according to oral information, one of the geo-monuments of historical, archeological and geological value, that of “Gjiri i Shkronjave” (Graimes), is being dismantled and the “Written Stones” are being sold abroad illegally).

The geo-parks and natural geological geo-monuments, these true witnesses of the geological history of the region, are important on a strictly scientific, didactic panoramic and touristic perspective (e.g. geo-park and geomorphological – sedimentological geomonuments of molasic rock formations). “The Natural Catastrophe of 16 million years ago” in Zvernece and the “Clash” of two tectonic zones: Jonic zone and Sazan zone (Apullian Platform) on the Llogara Rid has been visited and researched (the last 20-30 years) by over 400-500 scientists and specialists from the geoscience field of research and from universities and scientific institutions from Europe and the world, which shows that their values go beyond Albanian borders.

By the decision of the Council of Ministers Nr. 676, date 20.12.2002, 28 geo-monuments in the Vlora region have been recognized, although little to nothing has been undertaken in order to properly manage and re-evaluation from the local, regional and national institutions.

In this article, a new re-evaluation of the inventory and value of the natural geoparks and geo-monuments in the Vlora region has been conducted. This inventory is aimed at the local authorities in order to produce concrete propositions for decision making and integral managing, as specified by the EU convention.

Keywords: natural – geo-touristic potential, natural geo-parks and geo-monuments, non-renewable natural resources
Geochemical study of soils and origin of heavy metals in the Vlora region

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Near coastal areas and major metropolis are areas of large concentrations of population and at the same time most polluted areas in the world. As heterogeneous environments they are complex structures created by people during centuries which constantly grow, change, also disintegrate, and whose development is never complete. Inappropriate and uncontrolled displacement of the population, the expansion of tourism, especially overpopulation of coastal areas after 90s, led to a series of problems related to environmental issues without mentioning here carrying from previous industry of many stocks and abandoned landfills with toxic and dangerous material, which increases the levels of pollution of land, water and in all human chain. Evolution of pollution, conditioned from anthropogenic and geogen factors, the hot spots and inputs of contaminants in the environment, are evaluated based on global analysis of geochemical and basic information on their distribution in the life chain of land-waters-plant-animal-human being. In the paper it is about geochemical studies to be extended in time and monitoring industrial area of Vlora for measuring the content of mercury in beach sand deposits and heavy metals in the beach and industrial area. Studies have shown that mercury is transported from the water towards the sea and accumulates mainly in the sand, sediments and marine organisms. Levels in some cases exceed the limit values. From the samples taken in the field in the deposits near the coastal and the industrial area, are built geochemical maps for the elements Ni, Co, Cr, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mn Fe, Na, K, where outlined anomalies are of local character, with low intensity and limited size. New beach of Vlora, based on the results obtained so far, does not result contaminated. Values of heavy metals analyzed as Cu, Zn, Ni, Pb, Cr etc. does not exceed the limit values of sediment pollution. It remains for detailed geochemical works at least every 10 years, not only in the land (that can generate surface and groundwater pollution), but also other elements of the ecosystem, to study in depth and width, environmental impact of past industry and current inputs of aerosols.

Keywords: geochemical, population, coastal areas, mercury, pollution, metal, antropogenic, geogen

Coastal Aquifers in Vlora Region and the assessment of Vjosa aquifer vulnerability to sea-water intrusion making use of GALDIT Method

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In Vlora region coastal area there are developed mainly two important aquifers; gravelly alluvial and karst aquifer. The total annual natural resources of the coastal
Aquifers are estimated about 548 M m³/year, but it is to point out that they display non-uniform distribution. In the alluvial aquifer the sea water intrusion is developed either by natural conditions or by over-exploitation. Most coastal karst area is affected by sea water intrusion. The karst manifestations are developed at the surface and into the depth. The groundwater discharges of the coastal aquifers are estimated about 347 M m³/year. In Vjosa alluvial aquifer, making use of GALDIT Method, is assumed that as a minimum 60% of the aquifer surface is affected by the sea intrusion. The relationships between the drinking-saline waters, which is far way up to 6.5 km from the coastal line. Some improvements in the management of aquifers are necessary to be made by the responsible authorities.

**Keywords:** aquifer, natural resources, vulnerability, sea water intrusion, Galdit Method, Vlora region.

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Survey on water pollution in Seman river basin

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The Semani water basin is characterized by an important concentration of industrial activities and inhabited centres. Polluted water discharges coming from these activities have a considerable impact on the quality of the waters in this basin, especially on the pollution of Semani river. The presence of the largest part of the oil extraction and processing industry of the country is specific of this area. The discharge of untreated urban waters from Fieri into Gjanica and then into Seman river is also problematic. The awareness about and determination of pollution level is first of all based on evidence of pollution sources, industrial and urban ones, then through monitoring and water quality determination. Analysis of main pollution components are realised in field and also in laboratory. The objective is provision of actual situation and proposal for minimisation of negative impact in the related ecosystem. In this
study it is taken in consideration the influence of discharged water in Adriatic sea and the following impact in seaside tourism.

**Keywords:** water pollution, environment impact, ecosystem, monitoring

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-37716/4**

**A New Approach of Water Quality Evaluation**

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The pollution related to anthropogenic factors brings a negative effect in the people’s health and in the water ecosystems. This is the reason of the increased interest for the evaluation of pollution level and the study of environment processes for a better planning and management of the environment. Other than classical method for the evaluation of pollution level, monitoring, recently there is used the method of modeling and simulation. Both methods should be considered as integrated between them depending of their functions for a better management of surface water quality. Monitoring and modeling-simulation of water environment can serve as a new approach helping us to pass from the real environment, using the data results from monitoring, to the virtual one where results of analysis are elaborated, creating the respective data base. Distribution models of pollutant can be established and the prediction of pollution can be evaluated through simulation. The simulation of component dispersion in water, especially the simulation of pollutants from static point sources is one of main intentions of this paper.

**Key words:** monitoring, modeling, simulation, water quality

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**Marine Water Pollution Sources of Vlora Bay**

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The study was conducted in the Bay of Vlora as an very important habitat where populations at the level of a community with diversified biological diversity provide naturally its biological indicators. From the identification and publication of
environmental indicators it is estimated that marine environmental situation of Vlora Bay is under anthropic impact as a very negative environmental intervention through untreated physico-chemical and biological discharges causing damage and pollution to the marine environment. Through this study it is evaluated that the impact of anthropic factor has gradually led to the deterioration of some ecological factors chemic-physical and biological of marine ecosystem, resulting in the reduction of flora fauna populations to a minimum with a very negative biological consequence, which can be uncorrected, accompanied by the transfer of some species in one of the “Categories of threat” according to IUCN, 1994 and particularly in the decrease of effective fishery reserve of certain populations of benthonic fish. It can be said that the valuable fish stocks to one or more designated population as natural assets with a certain size have gradually decreased, causing an inefficient fishing activity or at most with a more minimal economic effectiveness. In the study have been identified a number of polluting sources such as discharges in the marine environment caused by the local and national economic development, by the lack of a clear platform to local and national environmental policy and above all by the non-compliance and application of legislation, in particular of the environmental one. The purpose of the conducted monitoring to identify all discharges into the Bay of Vlora is the recognition and publication of several parameters of environmental performance indicators, it is to assess the level of pollution damage to the marine ecosystem, is the identification of any apparent or potential risk with a negative impact on the provision of marine biomass-diversity, human health and tourism development.

Keywords: habitat, diversity, environmental indicator, polluting, marine, legislation, health, tourism

The impact of sea water pollution on tourism
A comparative analyze for Vlora Region

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Water pollution is a serious problem for entire world. It threatens the health and wellbeing of human, plants and animals. As the world became more and more industrial and global due to communications and trade, accidental and purposive hazardous dumping have contributed to the problem of sea pollution. All water pollution is dangerous to the health of living organisms, but sea can be especially detrimental to the health of humans and animals. Another serious consequence of this pollution is the effect of this pollution on trade in the polluted Areas. This paper examines Cases which reflect different causes of sea and pollution, the seriousness of this pollution, the effect of this pollution on trade, especially on tourism. The Tourism industry affected by the pollution is also the industry which caused the pollution. The same type of effects occur in the cases of Mediterranean Pollution and Tourism and Black Sea Pollution and Tourism. In both these cases tourism was a significant cause of the pollution and was affected by it. Tourism continues in these areas, however, the pollution will eventually cause a decrease in this industry. The research methodology is based in comparing statistical data of water
pollution’s parameters and tourism development in these mentioned regions with Vlora as a region with high tourism potential.

**Keywords:** water pollution, tourism industry, trade, polluted areas

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-38016**

**The Sources of Pollution and the Area Defence**

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To talk about source of pollute and defence of vital area, and to let edgeways estemate juridical way. It will be disown of the vital areas rights for defence and progres, because ecological problems that couldnt isolated one by one, in time and space, such as in one science field. The aim of work analize the contents of problem to the source of the pollution and defence of the area from juridical aspect. Important role playes the source of the national and international rights, principle and rules of the most of countries in this field, that is international codex for guard and progres of the vital area. Difficultes of the institution of the vital area, is analize by adecuate science resurch and the comparative. Nature is nice erga omnes wich doesn’t know administrative border and doesn’t know human discrimination in different base therefor the defence of area treated in the common war in the different science field, with the common action of the state of level world, region, neighbourhood, of the sea basin, or the river basin, etc.

**Keywords:** source, pollute, defence, area, juridical defence.

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-38116**

**Preventuin of contamination and legal protection of marine environment**

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Writing for the legal protection of the marine environment is a current topic, which is based on the international legal framework, as well as on the legislation of the relevant internal states. The Republic of Albania, as in many coastal states, has adhered to the Convention” On Protection of the Marine Environment and Coastal Area of the Mediterranean “, in the Convention” On the Law of the Sea, “ of the UN and adopted the Law ‘On protection of the Marine Environment from Contamination and Damage”. The aim of the paper is the protection of the environment in the legal aspect. Important role in this regard play the sources of international law and domestic law, the principles and rules of the states in the field of marine environmental protection. This paper gives the opportunity to all parties of the sea law to be familiar with the relevant laws, the operation of offshore legal regimes, resolution of disputes, legal protection in case of contamination. Environmental protection problems in general, and of the sea in particular, are complex and cannot be treated only by a field of science, in our case the legal one, but it closely related to other areas.

**Keywords:** marine environment, contamination, legal protection, maritime legislation
N°AIS Vlora 2012-38216

The aquatic environment in Vlora region, sources of pollution and environmental protection

Kozma LEKA

-Vlora region is distinguished for great wealth water, however, often the quality of the water is troubled.
-Greater pollution is near field areas. In these areas has great density of population. It made activities in many areas of economic, social, industrial and agricultural.
-Development of the region has issued the task of studying water. Objective is: exploration of the discover of water resources, reallocation of their territory protection from pollution.
-Great variety of hydrographic expressed in aquatic facilities, Jonian, Adriatic, Narta lagoon, Orikum, Butrint, the numerous streams, drainage and irrigation channels, have special features hydrological, hydro and thermal.
-Water resources used for urban industrial, agricultural, power generation (Aecet) etc...

Keywords: quality waters, population, hydrographic, streams, aquatic, drainage, irrigation.

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Study of Industrial Discharges in River Water Lepenci and Chemical-Environmental Impact

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Objective of this research was to analyze parameters some environmental toxic elements as: Mercury, Arsen, Cadmium, Cuprum, Zinc, Nikel, Mercury, Mangan, Cadmium acc., in water of river Lepenci, resources of Kosovo. Also been given a realistic picture of industrial emissions in between water and environmental impact, based on practical data. From the analytical data showed that we have a very high contamination, comparing with
normal volutes allowed by international organizations WHO and EU. Because of low line of detection for a lot of elements a very good selection and highly exactness are made ICP (plasmatic copular induction). Above mentioned techniques offer multi elementary analyses, better than other techniques. Multi elementary analyses with ICP techniques is realized in “AGRO VET” Laboratory in Fushe Kosova – KOSOVA. Chronometric analyse is done with statistic program “MINITAB ver. 14”.

**Keywords:** Lepenci, water surface, water quality, physical-chemical, industrial discharges, chemical-environment impact.

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**N°AIS Vlora 2012-38416/2**

**Environmental and Water Pollution in the Gorisht – Kocul Oilfield**

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Water is a key driver of economic and social development while it also has a basic function in maintaining the integrity of the natural environment. However, water is only one of a number of vital natural resources and it is imperative that water issues are not considered in isolation. The impact of water pollution has a great importance and is related very closely with the others fields. Analysis of groundwater contamination may focus on the soil characteristics and site geology, hydrogeology, hydrology, and the nature of the contaminants.

Water pollution is the contamination of water bodies (e.g. lakes, rivers, oceans and groundwater) are discharged directly or indirectly into water bodies without adequate treatment to remove harmful compounds. There are some different mathematical models, represented from differential equations or systems of them that govern the water pollution and the groundwater contamination.

One of the biggest problem or threats is the rapid increasing of the water consumption. Despite the development and life standard improvement the industrialization and economic expansion are causing massive environmental damage, with consequences beyond the country’s borders, especially due to the use of fossil fuels whose’ have in some cases tremendous effect on air, water and land pollution.

Here we will represent the dispersion of the pollutant from oil industry, which increase the hazardous chemical compounds in water so as the micro organics pollutant: pesticide, polycloride-bifenols, chlorinated organic compound, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon.

**Keywords:** pollution, hydrocarbon contamination, mathematical models.
Oil Industry on the Eve of the 100th Anniversary of the Formation of the Albanian State and Environmental Risks for Hydro Network

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Oil and gas deposits discovered so far in Albania, as well as the installation of oil processing refineries, extended in the South-Western area of the country, focusing mainly in six districts; Fier, Kuçova, Mallakastër, Vlora, Lushnje, Delvina and an oil refinery in Cërrik. The zone of depositing and oil treatment before and after refining, is crossed by a network of rich hydro ranging from unstable flowing streams and rivers Devoll, Gjanica, Seman, and Vjosa the last two ones have access to the Adriatic Sea. Development of the Oil Industry in addition to irreplaceable benefits that awarded national economy has had and still has a significant environmental risk to soil, water and air regions where habitat lies. The purpose of this paper is not only to promote the level of development of this strategic branches of the national economy on the eve of the 100th anniversary of the formation of the Albanian state and forecasts of development of the hydrocarbon sector, but also to highlight the geography of contaminated water network, factors and effects of environmental pollution from the industry, and recommend alternatives for the treatment of residual contamination from the past and those on the move.

Key words: Keywords:

Physical-chemical features of water of the Karavasta lagoon

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Karavasta Lagoon belongs to the majority and the most important coastal wetlands of Albania. Laguna is part of the national park Divjakës. Lagoon is largest of our country
and the entire southern coast of the Adriatic with an area 4330 ha, length 10.6 km, width 4.3 km and a depth of up to 1.5 m. Separated from the sea through a broad belt of sand, covered by dense forest. Connected with the sea by three channels, one of which is open to fishing needs.

This paper aims to present the data of water-based parameters, such as pH, transparency, temperature, BOD5, COD, NO3-N, N-NH4, NO2-N, PO4-P, P-total. In accordance with national program monitoring water samples were taken at 6 stations, with a frequency of 4 times per year.

A similar trend was observed parameters at all stations. Interest appeared to records that are related to human impact, such as dissolved oxygen and nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus). Based on the trophic state index (TSI) (Carlson & Simpson, 1996), and phosphorus contents total transparency (Secchi disk), it was observed that the waters belong mesotrophic state.

Keywords: Laguna of Karavasta Albanian wetlands, water quality, trophic index, mesotrophic state.

An Evaluation of the Quality of Water of River Shkumbini Based on Physico-Chemical Parameters

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Shkumbini river lies entirely within the territory of Albania and collects the waters of a mountainous territory which is shown also by the average high of the catchment basin which is 753 m above sea level. Shkumbini river has a catchment surface of 2445 km2. This present study aims to evaluate the trend of basic parameters of water quality in Shkumbini river using the 2000-2010 time-series. In accordance with the National Monitoring Program water sampling in the river is conducted in 3 stations, with a frequency of 4 times per year.

Basic parameters analyzed were pH, temperature, BOD, COD, NO3-N, NH4-N, NO2-N, PO4-P, P-total, Alkalinity and Hardness. The analyses results are compared with EU Directives norms for surface water and NIVA-s standards.

The analyses showed that the water quality is at good status refereed physical-chemical indicators. The most stable situation of the annual variation was observed at Murrash station, while at Rrogozhina station (10 km from the sea) these indicators presented a high variability from sampling to sampling. Generally, concentration of pollution indicators revealed on increasing tendency going towards the river mouth.

Keywords: Indicators of pollution, water quality, Shkumbini river.
Research of Macrozoobentos Indicator of Polution in Nerodime River

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The purpose of the research is concerned with the identification of pollution based on pollution macrozoobentos settings. The survey was conducted in river downstream Nerodime, specifically second bifurcation branch which flows into the Black Sea.

Were taken to three research locations are marked with S1, S2, S3, so the river areas in Muhoc, Sazli and Rubovc. All three locations are studied separately at three time periods. During the research are also measured water temperature and the air one of the factors closely associated with the changes.

Working tools are used Surberit nets, formaldehyde 4%, alcohol 75% and binocular microscopy. Collection of living things is made in each locality and is doing their counting and identifying the key systematization.

Based on the results of the examinations can be concluded that:

Collected a total of 427 individuals with around 23 species. Dominant type is presented Asellus aquaticus with 210 individuals. Higher temperature of water has resulted in the locality S1, it lowest value in the locality S3. More polluted locality resulting S1 locality, which identified numerous Isopoda, Oligochaeta and T urbelaria. S3 location showed us the minimum value due to the presence of weak pollution indicator organisms.

Keywords: Macrozoobentos, Surbery nets, Isopoda, Oligocheta, Turbelaria.

Quantification of Reactive Phosphorus in Shkodra Lake sediments

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Phosphorus is the key factor responsible for the eutrophication of freshwater. Its concentration in lakes and rivers results from external inputs and internal loading from sediment. There are many chemical forms of P in sediment. However, not all of the P forms are harmfull to the lake.

The purpose of my research was to determine what percentage of this total P is potentially contributing to eutrophication and what percentage poses no immediate threat to the lake. The type of P that is potentially harmful to the lake is known as bio-available P (Sturgul,2002).
This P is often readily available to be consumed by plant or algae. The NaOH extract removes most of the adsorbed inorganic P and readily degradable organic P. The amount of adsorbed inorganic P removed is called NaOH reactive P or NaOH-rP. The amount of readily degradable organic P removed is known as NaOH non-reactive or NaOH-nrP.

**Keywords:** reactive P, non-reactive P, total P, eutrophication.

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*Survey of the impact from different factors on the quality of ground water in Istog region*

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Recent decades beside of rashly growth of population is always greater demand for water. If we add to this industrialization, urbanization and technological development, the impact is increased, causing water deficit and ground water contamination.

Groundwater research and regular monitoring of drinking water in our country increases the need for new water resources and to study the possibilities of using this water for the needs of population’s, but additionally it’s necessary to increase as well the awareness of the importance for protecting these resources from the impacts of different factors.

The purpose of this paper is to provide quantitative and physical-chemical data to determine the quality of ground water and use it as drinking water in Istog region because of: high density of these wells in this area, the scope for agricultural field, water source potential, and non-proper utilization of ground water. Referent points in the Istog region, area where research of resources is done, are evidence of the high quality of ground water. Measurements made at 24 points give different results.

**Keywords:** groundwater, water quality, monitoring, Istog Municipality.
Assessment of Water Quality of the Deçan River as Natural Resource

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This thesis is made in order to research the scale of pollution with heavy metals in water of River Deçani. By applying ICP-MS and ICP-OES techniques, there are determined the concentration of some chemical elements, including mercury.

Due to the benefits (low limit of detection for many elements, very good selection and high accuracy) of the ICP (Copulated Plasmatic Induction – mass spectroscopy) and ICP (Copulated Plasmatic Induction – optical emitting spectroscopy), the above-noted techniques offer a multi-elementary analysis which is more complete than other techniques.

The Multi-elementary analysis with ICP-MS and ICP-OES techniques was realized in the laboratory “ACTLABS” in Ontario, Canada.

Keywords: Deçani, water surface, water quality, physical-chemical

Taxonomic and morphological data about loggerhead sea turtle (Caretta Carettal., 1758) in Drini bay, Albania

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This study was conducted in Patoku area (Drini Bay, Western Albania) during 2008, within the project focused on the monitoring and conservation of important sea turtle feeding grounds in the Patoku area (2008-2010), supported by MEDASSET (Mediterranean Association to Save the Sea Turtles). About 105 individuals were captured in total as bycatch in stavnikë fish-traps and trawling operations in this area; all them were tagged, using Stockbrands titanium tags. Moreover, the relative data about morphometry and bioecology was assessed. About 95 individuals were tagged for the first time; 10 individuals were remigrants (tagged before 2008); while 16 individuals were recaptured within the same year.

This study was focused on taxonomic and morphological data for sea turtles; as well as their bioecology. All C. Carettawere measured Curved Carapace Length (CCL)
and Curve Carapace Width (CCW)) and data were statistically analysed. Morphometric data from the inter-annual recaptures were compared with their previous measurements (CCL and CCW) to show their incremental growth. Carapace scutes (epidermal scales) were counted to ensure that turtles had been correctly identified taxonomically. Scutes were categorised as: nuchal (N), vertebral (V), costal (left/right – CL/CR), and marginal (left/right – ML/MR).

Anomalies from the normal taxonomic patterns were observed and the statistical results for these deviations were: N (4.8%), V (5.7%), CL (0.96%) and CR (2.88%). Health status of the individual of Carettacaretta were studied and resulted that 15% of all individual were not healthy. In most of individual (those who were covered in parasite or had tissue damages) this is related to the water quality. As it is known, in the southern part of Drini Bay the level of water pollution is very high, because in this part of the bay ends Ishmi river, which is very polluted.

Keywords: Carettacaretta, morphometry, tagging, remigrant, carapace, epidermal scales

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Basin water processing for alcoholic and soft drinks industries

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For the beer production and soft drinks a special role has water used. Water for this industries can be used by different public network resources, basins, surface waters, etc.. The water used in this way is rarely in optimal chemical parameters required. In this situation needed for continuous analysis of water used in food industries. This analyze suggest and water processing methods with different methods.

During the processing of water for the production of alcoholic and non alcoholic beverages must monitor and kept under control some of the key parameters. In this paper we present briefly some ways for water treatment of basins used spread in the industry of beer and non-alcoholic beverages in Albania. Here are described some of the techniques necessary water standards for these industries.

Keywords: Water analysis, surface waters, groundwater, turbidmetry, water hardness, pH
Experimentation methodology of determining anionic detergent using sodiumdodecylbenzenesulfonate as standard

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The extensive household use of anionic detergent and the expansion of the anionic detergent industry has increased their concentration in the environment. Thus, the development of sensitive, rapid and selective methods for the determination of DA is considered a significant analytical problem. The spectra photometric method included the addition of an organic cationic sample with strong colors.

In the presence of DA this reagent cationic creates a compound ionic associate with greater solubility in the organic solvents. It is necessary to share the ionic associate from the balance of the coloring cationic with extract.

The color intensity (absorbance) of the cationic compound DA-cationic organic extract provides direct estimates for the amount of the DA. European Community and USA standards restrict detergent levels in natural bodies of waters.

Keywords: anionic detergent, environment, spectrophotometric, absorbance, extract, cationic.

Carbon paste electrode modified with banana fruit tissue for voltametric determination of phenolic compounds

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In this paper was showed the study of the biosensor based on carbon paste electrode modified with crude tissue of banana peel, which is a natural source of polyphenoloxidase (PPO) enzyme, for the determination of different phenolic compounds.

The tissues plant of this fruit present high enzymatic activity and this characteristic was explored for determinations of phenolic compounds. The composition of electrodic material is based on mixing of the graphite powder with a mineral oil such as paraffin and further modification with banana tissue. A principle mechanism of the biosensor based on the detection of reduction peaks of enzymatic products by using cyclic voltammetry at potential from (-0.4 V) to (+1.0 V). The SCV techniques (Stare case
Voltammetry) in phosphate puffer 0.1M solution pH = 7 were used.

The effect of particles size in carbon powder was studied in order to optimize the electrodic material with the best electroanalytical performance for voltammetric determination of phenolic. It was prepared 5 carbon paste electrode modified with banana using 5 different fraction particles of carbon powder (0.5-0.2mm, 0.2-0.16mm, 0.16-0.09mm, 0.09-0.071mm, 0.071- 0.056mm).

The best result regarding the background current, sensitivity (1.57 mA/ppm) and correlation coefficient (R= 9884) were obtained when the mixture of 1.000g graphite powder with size of particles 0.09-0.071mm /300 μl paraffin and 100 mg banana tissue were used. The biosensor with the best electrochemical analytical parameters was tested toward different phenolic compounds. The best signal regarding the sensitivity of biosensor S=1.68 mA/ppm, correlation coefficient (R= 0.9986) and detection limit 1.1ppm was obtained for catechol. Based on sensitivity that biosensor shows these compounds are listed in these order catechol > hydroquinone > 3-nitrophenol> 4-clorophenol > p-cresol > m-cresol > phenol.

Keywords: biosensor, polyphenoloxidase, phenolic compounds, enzymatic, voltametric

N°AIS Vlora 2012-39616/4

The influence of water activity in some country flour, used for production of banking

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Water Activity in bakery products is influenced by the availability of water “free” in the baked product and should not be compared directly with water content (g water / g substance). Expressed as water activity Aw-value between 0 (absolute drought) and 1 (condensed moisture). Only this component takes an active part in the exchange with the ambient humidity, which affects bacterial growth on the surface which affects microbiological stability. Water activity also has a significant effect on the chemical reactions in the process of making dough and baking.

To determine the value of Aw’s in the process of making dough, fermentation and baking get different variety of wheat samples for determining the technological value that affects the water in these products. During the study, conducted laboratory tests Aw impact on samples taken for study. Value baked product moisture balance to study, which is determined by its partial pressure of water vapor on a surface depends on
the chemical ingredients, temperature, water content, storage environment, absolute pressure and packaging. Water “free” in bakery products is responsible for the growth of undesirable organisms such as bacteria or fungi, which produce toxins or other harmful substances. But also chemical reactions / biochemical (eg Maillard reaction) are always present, and often are factors to change the factors of a mature product, for example: stability / growth microbiological, chemical stability, the content of protein and vitamins, color, taste and nutritional values, ingredients stability and sustainability, preservation and packaging, solubility and texture. Optimization and stabilization characteristics of bakery product requires a margin as low humidity on moisture free. Aw value of a baked product can be changed from optimal harmonization of raw materials, or by using agents redoxs. Nowadays, the measurement of water activity in the baking industry carried out by scientific research, quality control and production. 

Keywords: bakery products, Aw, sensory evaluation, chemical reactions / biochemical

N°AIS Vlora 2012-39716/2

Dimension of solar panels surface based to the net present value for the Albanian conditions

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Active exploitation of solar energy is achieved in systems that absorb this energy through flat collectors. Hot water can be used for space heating, when its temperature is high, but it is used largely for Domestic Hot Water (DHW) needs. Now days, this technology has resulted as the most viable for exploitation of solar energy, and various countries such as Israel, Turkey, and Greece provide hot water for residential and service sectors using systems of solar panels. In this proceeding we are writing about the dimension of the solar panels surface based to the net present value for our climacteric conditions in hotelery sector of Albania.

Keywords: solar energy, flat collector, hot water, panel

N°AIS Vlora 2012-39816/4

Physical and Chemical Features and Foraminifera of Narta Lagoon

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Biodiversity of Narta Lagoon now is added foraminifera (Protists). We have indentified four genus and six species of recent benthic foraminifera. In the same time are indentified also miliolids and microgastropods. Excluding station number one (near
Narta village) where were indentified only individuals of Ammonia tepida species, in all the others we observed an great abundance of individuals of A. tepida and A. parkinsoniana species populations, but dominated by first ones. Chemical and physical values of water analysis show a good correlation to indentification, biodiversity and abundance of microorganisms of Narta Lagoon. High values of PH were observed at sation number 1 while the turbidity was higher in the station number 2.

As a conclusion we can say that:
1) Identification of Foraminifera in the Albanian shorelines and lagoons is a necessity.
2) Foraminifera are an important part of food chain of such ecosystems and their monitorind using foraminera as bioindicators of pollution would be a useful tool.
3) Diversity and abundance of these micro-organisms goes paralel to results of physical and chemical features of lagoon’s waters.

Keywords: Foraminifera (Protists), pollution, Narta Lagoon, Albania

N°AIS Vlora 2012-39916/2

The administration of the internal waters in Vlora district

Kajtaz ALIKAJ
Marika MARTIRI (SHTËMBARI)

Based on the records of the world literature we see that 97% of water volume in Planetary scale is salty water (in seas and oceans). Only 3% of it is sweet water of which 2.1% is frozen (icy areas in two poles) and 0.9 percent is the water of the streams, rivers, lakes and other sources. The management of water either in national scale or in local scale is being reported that there is remarkable decrease after the 90s. Concretely, the water sources are used for agricultural needs in such scale that in Vlora City and its suburbs around it they vary from 0.3% to 0.9%. Another reason is that the farmers in this city have not paid much heed to agriculture. The supply of the drinking water from the sources of “Cold Water” is insufficient, too. The technical losses of this overspread network from the 20% foreseen in the project reach up to 60%. These sources are endangered by pollution because of the lack of the infrastructure in this area, which recently has been inhabited by the uncontrolled movement of the people coming from the rural areas

Keywords: water, sources, agriculture, pollution, movement.

N°AIS Vlora 2012-40016/3

The Relationship of Rocks with Water Resources from Uji i Ftohte until Radhime and the Impact of Urban Pollution

M. BONJAKO, N. RAKIPI, S. BONJAKO

Geological construction of Uji i Ftohte until Radhime appear with specific phenomena. Anticline structure Tragjas (Shashica) has here its extension to the south-east north-west with the west arm to the complicated with tectonic decay with decline from
the east. Eastern side appears normal. Western arm of Tragjas, being a carbonate rocky area destroyed by tectonic decay, creates conditions for the occurrence of some aquatic resources. These sources supplied by watershed of Tragjas structure being isolated in the West with flysch formations up to Quaternary, in fault contact. Exactly in this contact show these sources.

Mineralization of water is low. Waters are type bikarbonato-sodik and sulfato-sodik. In the area of Uji i Ftohte until Radhime recent years have been made very urban buildings. A large majority of these buildings are on carbonate formations, so on rocks j with cracks and high porosity.

Pollutions from these constructions infiltrate rock and circulate together with the waters. In these cases it is necessary to isolate them. Other buildings in flysch formations not have this effect.

**Keywords:** geological, structure, carbonate, aquatic, pollution, rock.

N°AIS Vlora 2012-40116/6

**What’s beyond the Olive plantation expansion in Albania**

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This study analyzes contribution to the economy of Olive culture in Albania. It provides an economical and environmental approach. The environmental negative impact is associated with the Olive oil Industry due to the effluent and solid wastes produced by the Olive Mill (OM). Albania has ~6.1 million olive trees, covering a surface of 41 000 ha. Olive plantations cover 6.3% of arable land. The annual producing capacity has reached approximately 50 000 tons of olives and 7000 tons of olive oil. After the ’90s the number of olive trees decreased significantly due to abandonment of non productive plantations.

Even though the agricultural techniques applied actually are mainly non-intensive, when it comes to the olive oil extraction industry the effluent production is considered relatively high. The produced current Olive Mill Waste Waters (OMWW) amounts are considered to be $250 \times 105$ kg. Based on predictions the amount of OMWW is expected to triple; this is the reason why application of environment friendly schemes for olive by-products needs to be addressed in both national and regional levels.

The Olive Oil Extraction plants in Albania are small and generally consisting of old technology, delivered in the areas of the olive cultivation. The environmental impact from olive farming to ground waters, soil, and air can be considered relatively low. Based on literature reviews from different treatments of OMWW, the most appropriate solution is their land application.
Marine environmental pollution from seaports

Shkëlqim SINANAJ
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Due to historical reasons, most of the ports exist along with urban settlements. Exploring natural sites suitable for construction of ports has made to build urban centers for trading as well as state resistance centers. Ports need for many types of services such as supplies, workforce and management. The presence of an efficient port has been a powerful catalyst for the development of the society. Here we can mention ancient civilizations, the Middle Ages, but also of modern times that have developed around ports and along with them. This feature is also seen in Albania in the construction of new ports who built positions that are favored by the characteristics of marine / coastal trails, road infrastructure etc...

Already high requirements of ports and terminals for large spaces have reached a level in which the conflict between the port and tourism and environmental interests are more than usual. Maintaining an appropriate quantity of a generation of sand, rocks, etc. is vital to have a fully functioning ecosystem. It must be recognized that the development of ports and operations in connection with them will certainly have some impact on the environment. It is important to measure the impact and to ensure that it be within the boundaries of the first set to be accepted. Ideally this should be taken into account that in the conception, design and operation of port infrastructure.

Keywords: pollution, port, marine environment, ecosystem, traffic.

Durability aspects of concretes that contain industrial solid wastes (fly ash and Fe-Ni slag)

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This work presents some physic-mechanical properties of a series of cement produced with fly ash (calcareous type) and slag (Fe-Ni) which are by-products of the industry in Republic of Kosovo. The influence of the amount of additives on physic-mechanical properties of cements produced by them has been studied. With the blended cements that were produced with the optimal by-product content, being about 15%, concrete samples have been produced. Compressive strength and pore size distribution using mercury porosimetry as well as and electrochemical (impressed voltage) tests have been carried out on steel reinforced concrete samples that were prepared respectively with fly ash and slag cements.

Keywords: blended cements, industrial solid waste, fly ash, slag (Fe-Ni), concrete, corrosion
VII. NEXT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF
THE ALBANIAN INSTITUTE OF SOCIOLOGY;
22-23 NOVEMBER 2013: DURRES-ALBANIA

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International Conference:

Democracy in Times of Turmoil
multidimensional approach

Durres -Albania
22-23 November 2013

Organizers:
Albanian Institute of Sociology (AIS)
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Albanian Institute of Sociology (=Albanian Sociological Association); regular
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invite scholars of all over the world to the International Conference, which will take
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Conference themes:
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TS 11: Deviance & Social Control
TS 13: Economy & Development
TS 14: Social Security & Public Health
TS 15: Technology & Innovations
ST 16: Students

Place and time: Durres- Albania; 22-23 November 2013
Conference languages: English, Albanian or Italian
Publishing:
1. Proceedings (Program and Abstracts Book, organizers, Plenary sessions, Thematic sessions etc.);
2. In Special Issue of the journal “Social Studies” (scientific journal of AIS & Albanian University);

Deadlines:
10th of September 2013: Deadline for abstract submission
25th of September 2013: Deadline for the decisions of acceptance of the abstracts
15th of October 2012: Deadline for registration
1st of November 2012: Deadline for the Conference Program

Abstracts:
Languages: English (Only)
Length of the abstract: 150-200 words (included author/s name/s, the institution/s, and e-mail address/es)
Key words: 4-6
Tables, figures and references should not be included in abstracts.

How to present a paper:
1. Choose the Session (Thematic Sections: ST01 – ST16) to which you wish to participate;
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Accommodation and other details: to be announced before 20th of October 2013
Theme
The last decades have been characterized by dramatic changes in economic, political, social and technological dimensions. The economic crises, political and social movements as well as the asymmetric and contradictory development of the world have had a great impact on democracy and democratic institutions as well. Based on the latest issue of the Democracy Index, only 25 countries are “Full democracies”, 53 “Flawed democracies”, 37 “Hybrid regimes” and 52 countries with “Authoritarian regimes”. But the defenders of each regime claim for their own as a democracy.

The aim of this conference is to promote research activity, comparative analysis and debating about the democracy components, such as: Electoral process and pluralism, functioning of government, Political participation, Political culture, and Civil liberties. At the same time the scholars are invited to focus their academic activity and to submit papers on essential conditions for the implementation and sustainability of a democratic system; on relations between democracy and capitalism, economy and development – considering even the extreme belief that the authoritarian government would be good for the economic performance (former prime minister of Singapore), or the Churchill’s belief that “democracy is a bad system of government, but the only system thinkable”; on the impact of the fragmentation of the society, as a result of the modern technological change; the even greater impact of the groups of interests on decision-making institutions; the relations between Democracy and Public Sphere, Civil Society and Social Institutions (family, education, religion); the link between democracy and legitimacy, etc.

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We are looking forward to meeting you in Durres-Albania next November
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