Proceedings

International Interdisciplinary Conference

Vlora, Albania
26-28 November 2012

Albanian Institute of Sociology (AIS)
University Ismail Qemali of Vlora
Albanian University, Tirana
University Pavaresia of Vlora
University Reald, Vlora
University Marin Barleti, Tirana
“AULEDA” Local Economic Development Agency
International School, Vlora

CONFERENCE THEMES:
Central Theme: “Identity, Image & Social Cohesion in the time of Integrations and Globalization”

Other themes: by 15 Thematic Sections

Special Session: The application of modern methods in aquatic environment research

• 410 Participants • 22 countries
• plenary session • a special session
• 61 parallel thematic sessions •
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1. **Opening Ceremony and Plenary Session:**
   Palace of the Culture Aleksander Moisiu, Durres, Albania: 17.00

2. **Fifth General Assemble of the Albanian Institute of Sociology-Albanian Sociological Association**
   Palace of the Culture Aleksander Moisiu, Durres, Albania: 12.00 – 19.00

3. **Conference party**
   22 November 2013: 19.00
   Hotel “Keshtjella”, Durres, Albania

4. **Thematic Sessions: TS01-TS16;**
   23 November 2013: 09.00-15 00
   University Aleksander Moisiu, Durres-Albania

**The Conference Issues:**
Proceedings, the book of abstracts: University Academy of Applied Studies, Durres-Albania
II. SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE
AND
LOCAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Scientific Committee

Servet PELLUMBI
Mit’hat MEMA
Kristaq KUME
Vaso QANO
Ishwar MODI
Hala AWADA
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Aise GÜUNDÜZ HOSGÖR
Enis SULSTAROVA
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Luigi ZA
Zeliha DIŞÇİ
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Rudina HOXHA
Doreta TARTARI
Juliana LAZE
Enkelejda CENAJ
Merlina POGRAZHA
Jak SIMONI
Ritvan TERSHALLA
Coordinators:

Nora MALAJ, AIS founding member
Vice Minister of the Ministry of Education and Sports, Albania
&
Lekë SOKOLI
UAMD, Executive director of the Albanian Institute of Sociology

Secretary:

Elda SOKOLI KUTROLLI
AIS & ALBSA Executive Secretary
III. OPENING CEREMONY AND PLENARY SESSION

Opening Ceremony

Moderator:
Leke SOKOLI
UAMD; Executive director of the Albanian Institute of Sociology

Servet PELLUMBI
Academic director of the Albanian Institute of Sociology;
Head of the Organizing Committee

Mit’hat MEMA
Rector of the University Aleksander Moisiu, Durres-Albania

Vangjush DAKO
Mayor of Durres

Vaso QANO
Rector of the University Academy of Applied Studies, Durres-Albania

Csaba VARGA
Hungarian Academy of Sciences – Hungary

Plenary Session

Servet PELLUMBI
Political transition and the democracy; the case of Albania

Nora MALAJ & Lekë SOKOLI
Towards the consolidation of democracy, experiences and challenges
IV. MAPS – DISTRICT OF THE CONFERENCE
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The purpose of this paper is to highlight some cultural and traditional values of the district of Tirana, along the XX century. It is what makes this topic interesting are some important aspects of life—which have been very present in the way of living of the inhabitants of this district, which will stop specifically to: Traditional skills of Tirana, woodwork, stone, fabric works etc. Tirana traditional outfits and elements of contemporary young. Traditional dishes, part of the repertoire of foods used in the daily life of residents tiranas. The scope of protection or not, cultural tradition and coexistence with new elements. Every aspect mentioned above, constitutes important way of living, in different periods of time, which deliberately have left no trace and are mainly following landmark eminent twentieth century. Traditional skills of masterful wood, stone, ceramics, paper fabrics, clothing, have their own particular characteristics in ornate paper and we use that enrich the area of traditional and cultural side. Special attention reflects the traditional side of cooking, which has enriched the repertoire of foods everyday and festive occasions, which have ongoing even today. In addition to the traditional side elements which can be problematic call, is the inclusion of new phenomena which have lost traditional value, but residents of this area are integrated and live together though are almost extinct crafts and craftspeople who bore living traditional culture of the district of Tirana.

Keywords: Culture; Traditional; Tirana; Important; Aspects
Gazing the birds’ Democracy, the Right
to Stay on Every tree…
(Features on the poetry of Frederik Rreshpja)

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Frederik Rreshpja - an exceptionally impressive poet – is considered as one of the Albanian contemporary poetry modelers. As part of the avant-garde poets of the seventies, after suffering a seventeen years political imprisonment, in 1991 he comes renewed and strong in the elite spectrum of the Albanian poetry and becomes a reference point for the new poetry. The author plays a substantial role in shaping the esthetic and fragile conscience of the new generation. The poetry of Rreshpja is delicate, fragile and vulnerable to misreading or misinterpretation. In general, this poetry welcomes the best part of a reader’s sensitivity. While reading the verses of Rreshpja we find ourselves in an unperceivable harmony of occult gestures, which instantly combine between them and create something out of the blue, or bring back emotions left behind the boundary of our memory. The poet invents nothing, but as we listen to his verses and find ourselves inside another dimension of reality, we feel like he is inventing some strange and wonderful things like as gazing the birds’ democracy…The paper is aimed at delineating a profile of the personality of the poet Frederik Rreshpja, by highlighting some aspect of his philosophical vision of the world, his poetry structure, his poetic style characteristics and his relations with the reader.

Keywords: Avant-garde; Elite writers; Occult gestures; Image; Vision

Totality of Creation

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Social influence produces multiple reflections within the engaged art. Especially if it is implemented in a deeply divided society such as Bosnia and Herzegovina. On one side we have a phenomenal ability of the arts to identify itself with ethnicity, environment and obedience. On the other side of the bridge is quite the other extreme of exclusivity, anarchism and disregarding of everything that comes from the other bank. But, even on the same bridge there is something that can really be a true engaged art with equal deflection from the left and from the right option. We could call it a civic awakening of critical observation of reality. Reasonably creation of possible modalities of another and different can be found in finding of a formula that will not in one moment
exclude quality at the expense of quantity, but not vice versa either. How all of the mentioned to shape up? The most complex things are in the essence the simplest. As follows – (1) Without prejudice to reflection of the roots of foundation, and including a vestige of brusque communication; (2) Through transparency of the own mission in the meeting with the naked biography of the reality; (3) Abstention from nepotism, ethnic and gender exclusions; (4) Emphasizing of the own flaws as assumptions of the possible solutions – through the improving of the own being we make society substantial; (5) Through non-hatred as a basic assumption for initial understanding and in a later stage even the closeness of identical intentions; (6) Understanding that in the long term common good gains while individual benefit has a short duration. Through the open form of communication with clear assumptions of doing directed towards the ultimate truth - the citizens are the people on first place, and after that the Bosniaks (Muslims), Serbs and Croats.

**Keywords**: Social impact; Creation; Transparency; Communications; Civic awakening

**N°AIS Durres 2013-7601**

**The role of political communication in nation-building process**

*(Study case: Kosovo’s movement for independence)*

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**Research Goals / Research Question**: The project will use in a very dynamic and innovative the known data in e new research perspective: the role of communication in the state-building process. The way how the movement for independence of Kosovo and his leader, Dr. Ibrahim Rugova, have leaded was essential in creating a “social potential”, which was later used as a state-building potential. The movement’s way of communication will be used as a “study case”. The overarching goal of the project is to determine whether the communication can be used as an instrument for bringing together all the potential of the society in creating a “social potential” and whether this potential can have a dominant role in identifying a national interest and play a role in state-building process. The research question would be: how to use communication in nation-building process? Most valuable capacities of the communication which can be used?

**Method**: The Rhetorical Hermeneutic Approach will be used to analyze the speeches/texts. Persuasive words, including legitimating the ideological appear and the use of ideological control anchorage, then the value-based statements ect, will be held as an research approach.

**Keywords**: Political Communication; State-building process; Nation-building process; “Social potential”; Democracy
**Political linguistic aggression (psychological perspective)**

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An old saying says: “The word kills more than the sword”. In fact, the word power is large enough that can be transformed directly or indirectly, in violence; aware of this, politics has become patron of this glossary, quite unscrupulous and use it (as it seems manifestly nowadays) not only as a mean of making propaganda, but often as a tool to attack the enemy or the opponent. The logic that gives life to this study relates to the attempt to address the main aspects and the political physiognomy the Albanian language has taken in the end of the past century and in the beginning of this century, with the awareness that nothing more than linguistic style links better these two epochs in the history of Albanian politics, crossing from one culture to another, from one time to another, through a key as rhetoric. This study focuses on exactly what was said above, the use of the word as a tool of humiliation. How effects taboo speech the target the person and what are the psychological experiences of the individual who uses this dictionary? How is used this dictionary in Albania these twenty years and what are the differences with the previous period? The methodology used is the comparisons between the two periods, through empirical materials brought by the two aforementioned periods.

**Keywords**: Political; Communication; Taboo; Albania

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**Habermas and the Theory of Communicative Action**

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To speak about communicative action requires commitment and knowledge considering what it represents and the social actors who participate in it. Through communication and mainly through discussion and argument we can present an experience, a world of living or another culture. Habermas makes a separation between instrumental action and communicative action. The instrumental action is oriented through the transformation of external reality and is organized for this purpose, while the communicative action is oriented towards mutual understanding. This division brings two types of rationality: instrumental rationality and communicative rationality. Rationality, which the contemporary society is based on, is not the right one, because the individuals are instruments and tools used for various technical and economic purposes. This is the instrumental action, which should be replaced by the communicative action. The rationality last one takes place in relationships with the others. Exactly the social actors using communicative rationality develop the relationships with the others; try to understand the others and to create a mutual relationship. Today the modern
society, starting from the last century with the industrial technological and economic transformations, has changed communication instruments and tools used. The desire for force and power makes even more difficult the communicative action in social complexity.

Keywords: Communicative action; Instrumental action; Modern society; Social actors

N°AIS Durres 2013-11501
Simbolism of temporal and space deixis in Edi Rama’s speech “Work of opposition is the word- word of Government is work”

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This paper will analyze in depth of the temporal and space deixis of the statement “Work of the opposition is the word, while the word of the Government is work”, addressed by the Albanian Prime Minister to the Albanian Parliament, on 11 September 2013. The speech is focused in the European perspective of Albania and Albanians worldwide, giving a wider meaning to the country’s political, geographical and global profile. Its wording is an example of language without boundaries, through the universe of language. The analytical approach of temporal and space deixis is conditioned by the text: time (from 11 September to the political program “Rilindje”), and space (USA, Europe, Albania). These concepts will be further examined at co-textual and contextual level. In addition, this paper will take into consideration the semantic values generated from each temporal deixis in the abovementioned text and the actualization of each of them in the political communication. With regard to the space deixis, the paper aims to exhaust the semantic values of the concept of Albania from geography to global politics. In conclusion, the author will further explain the connecting ties between the temporal and space deixis in the wording: “Work of the opposition is the word, while the word of the Government is work”.

Keywords: 11 September; 21 August; Europe; Balkan; Albania

N°AIS Durres 2013-12501
Branko Merxhani sociological essay in today’s review

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Branko Merxhani essayistic is a continuation of that essays that has been developed earlier in the Albanian language, which is related to the Albanian cause in a historical moment. As well as essayistic works of Pashko Vasa, Sami Frashëri, Gjergj Fishta and Faik Konica, Merxhani essays, grouped under their purpose of “Neoshtqiptarizmës”, are directed by social perspectives of Albanian early reality. The author’s observations have generated
The explosion of the massive literature as a social phenomenon

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The contribution I wish to give with this speech concerns that still intact field called “sociology of culture”; in this case, I refer to one of the most outstanding cultures of mass communication - literature, seen this from the perspective of new and unknown progressing in our culture, right after the fall of communism. It’s clear that the massive literature could be created only in those societies where the most part of population has a certain education and reads (meaning, the period after the educational European revolutions of the XIX century). And only in conditions of an intensive commodity, of the massive migration in huge urban cities, progress and opening to the masses after the crash of social hierarchy, basic changes of way and style of life - still being in the XIX century if we speak only for Europe - only then there’s this urge of consuming massive literature as an expression of existence in the everyday urban life. These new problems and conflicts get worse as long as the rules and authorities of traditional ways of life undergo to the degradation and become less effective. In this sense, the massive literature is one of the signs of great social and cultural changes. Thus its appearance worldwide in the XX century up to now works totally within the ‘rules’. My paper will come with a query enriched with questionnaires from readers.

Keywords: Cultural communication; Massive literature; Social changes; Progress; Sociology

Dramaturgy educative role in modern “rebirth” of Kanun during turbulent transition of Albanian democracy

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Theater, being so strongly bond to society developments and in many cases even to political ones, and at the same time being born as an interior need of the individual
and society, which brew it through the ritual and upgraded it into theater, of course that that is a strong point in masses education, a role clearly stated not only in the world theater history, but also in the Albanian one.

Albanian theater has time and again returned to old Kanun formulas, to educate values of what was coming. But differently from the theater of Renaissance or Independence that evaluated these Code motives; differently from the postwar and Socialist Realism that alienated the code motives in order to serve its dogma, what has to be noticed in the contemporary dramaturgy is the comic tragedy that comes from Kanun executed in modern times of Albanian democracy and because of its educative role, nothing better than dramaturgy could stress this.

Keywords: Kanun; Dramaturgy; Theatre; Democracy; Society

N°AIS Durres 2013-18301

Civil servants rights during the stages of the civil service reform

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On the occurrence of the political rotations, when it starts the mass movement of the state administration employees and their replacement with party militants, the legislator imposes the civil protection of officials by ensuring his rights placing him under a special status, named as "civil servant status". The relationship of employment in the civil service is regulated by a special law and a unified way for all the civil servants, where the employer is necessarily the state.

This paper aims to provide a detailed analysis regarding the civil servants rights change and adaption to the requirements of the State Constitution as well as the European Convention of Human Rights, on the course of reforms exercised over the years on civil service, expressed in legal changes. The Civil Service Law of 1996; Law No. 8549, dated 11.11.1999 ‘Status of Civil Servants’; Law no. 152, dt.30.05.2013 ‘For Civil Servant.’ A further purpose of this paper is to address this aspect as well on the implementation level of the civil servants rights, starting from 2000, which is also the commencement of the civil service law implementation. This will be achieved by using data administered by the Civil Service Commission, as the charged institution by law to guarantee the protection of the civil servants rights.

Keywords: Civil service; Civil servants; Rights; Reform; Law
N°AIS Durres 2013-18401

A socio-cultural philosopheme about the categories ‘weather’ and ‘time’

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The aim of this research paper entitled “A socio-cultural philosopheme about the categories ‘weather’ and ‘time’” is the treatment of errors or certain language misuses, which ‘secretly’ drive into the Albanian speech culture every day. Albanian terms ‘weather’ and ‘time’ present two such sociolinguistic categories, that despite their frequent use in everyday life, not occasionally are confused by causing the phenomenon of ‘conceptual misunderstanding through negligence’.

This misunderstanding about the use of the non-relevant concepts, where the concept of ‘time’ is wrongfully used instead of the concept ‘weather’, forces us to give a relevant socio-cultural explanation for this specific sociolinguistic phenomenon. Based on these reasons, in this research paper will be given attempts to essentially specify that the concept ‘weather’ presents a meteorological category, while the concept ‘time’ implies to a philosophical category. Thus, this research paper should raise the awareness of all Albanian speaking people that the Albanian dictionary (both literary terms dictionary and also slang terms dictionary) although it is extremely rich, by many members of our people becomes poorer and more injured by the negligence or ignorance, a thing which must necessarily.

Keywords: Concept ‘weather’; Concept ‘time’; Misunderstanding through negligence; Sociolinguistic specification

N°AIS Durres 2013-20001

Social aspects of quality urban life

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The aim of the paper is to motivate the Government and local authorities to manage and plan the development of urban communities in the next 5 – 10 years through public policies. Globalization, as an external factor accelerated the movement of population towards great cities and developed countries several times. Nowadays, ¾ of European population live in cities. This tells us that these kinds of movements are a result of human instinct in search for a better life. The city offers better living and working conditions in different fields such as trade, business, education, communication, entertainment, etc. If we refer to Urban Ecology Studies, Robert Park and Ernest Burgess (1925) – life in the city is described in terms of some of the forces mentioned in the Darwin’s Evolution Theory.

This is the race for space between groups and individuals. The city acts as a self-
regulating mechanism by dividing people according to their wealth. If we compare the Chicago case from the social practice viewpoint with those in Macedonia, we will conclude that in recent years in Macedonia, there has been an accelerated social stratification. The lower stratum population is constantly increasing. Laeken poverty indicators based on the Survey on Income and Living Conditions (2010) show that the at-risk-of-poverty-rate for unemployed persons is 50.6%, while the at-risk-of-poverty-rate for employed persons is 9.9%.

The survey findings in republic of Macedonia shows that only a small minority of people (13%) consider that their life had improved in the 12 months prior to the survey (September 2008-September 2009), while circumstances have deteriorated for 34% of them.

**Keywords:** Cities; Population; Urban life; Park; Macedonia

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**N'AIS Durres 2013-20201**

**Metalanguage: A Key to Teaching Cross-Cultural Communication**

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This paper presents the challenges of human interaction based on universal ‘maxims of conversation’ experienced in crossing language boundaries and the practical tasks of cross-cultural communication and education. Foreign language teachers are faced to texts covering different cultural topics which can be effectively explored, explained, and taught. Thus, the meanings expressed in different ‘cultural scripts’ can be clearly and intelligibly described and compared by using a “natural semantic metalanguage” which helps the teacher as a basis for teaching successful cross-cultural communication.

The study of cross-cultural communication is a paradigm example of the inseparability of linguistic theory and application.

Linguists study cross-cultural communication for its applied significance, which is vast and enormous. By examining these interactions we can see how semantic processes may vary or not from one language to another. These communication aspects are neither extra-linguistic, nor paralinguistic - they are the essence of language. We come to understand the nature of language by observing it in communication and in contact with other systems of communication. Thus, in analyzing the pragmatics of cross-cultural communication, we are analyzing language itself.

**Keywords:** Communication; Semantics; Metalanguage; Pragmatics; Culture
Year 1990 is yet accepted as a historically line that marks the division between two epochs in the life of Albanian society. The political changes were followed by social changes, accompanied by distinct changes of values, norms and behavioural patterns. At the center of socio-historical analysis is the society as a whole, but more specifically the ones living in the capital, which is the biggest center (almost, the only one) and creates the opportunity to explore what are today the perceptions of art and factors that constrain its development, the principles that govern it and the main directions of development. The role of the market today in shaping / defining the artistic tastes and its impact on cultural changes in the whole of Albanians after the fall of communism.

**Keywords:** Aesthetic; Arts; Social change; Albanian society
African students’ migration in Algeria: Case study, Bejaia University

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This paper proposes a study on the migration of the African students in Algeria and how this category takes part in the social and cultural mutations that are occurring in the country. Indeed, the phenomenon of the students’ migration found its importance in the process of the international migrations. Thus, many works were realized in this field in particular in the late years. The disciplines which study this phenomenon often find are: sociology, history, sciences of education, psychology, linguistic studies and geography. For a good comprehension of our subject, we analyzed, on one hand the determining factors of this migration of the African students in Algeria, through the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the students, and the conditions of stay of these students through, housing, the administrative approaches and integration. In the other hand, we wonder about the socio-professional becoming of this category of qualified migrants making the difference with the African migrants not qualified.

Keywords: Student’s Migration; Social and Cultural Mutations; Determining Factors

Causes and consequences of rural-urban migration in Theranda (Suhareka) Municipality, in the first decade of the XXI century.

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At the beginning of the XXI century, movements of population in Kosovo, was taken general direction of demographic changes. Social, economic and political situation had
made himself so, in one form or another, having an impact on the overall demographic trends of migration with particular emphasis on rural urban migrations. Theranda (Suhareka), is one of the municipalities in the country in which happened rural urban migrations after ‘99 and ‘00. In this municipality, many places especially in those with significant distance from urban centers and settlements hilly-mountainous, the population has seen stagnation, halved and depopulation. The causes of migration are different from most such as: loss of homes from the last war (‘99) and no interest in investing in the lack of perspective in the countryside, the loss of family property that had, lack of adequate infrastructure, etc. This study aims to investigate the causes which have led to the rural urban migration and their effects.

Keywords: Changes; Migrations; Village; City; Demographics; Reasons

N°AIS Durres 2013-0302

Migration, Social Integration and Social Capital: Albanian Society Case

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Over the last two decades, Albanian society has experienced rapid changes on political, social, economical and cultural transformations. The political changes, dominant in this period of time. Because it made possible the drastically changes from communist regime to the democratic political system. The new policies make possible the free movement of people from Albania to other countries of the world. These changes affected and caused the anomia and the stationary form of social, economical and cultural structure in Albania. The end of communism regime and the raise of democratization process helped Albanian society to be ‘open border’ toward all countries in the world, especially toward Western ones during 1990’s. This phenomenon was quite new for Albanian society. Migration involves a series of events that can be highly traumatizing of identity and problems of integration. The process involves uprooting, being separated from traditional values, being placed in new social and cultural different situations of hosted countries. So for many migrants, social integration process is not quite easy. Resistance to their participation in society results from language problems and culturally defined behavior that often reinforce stereotypes and prejudices. This situation brought out many challenges in the social identity and integration problems of migrants life in hosted countries.

In this paper it is going to be focused on the analyses of Albanian migration during post communist period. Also it will be focused on the recent Albanian migration, emigrants and their integration process in the hosted European societies. Consequently to this, it is going to be focused on the challenges of their social capital during the integration period. Are the emigrants integrated and harmonizing with the European society or they are just trying to shape their life according to the social, economical and cultural conditions? Or let say that, are the emigrant assimilating their own identity just to be a social actor in the European societies?

Keywords: Migration; Social Integration; Social Capital; Albanian Migration Case
Social-Cultural Impact of Migration in the Albanian Society of Post-90s’

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Internal and external migration is one of the characterizing and most dynamic phenomena of the post-90s’ Albanian society. The Albanian society has undergone a series of economic, social and cultural changes due to the increasing affluxes of internal and international migrants. By taking into close consideration these changes we aim to analyze the sole complexity of the migration phenomena and its after-effects in the social and cultural plan. Moreover, the confrontation with cultural diffused elements deriving from neighboring cultures together with the patterns of culture and subculture which characterizes the Albanian psycho-cultural profile leads to the emergence of some new problems, such as the opportunity of sub-cultural integration, cultural coexistence, tolerance, the approximation to the other cultures and not only, but even with the phenomenon of cultural assimilation and reduction and even with the preservation of typical components of domestic culture vis-à-vis globalizing trends, etc. This research focuses on the social and cultural environment of Korca city which is characterized not only by the phenomenon of massive population displacement from the rural areas to the city but even by their migration to Greece. The data utilized in this research shall hereto be provided by means of Questionnaires and Interviews with the city residents.

Keywords: Internal/International Migration; Cultural Diversity; Social Integration

Poverty and Social Exclusion: The Role of Individual Skills and Economic, Social, Culture Factors in Social Exclusion

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Social exclusion is a new paradigm. Particularly in the last decade, researchers have been increasingly interested in the issue of social welfare rather than the narrow poverty perspective from which it used to be studied before. Social exclusion is closely related to individual participation (being it economic, social or/and political participation), power, integration, and social capital rather than with solely economic income. This study looks into social exclusion problematic in the area of Bathore. Its descriptive dimension seeks to present a profile of the characteristics of Bathore population in terms of social exclusion.

On the other hand, the explanatory dimension aims at identifying the relations
among a selected set of phenomena and indicators such as individual capabilities, economic status and role of social capital - measured as frequency of participation in social and kinship networks – and social exclusion. The study finds out that education is a key factor in social, cultural, and political participation. Education is also crucial for the overall socialization process.

Findings show that primary networks (family/kinship) predominate over secondary network (of friends and acquaintances) when looking at the role of social capital. The study reveals, among others, the poor stratum of population of the area of Bathore. Even when employed, income is insufficient to cover individual and family needs. Furthermore, unemployment is often a precondition for social exclusion. When unemployment is permanent, individuals are deprived of social participation. In addition, the study suggests several recommendations for policy making and further research in the area.

**Keywords:** Social Exclusion; Poverty; Social Capital; Participation; Capabilities; Social Networks

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**Reintegration or Disintegration: Tirana’s Case**

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During these 23 years Albania has change a lot, in particular, Tirana has grown. Now in these city lives around one third part of the Albanian population.

The case of the urbanization of the village population and the ruralization of the cities populations is a common phenomenon of the Albania after ’90. In Tirana the internal migration is more sensitive. In it we can see the cultural deference between the population from many cities and villages. Cultural diversity is expressed in material culture, interior furnishing and especially in the foreign view of the house, language dialects, cultural values and norms. Rural-Urban migration shows a profound structural transformation of the Albanian economy from agriculture and traditional industry to the tourism, construction, trades, services, and sectors with higher productivity. This transformation requires people with ideas and extra special abilities. We can mostly see and the problem of the unemployment which have a direct impact to the families. For the most of the Albanian democratic processes are understood as freedom to emigrate and to choose the residence.

Since 1991 in Albania we can see massive movements, in internal cities and foreign countries. Due to the communist regime we might well expect urban-rural differences in the average level of education, in kind of work people do, in incomes, and in associated aspects of well being, because urban centers worldwide are loci of economic and cultural activity and thus attract the best and the brightest from smaller places. This article aims to provide how these differences have done the integration of the village population in the life of the city or the opposite.

**Keywords:** Urbanization; Cultural Diversity; Material Culture
The importance of studying the changes in the educational structure of the population as carrying of social and economic transformation is closely related to the fact that many national and international researches have proven that there is a close link between the population education level and socio-economic demographic development trends of the country, transforming education in an important transformation factor of demographic and economic processes in the country.

The educational structure of the population is in the “cause-effect” relation, connected with other population structures, therefore it cannot be analyzed separately from others components, but only in the context of cultural, social, economic, political influences through which passed the Kosovo society during this period. Analysis of the educational structure of the Kosovo population in the second half of twentieth century, and the beginning of twenty-first century, is based on census data 1953-2011, and will be addressed through the two following basic characteristics of the educational structure: level of literacy as a basic indicator of educational, cultural, and social development in general, and structure by level of population education, and the changes concluded during the aforementioned period. In order so the education to be the bearer of social and economic transformation, a quality and competitive education in schools and other institutions is needed, to insure training and preparing of generations to be able to face the challenges of the time.

*Keywords: Educational structure; Population; Kosovo; Level of education*
friends. It is expected that they also create a new image of their self. Understanding children’s image of the self finds its way in cultural developmental psychology. In details, this research project explored children’s self-concept as learners. Data were collected using narrative-episodic interviews (Flick, 2006) and for the children also included drawings (Guillemin, 2004). With the use of drawing technique, children were invited to draw the self as pupils at school, as pupils at home and as they view the self in the future.

This study invited 14 children in the status of emigrant (i.e. living London), returned emigrant (i.e. returned from various countries in E.U.) and non-emigrant. Following their drawings, the process also made use of individual semi-structured interviews. Taking into account that children came from different socio-cultural background and setting, their views of the self differed. The findings shed light on the impact of socio-cultural setting on the present and future image of the self.

**Keywords:** Image of the self; Socio-cultural status; Children

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**Multi-cultural dynamics of culture and social systems seen under the perspective of immigration processes**

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In the field cultural studies there is a consensus that culture and social systems are in motion as they constantly evolve and change through internal processes and due to their contact with the environment and other cultures. In the recent years these studies has been focused on the migration because of population movements in a globalized world and filled with great potential movement intensified and increased social networks.

Cultural interactions are observed in different forms and content and nowadays as Thomas Friedman says “The world has become flat”. Immigration acts as a catalyst of cultural change because immigrants are often dissatisfied with the cultural developments in their area of living. Immigrants lose their common values, traditions, songs native language, their cuisine, as well as social status, important relationships and in some cases even the financial security during the period that they live in other country. They lose a “world of their own” that provided a sense of security and how to lead their lives. Integration is one that fills the details of processes that occur during the interaction of the two cultures, emphasizing the level of dialogue that occurs between the inner voice of native culture and the culture of the host country and in finding durable connections that can serve as intermediate bridge between the past life and everyday life.

**Keywords:** Culture; Diversity; Immigration; Cultural Developments; Social Systems


Considerations about human migration in Albania.  
Its socio-economic effects regarding trafficking in human beings

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The migration problems in Albania are being treated in multidisciplinary aspects. This particular issue has been analyzed by different scientific disciplines. The importance of this study is closely related with social and economic effects that produce migration movements. Such analysis appears to be more relevant in case of countries in transition where migratory movements are one of their characteristic features. Migratory movements in our country besides other effects are related to geographical distribution of population, elements of population impacts, overpopulation and depopulation, economic development of different urban areas, rural social groups and their redistribution, which involve also other important social issues. Various investigators estimate that in many cases, as a result of these migratory movements, different social groups are “vulnerable” and effected by criminal problems, prostitution, trafficking in human beings etc. In this paper we are trying to give some considerations about social effects of migration in Albania regarding trafficking in human beings. We aim to reflect through analytic materials, examples and surveys, an overview of its situation closely connected with their causes and consequences. This article is also accompanied with conclusions and suggestions which are part of our contribution to the scientific analysis of these social effects related to migratory movements.

Keywords: Migration; Geographical Distribution; Human Beings; Prostitution; Trafficking

Bloodfeud – Internally displacement as a key to life safety: the case of Albania

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Even nowdays bloodfeud is randomly labelled as social wound in the Albanian society. While it passed a period of accumulative and passive stage during communism, time that the State managed somehow to control and supress it but not to eliminate it, we are facing today an aggresively reactivation of this social problem, which is not saving neither elderly, nor children’s lives. Such has obliged individual and families to be displaced form their ancestors lands and habitations to areas in which they deem, the phenomenon does not exist and they are “invisible” to it. It seems that the chaos of big metropolis somehow provokes a certain feeling of life security from blood-feud and constitutes the patterns for a “normal” life. A considerable number of rural areas abandoned, a series
of sub-cultural belongings lost in vain, while the essence of the phenomenon it remains problematic, it is transformed in a threat not only to concerned individuals lives, but also to the public security, the rule of law, State empowerment role, social balances and cultural developments. The act of displacement because of blood-feud, it apparently impacts not only in the changing of the residence, but in the whole style of living, perception of the individual and social behaviours, perspectives of future generations’ lives.

**Keywords:** Internal migration; Displacement; Families; Social impact; Urban areas suburbs; Sub-cultural norms

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**Lessons learned from remittance supply utilization: the case of Albania**

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Remittances used properly may bring social development to the community. Survey data on Albania indicates that the benefit of the remittances appears to be gained in a household/individual level. Remittances are utilized in Albania for consumption, health, education etc. Contextual information with data and theoretical approaches suggest that there is potential for utilization of remittances in the case of Albania to the benefit of community. If the individuals, community and networks interact to use remittances with social impact, the household consumption benefit could be an added value to the community development. This entails the interaction of family, networks and associations of migrants abroad. Beside widely known positive social gain such as brain-gain, remittance can be used to the benefit of the community. The paper argues that network communication can support the spread of the social impact.

**Keywords:** Albania; Migration; Remittances; Socio-economic effect

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**N°AIS Durres 2013-15902**

**The influence of remittances on Albanian population**

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It also means smaller investments in SME (especially family business ones). The return of the downfall of communism forced Albania to open up. One of the by products of the opening to the world of the Stalinist Albania was a massive migration. Such a migration greatly influenced Albanian population. Remittances was one of the by products of migration which on its turn influences the population. The new trend of remittances in
the framework of the economic crises has a telling influence on the population and the Albanian economy. Less remittances means difficulties for a lot of Albanian families to make ends meet because of the crises (from Italy and especially Greece), and the influx of their life time savings on the family economy and the economy of the whole country is in the focus of our paper, too. We offer some recommendations how to cope with shrinking remittances, their adverse effect on population and economy, as well as how to treat the money brought back to Albania by the Albanian migrants returning home for good.

Keywords: Migration; Remittances; Population; Crises; Family

N°AIS Durres 2013-16202
Demographic change in the ethnogeographic region of Dushnica, the consequences and the challenge of development

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Political-economical changes after 1990 were followed by a number of demographic and social changes on the whole. The free movement of the people caused a massive movement of the population from the rural areas toward the urban ones and from the hilly-mountainous regions towards the lowland areas. This movement of the population led to the ruining of the demographic balance in our country, abandonment of the suburban regions and a greater concentration of the population in the Western region, mainly in its biggest towns. The ethnographic region of Dushnica, which I have studied, represents an area with a high level of human abandonment. Statistic data and accurate field observations, offer us a detailed view of this reality. The geographic position, the area’s natural conditions, the demographic changes after 1990, the environmental and social economic consequences of this abandonment, is treated in this study. In the end, suggestions are given to stop the further migration of the population and its effects, to improve the social economic situation and to revitalise life in this region, based on the resources it offers.

Keywords: Abandonment; Population migration; Social problems; Sustainable development; Ethno province of Dushnica

N°AIS Durres 2013-16502
Migratory movements in the has highland, Geographic causes and consequences

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Migration is one of the most disturbing problems in Albania in the recent years, consequently the peripheral region of the Has highland has been affected by this
phenomenon. Today this area is part of the depopulated areas of the country; this phenomenon has especially grown up after 90s of last century. In this paper will be treated natural, socio-economical, historical, cultural factors affecting the migratory movements which in specific periods have had positive consequences (the case of the arrival of people from flooded areas as a result of the construction of Fierza hydropower) and negative consequences (mass population departures from different areas for social reasons). As a result of migratory movements the demographic structure of Has highland has changed. For the analysis of these problems are used studies made for the country and for particular areas and statistical databases in several years. The paper appeals to the rulers to turn attention to this major social risk.

**Keywords:** Has Highland; Migratory movements; Natural factors; Depopulation; Demographic

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The Socio-Economic Effects of Migration in the Municipality Kamez

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After years 1990 the peripheral area of Kamez was affected by a massive interior migration, a fast, abusive and uncontrolled by the state structures. This fact found the local authoritative unprepared to arrange such an enormous number of people so the consequences were a lot and consecutive, serious, a part of them irreparable and with negative effects. We are in front of a wild urbanization which except others has misused and consumed the physical geographical space.

Kamza is administratively considered a municipality and its territory includes not only the town but even 7 villages. In this viewpoint, as an administrative unit it is characterized of rural and urban development. This sort of development is also featured by other aspects of urban development when we talk about villages of this administrative unit, and of rural development when we talk about the town. And this as a result of a very fast pace of development happened to this area at the beginning of years '90 which still continues though not in the same rhythm. The large immigration to this area, related to the lack of legislation allowed the population of this area and its construction without applying the minimum infrastructure requirements and out of any rule. This chaotic establishment was followed by social-economic and environmental problems which are still worrying for this analyzed area. This paper aims to analyze the actual demographic, social-economical and environmental developments not only to make evident the changes of urban and rural changes in comparative view. This comparative analysis attempts to identify problems but also highlight the features of urban and rural development by identifying future trends that are particularly important in planning development strategies.

**Keywords:** Interior migration; Negative effects; Gender structure; Urban and rural spaces; Development strategy
Migration and population in the social-geographic area of Lapraka

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After the 1990’s, the population of Albania faced internal migration that occurred quickly and substantially, but as a result of this was accompanied by abusive and uncontrolled activities. The city of Tirana and many other cities of western region were affected by movements of population from mountainous and small urban areas. The government structure and management of Tirana city was faced with a difficult situation to be managed and therefore the consequences of this movements were numerous and long-term.

Their influence is evident in the abusive prevalence of new informal constructions, increasing environmental pollution, reduction of recreational spaces and entertainments, increasing social and economic problems etc. This article focuses on Social Geographic area of Lapraka, evidenced in previous studies as one of the areas that were affected by internal migration of the population. It aims to highlight the factors that have contributed to create this situation and offer solutions. The study emphasizes the analysis of the evolution of population mass, factors that have contributed to this performance, the gender structure, the age structure of the population, adaptation of newcomers to the indigenous population and socio-economic situation of Tirana city. Socio-economic consequences of migratory movement, the movement control of population migration and the increasing role of governing structure for planning and managing of urban development will be also important issues in this study. The methods that were used for the implementation of the article are surveying and intertwining of the official date from different institutions with those that we could collect in order to create a descriptive and analytical overview.

Keywords: Internal migration; Gender structure negative impacts; Sustainable development; Increased opportunities

The impact of demographic changes in pension system

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Pension is an important mean to maintain the standard of living during the old age. For this reason the pension system has an impact into the society especially for elderly people. On the other hand the demographic changes and household structure have an important impact on the pension system. Nowadays, most of the developed countries in all over the world, are facing pension system problems because of
aging population phenomena. The purpose of this paper is to analyze the effect of demographic changes, migration and changes in labor force pattern, into the pension system in Albania. Albanian pension system is PAYG (pay as you go) scheme, which is well known in Europe during last century. It is based on the idea that the growth of labor force is equal to natural growth of the population. During the last two decades a lot of demographic changes happened. So, according to the last census, conducted by INSTAT in 2011, old age dependency ratio (the ratio between population 65 years old and over with total population) was 12 percent compared to 8 percent in 2001. On the other side fertility rate was 2.3 children for a woman in 2001 and in 2011 fertility rate decreases to 1.7 children for a woman. The average age of the population was increase within 5 years. Even though the population of Albania can be considered young, the pension system is facing financial sustainability problem and it is a need for pension system reform.

**Keywords:** Pension reform; Demographic changes; Labor force
Research on Verbal-Numerical Skills of Pupils of Primary Schools

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The aim of this research is to test verbal-numerical skills through a memory test of numbers forward and backwards, as well as, the analysis of relations of these skills with the overall success at school of 142 tested pupils. Results of the research have shown that verbal-numerical skills of pupils are not high compared to their success at school, respectively there is a low inter-relation between the variables that test such skills and those that deal with the success in the subject of Albanian language and math. Such data also show a low level of objectivity from the side of teachers when assessing the knowledge of pupils, therefore it is recommended to review the syllabus in the faculties which prepare teaching staff, as well as, continuous training of this staff throughout their life. It is recommended to continue with further research in the area of verbal-numerical skills in order to increase the quality of education in all primary schools.

Keywords: Verbal-Numerical Skills; Difficulties in Verbal-Numerical Skills; Memorizing Numbers Forward; Memorizing Numbers Backwards; Success at School

Albanian male and female migrant students’ attitudes and viewpoints about their future plans

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In the present paper a part of the qualitative research about the Albanian male and female migrant students’ perception of the economic crisis, their intentions to avoid marginalization and their incorporation in the financial and social life either of the
country of origin or reception is illustrated. The present module forms a part of the vast research program, which is under progress, about the issue of economic crisis and its effects on education. The focal point is the Albanian students’ community as they are over-represented among the migrant population in the Greek universities. The snowball method was the research tool in use to organize the sample while the Albanian male and female migrant students’ haunts as well as the associations of the Albanian migrant community were addressed. To comment upon the conclusions the following variables were taken into account: social class, educational capital and gender, in order to analyze the youth’s complex cast of mind on the basis of their characteristics as factors that render meaning and categorize their life plans.

Keywords: Albanian Migrant Male-Female Students; Economic Crisis; Life Plans; Country of Origin or Reception

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Teaching Democracy: Combining Literature with the Project Method

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In the present paper an attempt is made through the study of texts included in the school books of Literature as well as in out-of-school texts in order to explore the concept of Democracy and its placement within a spatial-time framework starting from antiquity up to nowadays. In particular, the students are expected to comprehend the concept of Democracy throughout the whole period and to scrutinize the manner by which it is presented in literature and is correspondingly re-adjusted to the various social and political conditions. The language subjects are useful in this direction as Greek Literature of the whole period provides a plethora of material about the specific issue. The implementation of a project could be conventionally suggested, based on democracy and history. Students are expected to comprehend Democracy and put into practice the democratic principles through their co-existence in the school classroom. Through the particular project the students will be able to reveal the multiplicity of the concept of Democracy, not only in the schoolbooks, but also through the Internet and the additional sources from which material can be derived. The structure and function of the project is, by definition, a democratic procedure in which the students should be initiated to attain the appropriate cognitive outcome that is the substantial implementation of the democratic principles in real life, starting from accounts and literature. During an era of economic depression and social turmoil it is important to promote antiracist education into an experience. Moreover, the democratic way of bridging conflicts should form the field in which conflicts could be solved so that violence could be avoided both within school and society in general.

Keywords: Democracy; Literature; Project Method; School; Society
Abstracts Book

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The Autonomy of High Schools and its importance for lifelong education in Albania: A comparative analysis

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Changes in Albania higher education system based on the requirements of the Bologna process and European qualifications framework. Changes in higher education system in Albania based on the requirements of the Bologna Process and European qualification under the criteria of the workers. Bologna process which began in 1999 with the signing of the Bologna declaration has led to the development of the European Higher Education Area combining with respect for diversity of programs, institutions and educational traditions in specific countries. Certainly our country Bologna card application was not passed without problems and difficulties which are state institutions for the past tried to adjust in accordance with market demand. As a result of this process Albanian universities have introduced the following, training at three levels (licentiates, Master’s and PhD), ECTS scores as a tool that allows for the transference of student’s achievements, a transparent system for the comparison of diplomas and degrees, and the idea of comprehensive lifelong education. The European qualifications framework is a tool for influencing education and training, the labor market industry and commerce as well as citizens. Each college or high school should be independent in managing incomes which serve to further qualifications and training to students with specialized academic staff. Always talk about university autonomy system. But, are there appropriate mechanisms for the implementation of this autonomy so as to remain efficient or propaganda for our educational system? Through this paper we shall try to show that the tools needed to achieve autonomy and put in the efficiency of our university system to serve as quality education and increase academic quality of higher education institutions themselves.

Keywords: Autonomy; Training; Competitive; Efficiency; Propaganda

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Motivating factors to Albanian women seeking higher education

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Albania is still going through a long process of democratic reforms, political and economical transitions that are proving to be painful to a vast majority of citizens. Saying that, the Albanian Youth and other ages of the society appreciate more than ever higher
education and career development. Nowadays, the Albanian women, in particular, have better opportunities to get higher education than they had in the past. In general in developing countries and countries in transition, the issue of gender inequality in higher education has not been addressed entirely; therefore this study is helping to fill the gap of the knowledge. It is the aims of this study to seek and identify the factors that have motivated Albanian women to pursue their higher studies. The present study is going to be conducted at Albanian University of Berat. As the research methods this study is going to employ the qualitative case study approach. The primary data sources will be the in-depth interviews with the Albanian women who are currently pursuing their higher studies with Albanian University, Berat. Thus, development in any country will be more rapid if the women are better educated especially at the higher level. Hence the finding of this study will shed more lights on realities and identifying factors that motivate women to pursue their higher education. As such it may be possible to find the ways and means to encouraging them so that they can make full and effective contribution to national and global development.

Keywords: Gender; Higher Education; Women; Inequality

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Competency-based curriculum development: Albania
and some lessons from other regions

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By this paper, we wish to show how well-diverse competency-based experiences can provide us with significant lessons to take into consideration, mainly based on the progress made and the difficulties encountered. This piece is particularly intended to contribute to orientate our educational reform towards positive changes with respect to curricular reforms and help to design and implement sustainable and effective processes of democratization of the learning opportunities. By comparing and contrasting experiences from different regions of the world, we can notice that there are common concerns related to the understanding and respect for diversity by means of inclusive policies and student-centred curricular frameworks, pedagogic practices which respond to students’ expectations and needs, and teachers’ professional development and support school-based. There are several key lessons learned from on-going processes of implementing competency-based approaches. They could provide useful inputs to address a comprehensive curricular reform as a key component to effectively democratize Basic Education. In overall terms, we can assert that competency-based approaches have contributed to enlarging the aims and objectives of the education systems and to democratizing learning opportunities. At the same time, they have had a significant impact on the curriculum structure, laying
the foundations for extending the concept of Basic Education. However the two main challenges are related to the subject’s structures and contents, as well as to its effective development at the classroom level.

**Keywords:** Curriculum; Competency; Content-based Curriculum; Competency-based Approach

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**Psycho-pedagogical overview on pedagogical apparatus of literary texts**

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Pedagogical apparatus is a necessary point, where we can analyze what we have explained, and what the student has learned. It is known that during the questioning, the teacher’s work focuses mainly on the assessment of students’ knowledge, but is important that the teacher with his questions to develop critical and creative thinking skills of students. Student at the end of the lesson should reach to analyze, interpret, discuss, explain, compare and observe. So, if he arrives to perform these actions within a teaching lesson, that is more important, then we can say that we have achieved a successful teaching lesson. What is the evidence that proves that the student has managed to receive complete information during explanation of new knowledge? The best proof is pedagogical apparatus, which forms the basis of the implementation of logical learning, activation in higher degree of students. It is the mechanism that directs and guides, as a platform clear, link between the trio: teacher- literary part-student. This paper aims to show the characteristics of pedagogical apparatus’ building for a successful learning process in the subject of literature.

**Keywords:** Critical Thinking; Creative Skills; Logical Learning

**NºAIS Durres 2013-7503**

**Physical and psychological violence, their pedagogical approach**

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During the last two decades, educational reforms have had to do with programs, texts, achieving objectives, the new high school curriculum, M.SH and teaching models. A hidden issue, but more disturbing recent violence in Albanian schools. It is clear that violence prevails not only in school, but there is a lack of understanding
as to the causes underlying this phenomenon, the impact it has on the lives of children and possible ways to tackle this problem, which affects thousands of students in days. Since the bullying day - the day of cases is increasing, so is the duty of all responsible institutions, to investigate this negative phenomenon.

Measures to prevent adding professionalism, sound education and the right professional to advice on the youth and adults. Children do not lose their human rights by overcoming the threshold of the school. Thus, for example, education must be provided in a manner that respects the inherent dignity of the child, giving the child the opportunity to express his views freely and to participate in school life. Education should be provided in a manner that respects the strict limits on discipline and promote a culture of against violence in school. The talent is developed skills in the highest degree. This gifted child born should be supported to enable him to be great in science, art, social life, etc. Should know the nature of the students and enable them cope with life’s challenges. The choice of profession and career are two of the most important decisions for human life.

Keywords: Violence; Defense system of children; Law; Education

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From Europe 2020 strategy to practical steps

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Through the adoption of the Europe 2020 strategy, the EU has proposed an “inclusive growth” component. The attention to education, inclusion and poverty reduction provides an additional opportunity to adopt a comprehensive approach to achieving well-being for children and also the most marginalized groups. Education, social inclusion and employment represent critical areas of intervention, given the specific set of challenges present in these areas. The Europe 2020 strategy was developed in a period of economic crisis, in which many EU member states introduced austerity policies, consisting primarily of budget reductions to welfare benefits and social services, at a time when disadvantaged groups needed increased support. The main objective of Europe 2020, “A European strategy for smart, green and inclusive growth” is to bring together the economic, social and environmental agendas of the EU in a more structured and coherent way.

Regarding education, concrete initiatives are undertaken in many European countries, members and non-member states which fit to the creation of an inclusive society. Focus is given to increasing the quality of primary education of an inclusive society, reducing the early school drop-outs. Stakeholders from the education community including Albania have highlighted that the focus should not be solely on higher education, but also on developing early-childhood education programs. Such inclusive services were seen as essential for improving school readiness and for providing an equal starting, thus reducing the probability of drop-outs. The objective of this article is to share some of the initiatives in Albania which contribute to fulfill the objectives of Europe 2020 strategy.

Keywords: Education; Strategy; Initiatives
Sociology as a subject in the high schools during the last school-years in Albania

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The content of sociology in high schools in Albania is a key point of the total human formation. Albanians were “hungry” for democracy and they want to be part of democratic EU countries. We emphasize the importance of sociology in the building up citizens. There was a rapid reform in the education system of high schools. Sociology as a subject was out of the menu of core subjects. While some others are repeating information of each other. Sociology’s status becomes required electives. This happened in the 2010-2011 school year. It was the first time in Albania that the students were involved in the 9-year-old compulsory system of education. In that State Matura exam as optional subject, the number of students of sociology fell from 33 000 high school students in 8000 (from about 45 000 in total). Sociology as a subject in curricula has strong influence on citizen personality formation. That is why it must be a core one in high schools.

Keywords: Sociology; Based subject; Optional subject; Citizen

Adjectival idioms worth, as comparisons in Albanian and English

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This paper is different because there is no sufficient study to approach adjectival logical Phrases units with English. Do this work in order to understand the logical Phrases adjectival units are an important part of the language and as such, express emotions or mental state. Impact of adjectival logical Phrases units in language comes from the many options and features that allow the outstanding units using logical Phrases in different texts as a means of enriching the language inexhaustible. Starting from these data that are the fruit of experience in teaching I noticed that adjectival logical Phrases units play an important role in understanding as well as their use in discourse. Having proposed a theoretical model ndërgjihësor piercing within the scope of phraseology and a model comparative between English and Albanian languages conclude that it is as similar as they are different. Approach and study units valued logical Phrases adjectival is important to find ways of perceiving the relationship between language and thinking. Throughout the paper I noticed that the differences and similarities in phraseology in Albanian language
and English culture and times reflect the different nature of these languages and times similar developments in the course of time.

Keywords: Adjectival idioms worth; Emotion; Enrichment tool; Teaching; Understanding; Lecture

N°AIS Durres 2013-9303

Adolescent’s perception of the school psychological services in Albania

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The goal is to understand how adolescents perceive the role of school psychological services and to measure the impact of psychological and social factors at the level of perception of the adolescents toward psychology service. The method is based on the questionnaire applied to 852 students. Based on the technique of choice with quote. The data were obtained were processed through the SPSS program. There are some school psychological services that influencing the low recognition of psychological service in school. Mentality of the society, lack of tradition of the society, the low professional level, attitudes, prejudices, etc, are factors that weight in the low level of perception. The results indicate that the level of perception that Albanian teenager has on the efficiency of psychological service is still at a low level. The low level of perception comes from the role of some psychological and social factors of the Albanian society. The professionalism of the service affects the perception of reducing the efficiency of the service. The psychology of Albanian family has an inhibitory effect on reducing the level of perception for school psychology service.

Keywords: Adolescents; School; Psychological; Services

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School management

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School has increasingly become an important factor of our existence and our everyday challenges. Whether we want or not it is present in our lives, in our families, but also among the media and beyond, so it manifests itself in every corner of human society. Thus arise the questions: Are schools well organized and prepared to deal with their mission in the future? Who should initiate changes? Who should plan the development of schools? Who should prepare and equip children for choosing complicated tasks and work in a knowledge-based society organized in an excellent way? However, this task belongs to the school principal. School management should precede changes. In order to achieve excellence in school
work and any other organization, frequent changes are required. Successful Leadership requires a huge responsibility in relation to the requirements of the teaching staff and the school environment. The study is thought to be based on currently available experience of Albania and other Balkan or European countries. For its implementation we will be based on methods used in social science research, such as surveys, interviews, case studies etc.

NºAIS Durres 2013-10003

Grammar, a very important element on teaching foreign languages

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Nowadays we are talking on glotodidactics as “A return of the grammar” after several years on behalf of language teaching based on communication principles, and there are privileged more the competencies of use rather than the ones on the use of them. The return at grammar does not mean that the problems traditionally related to this field of language teaching are solved, and among these the feeling of a very heavy task from the side of the teacher and the lack of motivation from the side of the student. So it is necessary a general reflection on what does it mean to teach grammar and some more specific indicators on the characteristics and methodologies of teaching grammar. In this paper it is intended to explain an essential concept: teaching grammar is not a choice taken by the teacher of the language or the book, but an essential part of every language curricula, being mother tongue or a foreign language.

Keywords: Teaching; Learning; Grammar; Curricula; Student

NºAIS Durres 2013-10503

Spoken and written feedback:
feedback and its effect on students’ motivation

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Assessment plays an important role of the educational system; therefore, different types of assessment are applied in schools today. Recently, formative assessment has
been used a lot by the teachers. In addition, an important part of formative assessment is feedback. This study will examine the effectiveness of feedback. The aim of the study is to show the effect of feedback in students’ motivation. Moreover, it will show the difference between the written and spoken feedback. To achieve this aim, fifty primary school pupils will participate.

This study will take place in the primary school Nuri Mazari in Dollogozhda, Struga, Macedonia. After, the pupils will have received feedback; they will be required to answer a questionnaire about the feedback and its effectiveness in their motivation. During the lessons, the teacher will give students spoken or written feedback. At the end of each lesson, pupils will have to answer the questionnaire about the feedback that they received that day. The analysis of the questionnaires will give a clear picture of the feedback and its effect on pupils’ motivation. The results of the study also will show the difference between spoken and written feedback, whether there is a big difference between the or not.

_Keywords:_ Spoken feedback; Written feedback; Motivation; Primary school

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**N°AIS Durres 2013-11203**

School-family collaboration as an important factor for the future success of children

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This paper aims to identify that the quality of education is very dependent from the close cooperation between family and school. This partnership is a relationship created between school and family during the process of education of the children, and that includes teaching staff, parents and other family members of the child. School family relationship is effective when built on a base of mutual trust, respect and responsibility for the education of the children and the young generation in school. Through the cooperation of parents’ councils with school boards and teaching staff, we can perform better education for our children.

Regarding to this, I have noticed some shortcomings in terms of the role that each partner should play in this collaboration. In many cases, the role of parents is limited and is teachers themselves, school leaders, and others who decide for this cooperation. By the parents does not exist yet proper awareness of the role that they can play in the education of their children at home and at school.

_Keywords:_ School; Family; Children; Cooperation
Engaging of class teachers in incentive for Parents Corporation

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The school cooperation with parents, different researches consider it as an issue with particular interest to students, in the development and progression of their school life. But, as a matter of great importance is the cooperation between class teachers and parents, especially their commitment to courage parents to be closer to their children school life. The research aimed to study the commitment of class teachers to courage parents for high-quality genuine cooperation focusing on class teachers attitudes and on parents of their students, and to highlight the obstacles they face. Survey research question was: How and how much do the class teachers commit in incentive of parents cooperation? An analysis of the data from this study shows a not sufficient commitment of the class teachers and disinterest of parents to cooperate. Data from this research will probably help class teachers’ awareness for a greater commitment in finding the best ways possible for parents to be truly collaborative partner by creating a mutual trust between the two parties and their motivation towards a cooperative and successful partnership.

Keywords: Class teacher; Commitment; Cooperation; Parents

Ideology-education relationship in Albania
Comparative analysis on History reading textbooks of the 8 year cycle, 1985-1995

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Societies generally have a goal that through ideological discourse legitimate and transmit to new generations their political and social systems. Educational institutions take an important role to create the desired ‘social product’ through dictated ideology especially in periods of regime change and at the times when opposing ideologies are powerful. In this way, it can be said that the ideology and education, in fact, are two concepts that are not separated from each other. Considering this relationship education- ideology, our paper aims to make an evidentiary analysis of this ideological discourse; to what extent it is and how it is implemented, and we will present various forms this discourse has taken depending on the change of the political, economic, social and cultural system before and after the 90s. Our analysis will focus on the reading textbooks of the History subject of the 8 year cycle during the last five years of Communism in Albania and compare them with similar textbooks of the same subject in the first five years of the post communist period. This research will be done by using text analysis techniques, a critical discourse analysis.

Keywords: Education; Ideology; Discourse; Politic
Creative individuals and the problems caused to developing countries by their emigration

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In the last 23 years, the emigration phenomenon has been the basis of economical and social changes that have happened in Albania. Until late 2005, more than 25 percent of the Albanian citizens live outside of the country. No other country in Eastern and Central Europe has been impacted by emigration in this way for such a short period. Used with the positive and negative impacts of emigration in the two last decades, very often we are not conscious of the damage caused to a developing country by the brain drain phenomenon.

Who are actually those that leave the country? What impact has their move from the developing countries to the developed ones? In this article we try to give answers to these questions and other similar ones. Despite the decline of the brain drain curve in the universities and research institutions after the 2000s decade, it still continues. If we don’t create stimulating conditions to encourage potential minds to stay in Albania, there will be a noticeable damage in the upcoming years. The Albanian state has several challenges ahead in the field of migration and faces itself a critical dilemma. If nothing is done, the situation will potentially decline in the future resulting in negative effects at the economical and social growth. However, a new spiral of development can be created if the right actions are taken.

Keywords: Creative individuals; Brain drain; Emigration phenomenon; Development

Children of Immigrants and the Educational System

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Albanian education is trying to emerge from a total black-out that has accompanied these difficult transition years. In these improvement efforts is a very special sector that has come to light, migrants return home. This long-standing wound of Albanians is experiencing a boom-erang effect, integrating this target group, not in the host countries but in the origin country. Customization not only in social and economic terms but in terms of education.

Beside the annual changes that occur in our education system, an emergency is the reintegration of returnees’ children to our educational system. An integration that was written in the letters but absent in everyday educational activities. Now more than ever, when the number of returned migrants is growing daily, a direct action plan for reintegration is needed. These children come with many difficulties, especially in
terms of language. This article aims to analyze the gaps and the needs of this difficult process. Currently this process remains in the teacher’s hand, without a unified plan of work and such a program. The need for change is urgent, as well as overall integration of these returnees.

**Keywords:** Returnees; Educational reintegration; Language problems

*N°AIS Durres 2013-14903*

Impact of Cooperation in Education Planning-Family

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School as an educational institution also means planning as a strategy for organizing professional better, more effective and more qualitative learning process at school, as well as other associated activities, which are no less important to a business overall the school, as a prerequisite for desirable results in the school institution at all levels. In this context, the school governing bodies have an obligation to at the beginning of each school year to plan, among other things, all aspects of the teacher-student communication and parent-school as an important lever for the effective functioning of regular normal learning process, but also as essential prerequisite for achieving the highest quality results in giving knowledge of students and their general motivation to love school and to experience the warmth of the school environment. However, then these aspects of planning obligation remains no less important, in addition to those for the process in the school curriculum, which should be approached with the highest reliability possible, so that each teacher not only to put a formal communication the student, but to build sound relations, warm and professional, always in accordance with the age and psychology students to achieve then create a suitable environment for the normal development of the learning process in the classroom.

**Keywords:** Planning; Collaboration; School; Family

*N°AIS Durres 2013-15803*

Setting a boy to his learning tasks, a challenge for parents during the long transition of the Albanian society

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Every day we see boys hanging around, walking up and down the streets, doing nothing, even though it is school time. Their age varies from 11 to 18 years old. Previously, they have been good at their lessons. Why do they stop caring about their lessons and become a real concern for their families and society when they enter the fifth grade? Is this a massive phenomenon? Why do boys study less than
girls? Statistically speaking, which is the evidence of this deviation? In order for us to provide full answers for these questions, I have conducted a research study in two schools of Berat, one in the center of the city, and the other in the suburbs, “22 Tetori” and “Shyqyri Lakra” respectively. I have observed their grade performance from first grade to twelve grades (boys who got their high school diploma in 2013). The aim of this research is to provide parents with advice of how to keep their boys motivated when macro environment distracts them; consequently, pulling them out from their learning tasks. The research methods are: natural observation, statistical data, interviews and study case.

**Keywords:** Education; Surveillance; Entertainment; Motivation; Stimulation; Optimism

**N°AIS Durres 2013-16403**

**The Enrichment of Teachers’ Qualifications by Multicultural Education as a Need for Quality of Education in Favor of Roma Community**

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The transition directly affected the Roma minority, the level of education, school attendance and dropping out. The percentage of illiteracy in Albania is not more than 2% while for the Roma minority, it is 63%. It was believed that the Roma minority would be included in the social, economical and political integration achieved through the improvement of the situation based on 3 sectors:

- Equal opportunities in education
- Employment opportunities
- Political participation, essentially based on education.

The vicious circle characterized by poverty, illiteracy and insufficient education, clarifies the level of marginalization the Roma community is facing. Our school is committed to ensure the same quality of education for all its citizens. It is our task to find the appropriate tools for this accomplishment, and multicultural education is one of them. Multicultural education is a complex approach to teaching and learning that involves a movement towards equality in schools and integrated classes closer to the relevant structures of the education system, aiming at the establishment of a more democratic society and the reduction of all formats and exclusion of prejudice, of students dealing with racial cultural, linguistic, and gender differences, etc., therefore, multicultural education should be a general policy and practice within education.

A general idea that exists in our school, and that we refer to as “the comprehensive concept”, in some way it could serve the issue, but, is it actually implemented in daily practice teaching!? Would this be appropriate, due to the fact that this community has no disabilities?

**Keywords:** Multicultural education; Roma community; Qualification of teachers
Higher Education and the Knowledge Society: Issues, Challenges and Responses in Albania

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Re-designing the map of European higher education is a daunting task. Shaping the future European Higher Education Area (EHEA) is an incremental process. Its success depends much on a continuous dialogue with all stakeholders. This article investigates: how employers and university leaders in two very different universities (Public and Private), are responding to the challenges imposed by the global knowledge economy and the 1999 Bologna Declaration. It asks: does society need more or fewer graduates? What competencies do employers expect of their graduate workers? How do higher education institutions perceive their responsibility towards the employability of their graduates? Why the private sector has grown? How does the private sector compete with the public sector? What are the future prospects of the private sector? The comparison is of interest because despite a common starting point in the Albania higher education. Moreover, the private higher education institutions also represent a rather interesting development of the private sector in the Albania market economies. Both kinds of institutions offer the opportunity to illustrate responses to shared challenges. From a comparative perspective a number of issues have emerged. Reforms are slow and laden with complexities. Until now, the involvement of the community of higher education researchers did not appear clearly.

Keywords: Educational reform; Challenge; Perspective; Researcher; Knowledge Society

Participation of Albanian students in the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)

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In the context of European integration, Albania is expected to meet a number of standards, where the standards achieved in the field of economy are not only of primary importance but also closely linked with the achievement of high standards in the sphere of education. In this article you will find a summary of studies that assess the cognitive achievements of 15 year old students in relation to the economic development of countries. Moreover, the author makes an analysis of the results achieved by Albanian students in the Programme for International Student Assessment (for 15 years old students) PISA and concerns are presented in relation to poor results in strategic political documents. The author refers specifically to two participations of Albanian students in PISA 2000 and PISA 2009. Based on PISA 2009 reports and in the world literature concerning
factors that affect academic achievement of adolescents, in this article are provided some recommendations as well.

*Keywords*: Academic achievement; Adolescent; European integration; Albanian students

**N°AIS Durres 2013-17803**

**Building Parent-Teacher Partnerships as an effective means of fostering pupils’ success**

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Nowadays teachers and other school personnel are aware of problem behaviors among students stemming from different reasons. Awareness of these problems in the classroom is a first step toward preventing disruptive attitudes which are likely to negatively affect classroom environment. Educators and researchers are trying to encourage parent-teacher partnership in the 9th grade educational system as an effective means of improving students’ academic success, as well as reducing behavioral problems. Teacher parent relationships can be the most critical component affecting student’s learning. Thus, it is most important to get to know the family and share the accomplishment and improvements of the student. Students’ learning improves when the teachers communicate with parents on a broad range of issues. Good communication is central to cooperation and support. So in recognition of the importance of parent cooperation and support of children’s education, educators are calling on schools to promote partnerships with parents aiming to improve their pupils’ progress. This paper aims to answer questions such as: How can schools’ directories increase parental participation? What can schools do to foster positive parental involvement? How much would parental participation help in reducing behavioral problems in the classroom? Therefore building a parent-teacher partnership would be a positive solution of decreasing behavioral attitudes of students in the classroom environment.

*Keywords*: Parents; Partnership; Success, Participation; Solution

**N°AIS Durres 2013-18603**

**The impact of the Bologna System in students’ abilities, seen from the perspective by Albanian profesors**

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This search consist of studying the impact of the Bologna System in the students’ abilities in connection with the labor market. The study analyzes this impact in Tirana and Durres
area, as well as in other cities that are included or engaged in this type of studing system. The hypothesis tested here is about regarding a positive effect on students’ skills in the labor market. Questionnaires have been completed by teachers who are teaching at universities in this education system to test this hypothesis as well as the mechanism of how this kind of study system works. The study is related and get used the most recent empirical data conducted by INSTAT in Albania. The Study finds out how this system affects the Albanian market.

**Keywords:** Education; Efficiency; Bologna system; Albania

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**N°AIS Durres 2013-18803**

Disabilities and education: the problem of stigma in Albanian society

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Inclusive education is one of the most debated models/reforms of the new millennium. The efficacy of the model, seems to be affected, not only by the commitment of key actors in the process and public financial support, but also by ignored factors such as stigma and prejudice towards disability and mental health issues. Stigma has adverse effects on the process of identification, assessment and supports/interventions related to disabilities and mental health issues at school. It prevents access of services and contributes to social exclusion.

**Keywords:** Inclusive education; Social inclusion; Social stigma; Prejudice

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**N°AIS Durres 2013-19203**

Higher Education Reforms in Transition Countries: Towards a Capitalist Job Market  
(Albanian Higher Education Case)

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On its way to becoming a contemporary, modern state wishing to reach the European integrations, and become a significant partner of the developed countries, Albania has encountered a great challenge in improving its higher education. Namely, in the conditions of knowledge based economy, human resources represent the key asset of every organization and one of the most important factors of the economic growth of a country. Once we link higher education reforms with a development agenda or strictly speaking millennium development goals, the reform process in higher education becomes much more than a mere pro growth strategy. The purpose of this paper is to
identify ways in which the reform process in higher education is aligned with the larger development agenda of the developed countries. A brief summary of related literature review, the government politics related to the flexibility between the university curricula-job market requirement, universities’ politics related to practice oriented lectures, relation between research institutions and universities and some empirical results are provided. By the aid of students alike, 135 questionnaires are statistically evaluated. This paper also attempts to assess the likely reforms of Albanian higher education system related to market requirements in the future, based on the thought that the transition process to a market economy in the country has not yet been completed and transitional dynamics and other global factors will influence further evolution of inequality.

Keywords: Reform; Job market; Higher education; Transition country

The effects of teachers’ evaluation in teaching quality

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This paper aims to explore the effects of teachers’ evaluation in the teaching process and as a consequence in their professional development. This study is focused especially on the English teachers of some schools in Durrës in which evaluation and feedback practices were examined, mainly taking into consideration the role of evaluation in the improvement of teaching practice. The qualitative method of individual interviewing is used to try to find out these effects. This study points out mixed results stemming from difficulties in assessing the effects of teacher evaluation in teaching quality, but also suggests that teachers can gain information from evaluation and subsequently develop new skills, increase long-run effort, or both.

Keywords: Teacher evaluation; Improvement; Teaching quality; Professional development

Overview of secondary vocational education in Durres, Problems and Challenges

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The theme of this study is: “Overview of secondary vocational education in Durres, Problems and Challenges”. The aim of the research is to provide an overview of vocational
education offered in Durres, reveal how attractive it is to young target certain groups, what disturbed accompany it and what are some of the challenges ahead. The methodology used is a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods, using techniques of observation, face-to-face interviews and survey questionnaires. The population of this study was directors of vocational education institutions and high school technical and professional students of Durres district. The process of our country’s membership in the EU and the effects of open markets have increased the need for education reform. Are actions that affect the improvement of the quality of vocational education dealing with the structure, content and approach him. However, this type of education is still not preferred by most students. Nationwide enrollments in vocational education runs about 14,25% of the total number of students for 2009-2010, while the percentage of students attending VET in the EU goes to 51%, according to data obtained from Eurostat. This trend is supported by the processing of the study findings. Guidance and counseling of students improperly, lack of information, directions, which do not correspond to the interests and needs of the labor market, low cooperation with the social partners of the business make this type of education not to be too demanding, and although in recent years there is an awareness of his role.

**Keywords:** Vocational education; Cooperation with business; Labor market; Problems; Challenges
Rule of Law, or the Dilemma of an Ethos: Transitions and Comparative Contemporary Historical Experiences

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Post-dictatorship models for transition can be either total defeat with military control, breaking past continuity through preventing local practices to re-organise while re-educating for democracy (as in post-WWII) or just declaring full-pledged rule of law operating from now on (as in post-Communism). Practice may vary in whether or not the Rule of Law is a set of expectations categorically absolute and exhaustively codified or just a respectable ideal having once developed in response to particular challenges somewhere and somewhen, under given historical conditions. Then, it is an art of balancing amongst conflicting values within its ethos: a strive never to end and close, as it is a learning process surfacing new features once new challenges are to be met.

Eventually, a choice has to be made between the attitudes characteristic of a circus trainer and a gardener, the former imposing his will upon its subject and the latter cultivating what the genuine property of his cared-for subject is. The temptation at substituting past nihilism of the law to a kind of fetishism of its very letter is also to be faced. It is destructive even by its side-effects, as it may both strengthen the dependence of target countries on pattern-following and weaken their self-responsibility, which is vitally needed for their successful recovery.

Keywords: Universalism/Particularism; Nihilism/Fetishism; Imposition/Organicity in legal development
N°AIS Durres 2013-1604

The role of the AKP party in Turkey’s democratization process in the early 21st century

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The beginning of the 21st century is one of the most important times of democratic Turkish state and society since the establishment of modern Turkey. With the advent of Recep Tayyip Erdoğan’s AKP party in the Turkish government, were implemented various reforms in many fields of public life, thus having important reflections in the democratic development in this country.

The human rights development, reforms for partial democratization of the constitution, the efforts for military democratization, the reform process of judicial and education system, and the recent policies for marginalization and elimination of terrorism are some of the most significant steps in the path of Turkey’s democratization process in the last couple of years. On the other hand, the arrests and detention of journalists, the strict behavior of Turkish authorities towards the protestors in Gezi Park, marginalization of the opposition voice in large part in the Turkish media, make some of the weakest points of the democratization process in the last period. The announcement of enacting a new constitution aiming at further reform of Turkish state, in accordance with the universal values of democracy, poses another challenge in the way of this country’s democratization.

Keywords: Turkey’s AKP party; Erdoğan; Democratization; Reforms; Democratization Challenges

N°AIS Durres 2013-3004

Democracy As The Politics In Jacques Ranciere And The Scream Of Demos

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Jacques Ranciere is one of the most important thinkers of today’s world. Ranciere has different studies in different areas. This study will focused on democracy in the political thought of Ranciere. According to Ranciere, democracy isn’t a form of government. Democracy is the politics itself. So, it will be dealt with the concept of the “social” and “the part that has no part” of Ranciere in order to discuss these propositions. Then, it will be discussed “demos” which is the concrete name of the part that has no part. The demos is a word locates in the origin of democracy. But, the meaning that gives Ranciere to the demos is the different from the ordinary meaning which is loaded to it. Fort this reason,
to be explained of demos as the political agent will give to be explained of democracy as the politics at the same time. At this study, it will be questioned the possibility of resistance against oligaracies which we live in, as dwelling upon why democracy will not be a form of government. In this regard, the status of demos as the political agent will be evaluated. Thus, the growing scream of demos against the current political practices which reduce democracy to experts, elections etc. will be mentioned. Accordingly, the relation among demos, democracy and Events of Gezi/Taksim in Turkey will be discussed.

Keywords: Rancier; Democracy; Demos; Politics; The Part that Has no Part

N°AIS Durres 2013-2104

Incident control and application of the principle of constitutionalism

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Constitutional justice is an intellectual revolution civilization until followed in practice equality before its underlying values. In practice, this law has as standard constitution, where the latter is not simply determined by the local law, but is an agreement by all those who live in a community to share the same values that deem worthy of human beings. The term “constitutional law” born gradually, as is common for basic concepts. The exact definition and the most comprehensive is that “constitutional law” will be considered, “Institution and techniques that guarantees respect for the hierarchy of sources of law and thus the supremacy of Constitutional rate as superior in rate a legal system.1 The ordinary court exercising law when it is authorized by the constitution to implement its rates directly. The idea of constitutionality control is working not only on the basis of receipt of a higher law, but the highest law that is the constitution. As a rule, in Albania: “If judges find that laws inconsistent with the Constitution do not apply it”. Decisions of the constitutional Court are binding on all courts. In this case, they suspend the proceedings and send the issue to the Constitutional Court. This concept provided for in article 145/2 of the Albanian Constitution, constitutes the essence of the term “incidental control” or “preliminary issues” and one of the most important constitutional powers ordinary judges.

Keywords: Constitution; Incidental Control; Preliminary Issues; Constitutional; Ordinary

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Challenges of European Union and Turkey in the “Arab Spring”

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European Union and Turkey have failed so far to have a model for a strategy. Their support for a strategy change in the region has often met with the principle of “values”, but in a new context they should see above their “interests”. Geopolitical consequences of
Arab uprising clearly show that EU and Turkey should approve and develop new nuances and approaches for democracy as well as clear political responses in this case. The “Arab Spring” can be a basis of new initiatives related to bilateral relations between EU and Turkey. EU could follow a wider dialogue with Ankara on its interests in the region, but also Turkey could see this relation in a strategic interest viewpoint for its future related to its membership to European Union.

**Keywords:** European Union; Turkey; Geopolitical; Arab Spring; Values

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**N°AIS Durres 2013-3804**

**Germany and the New NATO**

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The beginnings of Germany in NATO have been very fragile. This related to its weight to decision-making Council of NATO. But slowly the German role in this important political - military organization began to grow and the voice of Germans is heard in all the cardinal problems that worry the world situation in general. Therefore the aim of my thesis is the identification of the German role in NATO and beyond. It will also talk about an concept of “new NATO”. Is this a new concept or a reality that is encountered and experienced in the present political-military situation and security in the world? Will the voice of German policy be highlighted in resolving the problem of Afghanistan? It will also talk about German efforts to establish a common European army. A special emphasis will be put on the role of Germany as initiator of this initiative. It will also talk about the perspective of the German role in “New NATO”.

**Keywords:** Germany; New NATO; European Army; Afghanistan

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**N°AIS Durres 2013-4004**

**The Morphology of the Modern State**

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The last century of this preceding millennium, has been filled with historical facts and events that changed the course and destiny of human been. Industrial Revolution, the Enlightenment, the ideas of the French Revolution, the rise of the nation-state in general and the notion of the nation-state, were some of the events and factors of past centuries. Wanting to stop especially in the last two decades, which was catalytic for Eastern Bloc countries, I would like to analyze the morphology of modern state formed and changed in the turbulent political time. More specifically, the object of my theme will be:

A) Development and representation of the political system of parliamentary democracy sphere as mediation between state and private society, namely as institutional regulatory authority which ensures that state (and the rules of law that establishes and
under which exercised) at any time will express or reflect the balance of social forces or interests, such as those are formed by the free competition of the market economy.

B) The formation of an autonomous steering mechanism, of state bureaucracy, which is funded by the economic resources that the state provides through taxation. Official and concrete goal of this organism seems the logical management and the implementation of common measures for “implementation of collective will” of citizens.

These two morphologies will be analyzed by reference to a state government as a parliamentary democracy or as a despotic bureaucracy with all the characteristics and morphology as well their relations with these so-called “private society” and “civil society.”

Keywords: State; Political System; Parliamentary Democracy; Despotic Bureaucracy

N°AIS Durres 2013-8604

Citizen voice in democracy, in times of turmoil

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I would define democracy as the listening of citizen’s voice. This aspect can be considered the foundation of the democracy itself. The problems that arise at this point are numerous. Yet, to make a classification, we are able to refer to two key aspects of the central idea of listening to the voice of citizens. First point – The central issues of public concern and the raising of citizen’s voice on this issue. From the other side, there are the responsible institutions, as the central government and local government. The issue addressed has to do with civic activism. Second point – The principle of subsidiary is based primarily in the administrative aspect, but also the legislative one, if we refer to the institutional organization in different countries of the world. This principle has two main forms of its subsidiary named the vertical and horizontal subsidiary, with the relevant characteristics of each. Of course, these constitute two very important aspects of today’s democratic societies, but also represent a broad issue that needs to be analyzed to draw relevant conclusions, especially in times of turmoil, which may present many difficulties.

Keywords: Democracy; Citizen’s Voice; Civic Activism; Subsidiary

N°AIS Durres 2013-9704

Corruption, The disadvantages of anti-corruption campaigns

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Corruption remains a major threat to the processes of democratization in Eastern Europe, but also for the more advanced Western countries. What unites Eastern European countries with Western ones is calling ‘to crush corruption’, because in both cases the policy calls as corrupter always ‘other’. This call usually is followed by destabilization with
the ultimate goal of eliminating political opponents from political scene. A negative social phenomenon should be fought with his opposites, e.g. Corruption should be fought with anticorruption. One of the most useful tools in the fight against corruption is consider anti-corruption campaigns. Besides the well-known advantages that they bring, this paper, inter alia, has addressed the disadvantages of anti-corruption campaigns as follows: the continuous expansion of the definition of corruption, the protest voting, less legitimacy of the political elite and public administration, increasing non confidence on the judicial system, etc. In view of the elimination of disadvantages in the framework of anti-corruption campaigns, what the Albanian society needs is to implement policies that reduce corruption and not dissemination that lead toward centered policies of corruption.

**Keywords:** Anti-corruption campaigns; Protest voting; Political elite; Destabilization

**N°AIS Durres 2013-11004**

**Counterfeit and Fraud of Electronic Money; Modern Crime in Trade Economy**

**Comparative analysis between Albanian and Italian legal framework**

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Electronic money is a modern method of payment system. This could improve payment operations for all parties involved, but this economic phenomenon is related, as well as, to devastating consequences to the integrity of payment systems, to the confidence in payment instruments, to the protection of customers, to the stability of financial markets due to criminal abuse, appeared on trade market or global economy.

This paper aims to provide analysis of the following issues:

Firstly, we emphasize the importance of the electronic money, as a new effective method and part of the payments system. The focus of attention on the potential risks to the financial system integrity, which could be threatened by a lack of technical security, inadequate legal framework and other technological countermeasures for the prevention of criminal behaviors. Secondly, we examine the similarities and the divergences in regulatory approaches between Albania and Italy. The comparative analysis is based on the centerpiece legislation resources which are Regulations of Bank of Albania and for Italy the European Union Directives. Thirdly, the world-wide aspects of electronic money, in particularly, network/digital money, imply the need for international co-ordination in this field. In order to evaluate the efficiency of the current legal framework to this field we will examine and provide useful recommendations regarding the legal framework and technical measures against criminal abuse of electronic money.

**Keywords:** Counterfeit; Electronic money; Albania; Italy
Civil Disobedience; Ethics in Law

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The civil disobedience theory, might have occur to seem an old shell, lying silently in the dusty shelves of history, and that all the governments, despite how democratic might be, did not wish to meet in their way. However, old as it were, and forgotten in the history dust, it does wake up ferociously like an hurricane that rip out, with the force of will and trust in the universal justice, laws, systems and reigns from their roots of immorality and injustice. It is always there, present in the humanity nature, ready to put justice back. The evolution of the Civil Disobedience concept in the present modern political systems. How can the world change through collective reaction? Civil disobedience is in breach of public awareness and laws or administrative orders considered unfair, but acknowledged that sanctions legislation provides for offenses committed.

Keywords: Civil disobedience; Natural rights; Positive rights; M. Gandhi, H. D. Thoreau, M.L.King

European Court of Human Rights case-law: a vital tool for the facilitation of Albania’s transition to a consolidated democracy and rule of law

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The overall aim of the paper is to analyze the key impact of the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights into shaping the Albanian constitutional order to the best European values and principles, in order for it to be defined a consolidated democracy respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms. Considering the obligations deriving from the European Convention on Human Rights for Albania as a High Contracting Party, since its ratification in 1996, as well the special status of the Convention in the Albanian hierarchy of normative acts, the research aims at the elaboration of the main contributions of the Convention controlling system toward an effective domestic system of human rights and fundamental freedoms protection. A special attention will be focus on concrete ECtHR judgments versus Albania finding violations of the Convention’s protected rights, principle, values and standards and, in this context, part of the analyses will be the responsibility of the Albanian authorities (administrative and/or judicial). Of course, the role of the Constitutional Court of
Albania, being the guardian of the Constitution, remains of a crucial importance and will constitute the conclusion of the paper.

_Keywords_: Democracy; Convention; Human rights; Case-law

**N°AIS Durres 2013-13604**

**Legal protection in criminal process and problems faced in practice**

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The rights and fundamental freedoms of humans, in the era of globalization have taken special attention and have already a universal scope. For the legalization, guaranteeing of these rights, the lawyer has a special role in a trial. He asserts himself as the carrier of these rights, guaranteeing a fair legal process. Legal protection of the criminal process is specific to the nature of criminal cases and the role that the lawyer takes in these issues. Given the fact that lawyers have an independent existence in the world of the law, they should have free access to detention facilities and the penitentiary institutions. But in fact, the practice is different from what is expected in the legal framework. In this article there will be treated cases of practical problems faced in the legal defense during penal process, using descriptive scientific method.

_Keywords_: Defendant; Lawyer; Criminal process; Legal protection; Legal framework

**N°AIS Durres 2013-14004**

**The criminal law protection on guaranteeing free elections and democracy**

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The legal base to protect free election and to guarantee democracy in Albania is mainly offered from criminal code, with the specific protection of the Albanian Constitution. The recent reform regarding these kind of offences has been meaningful and with direct and positive impact to the recent central elections in Albania. A comparative approach through a historical view of the legal base will come to efforts of determining or not that, the changes regarding the criminal sanctions effect the prevention of the electoral offences. An interpretation of the new criminal dispositions needs to be seen analyzing the recent judicial decisions and coming through meaningful conclusions. Practical cases will be analyzed, in order to reflect the paper not only in a theoretical point of view but in a practical one.

_Keywords_: Elections; Criminal law; Judicial decisions; International factors
Why do some democratic governments succeed and others failed? Robert Putnam and Co put this as a hypothetic question about 40 years ago. After two decades of field research and analysis they published the work “Making democracy work; Civic traditions in modern Italy”, considered a great work of social sciences, worthy to rank alongside de Tocqueville, Pareto and Weber. This paper is an attempt to use the methodology of this remarkable study of the civic tradition, comparing with the same problematic of the Albanian society of before and after democratic transformations, of early 1990s. In the Democracy Index (of 2011, 2012, 2013) Albania is classified among countries with Hybrid Regimes (scores of 4 to 5.9). This index is based on five components: Electoral process and pluralism (1), Functioning of government (2), Political participation (3), Political culture (4), and Civil liberties (5). But why, the democracy in Albania has been and still is problematic? The answer of this question is based on a national survey data set (n=1029), regarding first of all the old and new Civic Tradition of Albania. The public perception on a considerable number of questions is tested empirically, such as: the public interest on politics and voting, the real presentation on political parties and NGOs, the electoral behavior of the Albanians and their political identification with a certain political party, the level of communitarian engagements and so on. This research is focused on continuity and change, referring Albanian case in East-European context, and embodies first the argument of democracy and community. Albanian experience, however unique, reflects the problematic of the other countries too.

*Keywords*: democratic governments succeed; civic tradition; electoral behavior; continuity and change; institutional performance

Recently in Albania we have heard about privacy associated to E-Government. But in many don’t know what E-government means. E-government consists of the digital interactions between a government and citizens, government and businesses/Commerce, government and
employees, and also between government and governments / agencies. While rapid growth of information and communication technology in government can facilitate improved service provision, it can also pose a privacy threat. Privacy is thus a key concern in the establishment and the success or failure of e-government systems. Rapid growth of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in government has enabled significant amounts of information to be stored about citizens. The efficiency of electronic data management facilitates integrated citizen information, but also introduces complex requirements for controls and processes. Reviewing the literature on e-government and privacy, it can be determined that no integrated framework for assessing privacy readiness of e-government is available.

**Keywords:** Privacy; E-government; Albania; Policies

**N°AIS Durres 2013-14704**

**Media and personal data protection**

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Freedom of speech, the right to be informed and criticism, press freedom and access to official documents are some of the basic elements of democracy. The information given from the press in any case should not conflict with the rights and fundamental freedoms. Journalists should respect the dignity and reputation of individuals who become objects of their professional interest. The journalist shall respect the right to privacy of every individual. Only the protection of the public interest can justify the investigative journalism which may interfere with someone’s privacy (privacy of every person). Journalists should never draw attention to personal or private aspects if they are not important. Public figures have less right to privacy, however, the information on their privacy can be known only if there is a public interest. Technological advancements require improvement of legislation on personal data protection. The movement of data across the Internet requires that subjects should be protected. Anyone’s personal information and privacy could be violated.

**Keywords:** Media; Personal data protection; Privacy

**N°AIS Durres 2013-16004**

**Women’s political participation:**

**The concept of political culture in the Albanian women**

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The relationship between women and politics is still a hot topic in Albania, not only in terms of gender, but the level of democracy as well. Due to the richness of the
examined material, proposed within the framework of an issue that is still open and with no final answers - the sociological cut allows a careful approach of the main question raised by the today is politics, with its conditions and delusions. At the core of this assessment there is more that the sacred and legitimated right; there lies the utopia of a new political communal project that includes all spheres of human interest. It aims the acknowledgement of the historical and political value of this issue, as a key for a better future with minor demographic problems, guaranteeing personal comfort and a proper organization of the social life. Even though in the recent years, the political participation of women in Albania has gone through significant transformations, both in terms of quality and quantity, politics is still a place where the presence of women is still poor. Having in mind the low information level and the limited sense of political efficacy, this article reassesses the question whether the women's inclusion in groups or organizational structures, political or not, cultivates a sense of security and affirmation of one's own opinions and stimulates a political participation that goes beyond the simple act of voting.

**Keywords:** Politics; Women; Participation; Culture

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**NºAIS Durres 2013-16304**

**The politicization of man in Hobbes**

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Aristotle represents man as a political being, which realizes all of its potential capacities in Polis. The man naturally is a political being. Hobbes goes in the opposite direction. For him, in the natural state, man is man’s wolf. The situation that prevails is that of uncertainty and war. Only through a strain, through the social contract signing, creating sovereign and civil society, the man become a political being suitable for living in the community. In other words, Hobbes does the politicization of human being. In this paper I analyzes how is realized the politicization and advantages that this doctrine has compared with Aristotelian one. As we shall see, the hobbyists’ argument and way of reasoning is more appropriate for the proper functioning of civil society, the state. As the man is constantly aware of his past he continued to care for the political present and future, for it’s similar. This politicization is the only way to guarantee freedom and democracy, concepts that here does not differ from each other. This comes because the hobbyists doctrine itself on the condition of freedom in its purest form, freedom to create.

**Keywords:** Politic; Politicalization; Freedom; Responsibility; Determinism

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**NºAIS Durres 2013-17104**

**Diplomacy and Ethic**

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In today’s world diplomacy three main goals are set as priorities for governmental representatives in international relations: peace, freedom and equality. To reach these
goals, leaders of the international politics have to confront ethical dilemmas such as following: Should diplomatic relationships be maintained with a governmental leader, who violates human rights? At what point is it allowed to attack a governmental leader if his actions endanger peace in a particular region? When is it allowed to attack, in order to avoid mass murder and humanitarian disaster?

Thinking about ethical acts in politics is out-of-date. There are numerous topics, which are addressed by both politics and morality. Ethical concepts have changed throughout hundreds of years. Jean Jean Jacques Rouusseau wrote about the relations between politics and ethics: “He who would like to separate politics and ethics, understood neither of them.”

Acting against dictators, who endanger peace around the globe, could be, on the contrary, expressed by the principle of non-interference in the state’s inner affairs. Building up diplomatic relations with nations that violate human rights, contradicts the principle of respect for human rights. Nonaction towards the nations that commit mass murder and cause humanitarian disaster, contradicts the principle of solidarity with people who are put at risk of extinction.

Is there a solution? The American philosopher Michael Walzer considers a “fair solution as… responsibility taken over not only by the USA, but also by other nations – including military action if necessary -to secure international justice”.

Keywords: Diplomacy; Ethic; Human rights; Peace; National interests

N°AIS Durres 2013-17604

A critical view on non-discrimination principle in Albanian legislation

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Historically, human beings have fought for their rights. Firstly, people fought in order to obtain their freedom, to be free from slavery and to be owner of their lives. During the years, man fought for his rights, his right to vote, his right to education, his right to get married and have a family. Later on, women started to fight for their rights in order to have the same rights as men. This battle was very difficult. Nowadays, the battle for the rights still goes on, but it has just changed its form, reasons, and goals. The principle of non-discrimination has a special position in the charter of human rights in Albanian Constitution. Its provision is in accordance to the European Convention of the Human Rights. The principle of equity aims to highlight the importance of non-discrimination based on race, gender, age, social and cultural aspects, economy etc. The goal of this article is to give certain legal aspects of the principle of non-discrimination. It will not be focused on a special aspect, but it will take in consideration the main laws which regulate it. So, this article aims to check out the reflection of this principle in different social and legal aspects. At the end, we should evaluate some recommendations in order to be consistent with the jurisprudence of European Court of Human Rights.

Keywords: Principle; Non-discrimination; Equity; Rights; Legislation
In this article is argued that the Albanian political transition ended with the adoption of the new Constitution, in 1998 and from that time, Albania has passed in a new stage, that of the consolidation of democracy and the market economy. But, in political and academic circles, still continues to dominate thesis on “transition as a tunnel with no light at the end of it”. This is reflected in “commitment to end the transition” by the political forces in every election campaign, including the last one, of 23 June 2013. The author controversies especially with some academic thesis according to which the political transition has not been completed, because there are “several overlapping transitions” and that “the idea of a linear transition is very mechanical and wrong” (A. Fuga); or that all the past history of Albania has been “a number of transition periods” (A. UCI). According to the author, the transition is first political and its objective is to change the system, and opening the road to different socio-economic transformations in different fields. Therefore, he suggests, it is logical to differentiate the political transition period of development and the consolidation of democracy, which are quite different, as argued from social researcher referred to the experiences of other countries.

**Keywords:** political transition, political system, consolidation of democracy, Albanian experience
Parties and Religion, a Relationship in Transition:  
The Albanian case

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Relations between political parties and religious institutions during the transition period have been and remain a target of criticism, off-limits subject and one of the most influential factors in decision-making and political behavior, particularly during electoral campaigns. These relations are tied with Albania specifications, with the degree of religious faith in various political parties and with cultural structure of political leaders; with the mutual interest of the political parties and religious institutions, with customs of the past, as well as with the compliance or detachment of their visions when dealing with essential topics related to the future of the country.

The study analysis the evolvement of the religious-party legislation, the degree of religious influence within political parties, religious orientation of the main parties and vice-versa, the differences of these relations in electoral and non-electoral periods of time, the differences at local and national level, etc.

The paper argues that the relations between politics, parties and political actors with the religious institutions have not reached yet the institutional phase enacted by the constitutional principles in Albania. These relationships have suffered from the lack of an institutional strategy and active partnership; from electoral interests which causes alternation to the political behavior; from personal relations between political and religious leaders, as well as from the dual pressure coming from parties and religious believers, including external pressures. The study analyzes the importance of these relationships in the developing democracy. Furthermore, it aims to provide a set of recommendations and practices for a sustainable and long term solution to these relationships and to determine the expectations for its evolvement in the future.

**Keywords:** Political Parties; Religious Communities; Electoral Behavior; Political Traditions
Social entrepreneurship: can civil society institution be effective in nondemocratic regimes?

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For decades social needs were mainly met either by the state or by various types of nonprofits. However, none of them was effective enough to eliminate such problems as extreme poverty or youth unemployment on a global scale. Current economic turbulence became a trigger, stimulating search for new strategies. However, as a proverb says, everything new is well forgotten old. This paper studies one of such strategies, namely social entrepreneurship, from the historical perspective. Social entrepreneurship, as a process of using entrepreneurial and business skills to create innovative approaches in tackling social problems, is believed to be a relatively new concept. It is currently actively discussed on the level of definitions, future laws, and regulations. At the same time, I argue that social enterprises as institutions, which are based on collective behavior aimed at social goals, have a long history of existence in both full and flawed democracies, hybrid and authoritarian regimes.

*Keywords*: Social Entrepreneurship; Civil Society Institution

The Role of Religion in our Modern Society

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In certain historical periods, due to the crisis of spirit and morality, or because of some other similar circumstances, some human communities, but also entire nations face difficult situations. If the causes of such situations are not remedied by the foundation continuous flow of those negativities sometimes comes to the decline of spiritual values, moral values and all other spheres of life, activity and behavior in general. In our society, which for the sake of truth still appear chaotic, in this “modern world” which cannot escape from this phenomenon that tends to isolate and alienate man remaining only and without support, religion has become a major social factor complementary, hope, faith, social courage and positive source of energy.

Religion acts as a source of solidarity and identification within a society, particularly as a part of mechanical systems. Religion provides social control, unity and purpose for mankind, as well as another way of communication and gathering for individuals
to interact and to reaffirm social norms. Religion has a spiritual equilibrium, is an indicator of its essence in our modern society. In a society such as that which we are living, where is flowing the trend of alienation indicators, the role of religion is useful, irreplaceable. Today religion serves as a “tool” to control spirit and morale of man.

*Keywords: Religion; Social role; Spiritual equilibrium*

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**N°AIS Durres 2013-7005**

**Disabled Movement in Post-Transitional Albania:**

**Case of Home Families**

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In this paper I consider the development of ‘community care’ and ‘civil rights’, which have raised a number of important issues concerning the control and direction of disability policy and practice in Post Transitional Albania Social Service. One important disabled movement happened in 1998 in Shkoder opening Home Families far away of Psychiatric Institutions and Orphanages.

I suggest that they are the product of different ways of looking at disability for the first time, which has its own history and power base. In recent years, as this development have come into contact, has influenced between their proponents in all over Albania. This has in turn heightened the need to accept the approach arising from the way disability is well-defined and what this implies for disabled people and society generally.

*Keywords: Disabled Movement; Post-Transitional Albania; Home-Families*

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**N°AIS Durres 2013-7005**

**The optimal standards of the status of religion communities in modern democracy**

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The political-legal sanctions of the European Renaissance, its revolutionary spirit, illuminative and educative, have left solid footprints in many international constitutions and documents, and they, somewhere are still formal or have been toned down, somewhere else in the world, they haven’t touched theocracy; they are sensitive “the political crutches” and the destructive instrumentation of the religious nonsense. The dramas and the wounds that have been cause and nations all over the world keep facing, are of the character “religious-political”.
The liberalization without any boundaries of religions, giving them more freedom than they should have, politeness, failing delicacy, the superior glorification, made public even by politicians. The excessive emphasized gentlemen spirit it’s provoking the appetite of vicars for illegal promises and makes them more aggressive towards the secularism of atheists who naturally are triumphantly marching. By treating “the faithful ones” like “an untouchable flower”, we are facing an offensive religious gushing against science, in particular, and Darwinism where a couple of secular scientific potentials have been described.

The international cultural, sociology, politicking, legal prudence, now possess a rich and full vision and principal ideas for keeping the sanctuaries and “the faithful ones” as the authentically functions.

Quite different from the flirtations of countries with the nonsense of the Prayers in the different eras of history, the country of the modern democracy should use illumination, as the only device and practice of progress and emancipation of society, especially women, on whom the religious taboos have fallen harder.

**Keywords:** Religion communities; Modern democracy; Liberalization without optimal standards; Status; Illumination; Emancipation

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**Features of the Albanian Totalitarian state and the relationships between Religion and the State**

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After the end of World War II, it was established the totalitarian regime. Albania was transformed into the country where the most severe and intolerant form of Communism originated and developed from, and which isolated the country from the outer world and put it in a state siege. Years went by and every power was concentrated in the hand of one single man, The Dictator Enver Hoxha. The totalitarianism that was being established in Albania considered all as being equal and aimed at having the whole nation under its control. in this paper i will present the features of the Albanian totalitarian state during 1945-1990. I will introduce the way the state was organized, how the leadership of that time, headed by the state chairman Enver Hoxha, managed to run the state.

How did such a system manage to change, transform the whole social life and why was Religion exactly impinged? I will focus on the aspect of human freedoms and rights such as: practice of religious freedoms, imprisonings, murders of the clergymen, and why was the state interested in invading the Clergy. What was the real reason of religion prohibition?

**Keywords:** Dictatorship; Communism; Totalitarianism; Religion; State; Persecution
For at least the last thirty years, Mexico has been involved in a process of changes at different levels of the political system: at the level of the political institutions’ design and the autonomy and independence of those political institutions, at the level of the relationships and influence of the political system with the economy, science or religion and at the level of the relationships between the political system and society. These processes have been labelled as a process of transition towards democracy and scholars have pointed out the key role played by social movements and nongovernmental organizations in propelling these changes. However those studies, although emphasise the relationships between democracy and the organised and mobilised sectors of the society, they have had, as a main basis, an actor-based model of social and political protest that has hidden some other broader processes. This paper suggests observing the main changes in the society and its political system and the relationship with social movements from a social systems perspective, a theoretical approach that makes it possible to see a gradual evolution from a society with the form centre/periphery towards a process of functional differentiation of society and mainly of functional differentiation of the political system; a research perspective that opens up a whole new horizon for empirical research of political systems in transition.

**Keywords**: Social Systems Theory; Functional Differentiation; Protest Movements; Organizations; Democracy
Changes in the family

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The changes in the family which were created under the influence of the global social development completely changed the conservative mediating role of the family, which has led to its core transformation. The family no longer represents a closed, social group which is sufficient to itself for existence and which does not show any significant interest of the organized planning and the number of its members. In the developed situation the centre of attention is the individual itself whose individuality was trapped in the tight family frames for a long time.

Keywords: Family; Social Development; Transformation; Family Life

The experience of parental divorce on children - The case of Albania

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With the increasing number of divorces in Albania has increased public concern over the consequences of divorce to children. The study explores how divorce affects the lives of children, given their perspective, including their views and feelings about the changes in everyday life, such as at school, home, interaction with parents and other family members. Another aim is the discovery of the kind of support for children who
need and strategies that they have used to cope with changes in their lives. The study uses a qualitative approach to explore children’s perspective on separation of parents. Individual interviews were conducted with 70 children ages 5 to 10 years old. Children were contacted personally during sessions of psychological evaluation for Tirana district court. The interviews were used in order to facilitate telling the children about the divorce of parents. Child-centered approach is taken in order to develop policies and strategies for minimizing the impact on children.

Keywords: Divorce; Children; Albania

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Post Traumatic Stress Disorder in women victims of domestic violence

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The purpose of this study is to analyze the relationship between domestic violence and the occurrence of post-traumatic stress. The participants in this study were 54 women who have been victims of domestic violence. Participants come from different age, civil status and educational level. in this study will assess the impact of various demographic factors, for example (age, education level, length of stay in a violent relationship status, the area from which they come and if they stay in an institution residential or not) to the emergence of symptoms of PTSD. Participants were interviewed by PTSD Checklist – Civil Version questionnaire. In this study is also used the questionnaire on demographic data. The results showed that 80% of respondent's exhibit symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder and 20% of respondents do not exhibit symptoms of post traumatic stress disorder. The level of the symptoms of post-traumatic stress in these women was different.

Keywords: PTSD; Women; Demographic factors; Domestic violence

NºAIS Durres 2013-13506
The fragmented family: growing diversity in Albanian family

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Significant changes have occurred to the family in Albania since the collapse of socialist regime. In order to capture the differences between the socialist and capitalist eras,
this article focuses on the dynamics of marriage and family relations during the socialism and based on this historical account draws upon the trajectory of the changes provoked by the multiple dynamics of the cultural, social, economic and political transition of the country during the post-socialist time. During the socialist era, the family was exposed to the industrialization process that entailed urban lifestyle for the newly created families and for existing families. The extended family was replaced by the nuclear family and many functions of the extended family and clan were taken over by the state-nation. The family relations became subject of public scrutiny which raised the tones of public discussions about the patriarchy legacy within family that discriminated against women. The private realm of family became an issue of public arrangements that were stipulated into legal dispositions and policy interventions. During the post-socialist period, much of the previous arrangements over marriage and family life were preserved, nevertheless crucial economic and social aspects of marriage and family life deteriorated, especially for women who were more adversely affected by massive unemployment compared to men. The changes in economy engendered demographic, cultural and social regress that impacted the family relations and marriage stability.

Keywords: Marriage; Family; Diversity; Socialism; Neo-liberalism

N°AIS Durres 2013-14806

Parental Influence on their Children’s Career Choice

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The purpose of this study is to determine parents critical role in their children’s career choices and aspirations. It provides an insight about how parents perceive their role in career development. Families, and parents in particular, play a significant role in the occupational aspirations and career goal development of their children.

Through this study it is attempted to make evident the difficulties that encounter students and young adults when they want to choose their career development and vocational choice. It also includes the main factors which influence young adults when they want to choose their career.

We are affected by a lot of people, places and situations which we can’t always perceive but they fundamentally influence our choices in life. The people who influence us the most are our parents. They always want us to follow the right path in our life and be successful individuals. So as to achieve this they constantly give us advice and try to make us choose the right occupational fit. Without parental approval, students and
young adults are reluctant to pursue or even explore diverse career possibilities. Although parents acknowledge their role and attempt to support the career development of their children they are unaware of the great influence they have on their career development.

However, this type of influence is not always necessary. As a result, through a wide-depth analysis this study aims to identify the possibilities, including policies and programmes regarding professional orientation of students.

**Keywords:** Influence; Parent; Student; Profession; Career

**N°AIS Durres 2013-15006**

**Study of the Factors that Affect the Intensity of Symptoms of Grief during Parental Bereavement**

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Loosing a child is one of the most traumatic experiences that a parent could face. This study aimed to explore the influence of a series of factors upon the intensity of grief experienced. Part of this study were 63 parents (n=63) who has lost their child from six months to six years ago. To measure the intensity of grief between parents who have lost their child was used the Inventory of Complicated Grief Revised (Pigersson and Jacobs, 2001).

Based on studies evidences were chosen some factors that may play a role during the process of bereavement, as for example gender and the age of the parent, gender and the age of the child deceased, the cause of his/her death, the economical and civil status of the parents, the religion background, previous experiences with grief in their family, the percept quality of life of the child, the guilt percept from the parent and the number of other children in their family.

The hypotheses of the study were:

1. Female parents will report a higher level of symptoms of grief in comparison with male parents;
2. Parents who lost their male child will report a higher level of symptoms of grief in comparison with those who lost their female child.

The finding of the study confirm that factors such as gender of the parent, gender and age of the child, economical and civil status of the parent, guilt percept by the parent, number of remained children in the family and previous loss in their families, plays an important role in the reported intensity of grief symptoms; whereas for factors such as age of the parents, religion background, percept quality of life of the child the study didn't find statistical significant results.

**Keywords:** Grief; Bereavement; Mourning; Complicated grief
This paper aims to explore the influence of the religion traditions to the integration of migrant family in the host country. More specifically, the study has analyze the case of Albanian migrant family at Siena province in Italy. The qualitative method of individual interviewing, focus-groups and free conversations has been use to explore the experiences of the Albanian emigrants at this province. Findings showed that the religious tolerance of the Albanian emigrants, on one hand, and the moderate religious conservatorism of Siena community, on the other hand, are the main factors that help the integration of the Albanian migrant family at the host community, regardless its religious identity.

**Keywords**: Emigrant family; Religion; Cultural integration; Host country

The purpose of the study was three-fold, to determine 1) the differences on gender role attitudes between males and females, 2) the influence of mother employment on participants’ gender role attitudes, and 3) the influence of mother education on participants’ gender role attitudes. 287 Albanian students participated in the research. The questionnaire measured their attitudes on gender role. The method of cross tabulation was necessary analysis to find out the percentage of students that scores differently in mother employment and education. Linear regression analysis was performed to investigate the correlation between mother employment and education in gender role attitudes. Findings showed that there is a difference on gender role attitudes between males and females. Females had more liberal gender role attitudes than male counterpart. Moreover, it was found that mother employment and education does not affect gender role attitudes of her children. Implication of this
study might be the desire of Albanian students to show comport with other egalitarian cultures. Students might have misunderstood the difference between what they really feel and think in reality and what they would like to feel or think. It seems that the majority of students lack insight. Another implication could be lack of motivation and impatience.

Keywords: Mother Employment; Education; Predictors of Gender Role Attitudes; Albanian University Students
Children Attitudes toward Their Disabled Peers – the Albania’s Case

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Nowadays, inclusive education is one of the most discussed issues in the Albanian education system and widely. Important role in the implementation of this process have also attitudes towards disability. The study aimed to measure the impact of childrens’ attitudes towards disability. The paper examined the impact of the presence of disability in the classroom in Albanian childrens’ attitudes toward their peers with disabilities. In the study participated 1050 students. Based on the analysis of the data, it resulted that the attitude of pupils towards their peers with disabilities was positive. Affective components and behavioral ones were favorable, while the cognitive component was not favorable. The presence of disability in the classroom did not affect the pupils’attitudes. Relevant recommendations of the study were based on the main ways to promote positive attitudes towards pupils with disabilities and to improve the process and structure of learning.

Keywords: Attitudes; Disability; CATCH test

Integration Approach – Public Procurement Case

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Still nowadays public procurement remains a relatively new concept in the entire Western Balkans. Using public procurement process to purchase goods, services, or works for Albanian Government Bodies, were possible only after 1990, when the first
steps to a free and open market were dropped. Given the commitments taken with the purpose of the entry into the European Union, all countries in the region, including Albania, have begun the process of integration, in order to achieve the standards of European Union.

Integration process on public procurement field means the approximation of public procurement law and through it, the entire public procurement system, with the respective EU Directives. The key issue, discussed through this paper is, if it is possible to realize a hundred percent approximation while Albania is not yet an EU member, having into consideration that the purpose of the Procurement Directives is to create an internal market for public contracts among Member States themselves.

This paper has been developed through collecting and analyzing of information and data statistics on integration process in the procurement field in Albania and also analyzes of foreign literature dedicated to Procurement Directives and public procurement in EU. 

**Keywords**: Public Procurement; Integration Process; Approximation Process; EU Directives on Public Procurement

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**N°AIS Durres 2013-11407**

**The Europeanization impact on Albania course to democracy**

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With the fall of the communist system, a transitory process started among all the Eastern Bloc countries. Many of them saw the perspective of future integration into the European Union (EU), as the indispensable manner for their clear course toward democracy, prosperous economy and a welfare state. In this regard, Europeanization is seen as a particular dynamic related to the EU role as a global actor, applied to the Albanian post-communist transition which constitute the vector of analysis. This paper aims to address the simultaneously interconnected and heterogeneous responses of Albania’s post-communist course of change to European integration. In this line of research, we search for answers to how Europeanization affected Albania’s post-communist transition.

This will be pursued through an analysis of the democratization course, mainly regarding political, institutional and social aspects, and economic integration. Despite elements of complementarity and resistance in the working relationship among Europeanization and Albanian government policies, which are highly debatable, we find it has substantial implications on Albanian policy-making.

**Keywords**: European Union (EU); Europeanization; Albania; Democracy; Integration
Social identities, globalization, and the cultural politics of tourism

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The potent mix of politics, culture, and questions of social identity raises important issues for the present volume and its concern with a rapidly changing world. Just like globalization, tourism is a set of cultural, economic, and political phoneme, its meanings and applications loaded with ambiguities and uncertainties. The rapid growth of cyber media and new destinations have exposed tourists to a bewildering array of images and potentials and the travel industry with critical issues on a scale hitherto undreamt.

Such matters cannot be simply dismissed in neo-Marxist fashion as the crude determinacy of market-led images. It would be a caricature to imagine place and space being occupied only by passive consumers in the role of tourist and a congenial, compliant local population. Tourism is simply too important and valuable to be dismissed. As a multilayered, complex global phenomenon, tourism deserves a more nuanced analysis than the familiar binary divisions (‘left-right’, ‘good-bad’, ‘right-wrong’, and indeed ‘hosts-guest’) can provide. Regarding the critical issues of tourism, it can reasonably be assumed that the industry is well aware of the environmental impacts and many companies are taking serious steps, in cooperation with international institutions such as the United Nations Environmental Program and World Tourism Organization to address issues of physical sustainability. Environmental awareness is clearly on the tourism business agenda. However, although a plethora of social scientist has spent decades dealing with social issues of tourism.

Keywords: Cultural politics; Social identities; Contested culture; Mediated culture

European integration will deteriorate some basic values and traditions of the Albanian nation

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European Union is nowadays self-characterised as a union of principles, which goes beyond the communal and municipal system and the principles of democracy, the rule of law, freedom, solidarity among nations, etc. EU has been established based on these principles, which entails open, trustful and transparent politics, in the sector of additional enlargement.

European integration has many dimensions. The EU integration first of all means approximation and embrace of basic values, based on which has been build and lives
this big and state-wide organization. Albania has applied for EU membership in April 2009. The Association and Stabilisation Agreement between Albania and EU have been enforced. The ASA has imposed a number of mutual engagements for a number of political, commercial and economic issues, the so called “Copenhagen criteria”. And the fulfilment of the criteria will impact the loss of some traditional values, of social solidarity, the sense for community, big families, close to each other, which are getting smaller and smaller influenced by western cultural models, a global and an increasing problem that brings on the first place individualism. Globalisation as a wider concept embraces global exchange of ideas, of people, of capital, of services as well as cultures. This, as a consequence impacting national economies and subsequently the states itself, which brings the Americanisation of the national cultures and last but not least weakening of traditional education and intellectual values.

**Keywords:** European Union; Integration; ASA; European Standards; Globalisation; Nationalism
In this paper I wish to examine the mechanisms of personal transformation among Russian youth through the contact with America as an imaginary and real-life entity in the course of the program “Work and Travel”. I delineate several families of transformation: relational transformations, physical transfiguration and attitudinal transformations. I argue that the transformations that occur with individuals during the contact with another culture or as a consequence of the trip are part of the (de)civilizing process of the individual. I use the conceptual framework of figurational sociology of N. Elias to analyze the empirical data collected over the period of 2008-2012. One of the practical questions behind the study is whether after being a guest in the other culture young people become positive towards others being guests in their home culture.

Keywords: Youth; Russia; Mobility; Employment; Transformation

1. The teacher’s qualities – an important factor to ensure the respect of freedoms and rights of adolescents in high school (survey of 500 high school students in Tirana, Durres, Elbasan, Fier, Shkodra, Kukes and Tropoja).
The teacher’s qualities as a human: warmth, justice, the attitude towards errors.
2. The evaluation of diversity of opinions. Democracy involves the acceptance and observance of democratic values such as: freedom and responsibility, equality and solidarity, personal dignity, the respect for yourself and the others, and the respect for diversity of opinion.
   How to develop a successful debate with students in high school...
3. The partnership in teacher-adolescent communication requires the teacher to apply such behaviors that takes into account students’ mood.

Keywords: Democratization; The Rights of Adolescents; Teachers’ Qualities

N’AIS Durres 2013-1508

How do working mothers and fathers negotiate family and work conflict

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The purpose of the study was three-fold, to determine 1) the differences on gender role attitudes between males and females, 2) the influence of mother employment on participants’ gender role attitudes, and 3) the influence of mother education on participants’ gender role attitudes. 287 Albanian students participated in the research. The questionnaire measured their attitudes on gender role. The method of cross tabulation was necessary analysis to find out the percentage of students that scores differently in mother employment and education. Linear regression analysis was performed to investigate the correlation between mother employment and education in gender role attitudes.

Findings showed that there is a difference on gender role attitudes between males and females. Females had more liberal gender role attitudes than male counterpart. Moreover, it was found that mother employment and education does not affect gender role attitudes of her children. Implication of this study might be the desire of Albanian students to show comport with other egalitarian cultures. Students might have misunderstood the difference between what they really feel and think in reality and what they would like to feel or think. It seems that the majority of students lack insight. Another implication could be lack of motivation and impatience.

Keywords: Mother Employment; Education; Predictors of Gender Role Attitudes
Humiliating and threatening components in the perception of violence against women. A study in an Albanian sample

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The focus of this study is the violence against women and the male and female differences in perception of this phenomenon. The model of the violence used in this study is the VAIW (Violence Against Women Instrument) that consider physical, psychological and sexual dimensions of violence. VAIW is known as a psychometric property of WHO and includes all of its recommendations in what is known as IPV (Intimate Partner Violence). Data for this study were collected in two areas of the capital, the central and peripheral (Kamëz) one. The study was conducted in 71 subjects, 36 of whom were female and 35 were male. Factorial analysis of the components used in this study was conducted through the SPSS version 20 statistical program. The three dimensions of violence that derived from the factorial analysis was labeled as “injuries caused by violence”, “physical and verbal humiliation” and “threatening words and objects.” These dimensions are similar to those obtained in the study of gender differences with Swedish sample. We noticed a gender difference given to the humiliating and threatening dimensions. In the female sample verbal and physical humiliation were considered more violent and were placed before threatening words and objects. A completely opposite perception comes from male subjects in this study. To them, threatening by words and object result more violent than physical and verbal humiliation.

Keywords: VAWI; IPV; Factorial Component Analysis

Prevalence of Gender – based Violence

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Gender-based violence (GBV) is a term describing any harm perpetrated against a person that results from unequal power relationships determined by social roles ascribed to males and females. While recognizing that boys and men may be exposed to gendered violence, the inequality of power that is foundation of GBV, coupled with women’s inferior status in virtually all societies, means that women and girls are the primary targets of GBV around the globe. As such, the term GBV continues to be used principally in reference to violence against women and girls. In a definition put forth in 1993 that is still widely
referenced today, the United Nations classified, violence against women as “any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life” (United Nations 1993).

This definition highlights that violence against women encompasses a broad range of abuses, from physical and sexual assault to emotional and institutional abuse or the threat of such abuse. As such, manifestations of GBV might variously include domestic violence, rape, sexual harassment, exploitation, trafficking of women and girls, denial of rights, exclusion from social benefits and other forms of discrimination, and cultural practices that have harmful implications for women and girls, such as female genital mutilation, early forced marriage etc.

Keywords: Gender-based violence; Violence against women; Abuses; Domestic violence; Discrimination

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Parent-teenager communication about sexuality

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This study aimed at investigating parent-teenager communication on issues relating sexuality. The study drew on Molinuevo (1995) approach that positive parenting skills have a great physical, emotional and intellectual affect on children. According to Bastien and colleagues (2011), being informed about issues linked to sexuality has a positive impact on attitudes, norms and objectives. Following on this perspective, this qualitative study invited parents of teenage children (aged between 11 and 18 years old), to participate in an individual semi-structured interview. Parents agreed to talk about the information they acquired on sexuality (knowledge), their attitudes (attitudes) and actions (behavior) towards this topic. The level of parent-child communication was yet another aim to explore.

Through the use of thematic analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2006), parents’ views revealing their knowledge, attitudes and behavior on issues concerning their teenagers and sexuality, were analyzed. Parents focused on various sexuality discussions and debates that they had shared with their teens, the role of their children’s friendship, the impact of school education and religion tools, as underlying influencing factors on the three explored components.

Due to the lack of an open communication, parents came across as disturbed when sharing the ongoing conflicts with their teenagers with regards to sexuality and personal affairs. The study emphasized the importance of parental involvement in children’s emotive life since they have a great influence in decision-making. The findings show an absence of parent-teenager communication in the explored topic, suggesting a need for intervention in order to support parents improve their approach with their teenage children.

Keywords: Sexual behaviour; Sexuality; Parent-teenager communication; Parenting; Attitudes
Emotional and psychological effects of parents of children with Down syndrome

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This study has documented the experiences of mothers of children with Down syndrome, in “Jonathan center” in Tirana, to see if it affects the growth of the negative reactions of mothers, inadequate communication of the diagnosis by the doctors. To realize this study were interviewed six mothers who have children with Down syndrome. Questions are combined using, open and closed, by analyzing each separately to answer manually. Results showed that all mothers who have improperly news that their child is affected by this syndrome had increased adverse reactions. The study also emphasizes the phenomena that occur in Albanian society, as “stigmatization of these children” that need to be taken to achieve public awareness. The conclusions of this study show that mothers suggest that doctors have to improve their communication manner of informing parents about their child diagnosis with Down syndrome. The study has given its suggestions regarding this.

Keywords: Emotional reactions; Down syndrome; Diagnosis; Prejudice; Effective communication

Wider involvement of Gender Equality in High Education Curriculum will bring new spirit to the perception of the social role between the two genders throughout the Albanian society

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Even though in the course of years, gender relations have changed, our society is still presented as a masculine society, dominated and defined by men. In these circumstances the power of gender issues in education helps in instilling the values of gender equality. The learning of equality between sexes brings hope throughout the society and leads to the elimination of gender stereotypes which mean inferiority for women and girls. School remains one of the social institutions that can and should set up intentional gender education. Especially the secondary education cycle which coincides with the “culminating age” of the youth development should identify the latter one as a necessity. To avoid the creation of a masculine subjectivity, radically different from the feminine one, school education ought to be led by a correct, affirmative,
representative, integrative curriculum that includes experiences, necessities and interests of girls and boys. The paper aims to highlight the gender profile of secondary school curriculum and to show that gender perspective should remain an important choice within it.

**Keywords**: Secondary education; Curriculum; Gender stereotype; Gender formation

**N°AIS Durres 2013-15108**

**Analysis and impact of adolescent emotional maturity of students in their success of learning**

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In this paper analyzed the emotional maturity of students in secondary high school “28 Nentori” in Prishtina and the impact of the level of emotional maturity in their achieving success of learning at school. The research was made in Technical Secondary School “28 Nentori” and it initially with 100 students (grades XIII-I) and follow up with 100 students of the first year (classes of X-I) at the same school. The choice of such a sample is intended to highlight the emotional maturity depending on the age of student’s teenagers. Standard test for determining the emotional maturity is held during regular teaching with students of this school. Students were informed initially up to all details on the research topic and especially are explain to them that this research is anonymous and the results of this research will be used only for research purposes. Thus, in the questionnaire will not figured the name and surname of the student but just gender. In this way, are given instruction to fill questionnaire which contains standard 25 questions and it is explained in detail. After receiving the questionnaires completed by students, has become emotional maturity calculation and statistical processing of the results obtained from the questionnaires. The results of this research has emerged the influence of emotional maturity of students teenagers in their success of learning and important results related to emotional maturity of different genders.

**Keywords**: Emotional; Maturity; Students

**N°AIS Durres 2013-17408**

**A survey of gender effect on the adoption of e-cash in Albania**

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Information and Communication Technologies have been regarded as a means to increase efficiency in financial transactions in transition economies. The younger population, is considered more willing to learn and apply new technologies that improve life conditions and everyday activities. This paper surveys the effect of gender on the adoption and usage
of electronic cash instruments amidst young people in Albania. Structured questionnaires have been distributed. This empirical study investigates the relationship between gender and willingness to adopt e-cash usage. Findings might be interesting to be used by private banks, to help them refine their customer relationship approach towards potential young users and suggest that the study is worth investigating further in Albania.

**Keywords:** Gender; E-cash; Central Albania; Students

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**N°AIS Durres 2013-18008**

**Assessing the needs of residents in areas with environmental problems by gender perspective**

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There are a lot of areas with environmental problems (hot spots) in Albania. These areas present various problems for residents. As different studies evidence, people who populate these areas face different social and health problems compared with the general population, due to different levels of pollution and different level of exposure to it. For this reason, it is very important to assess their needs and their institutional treatment also. This paper is focused on addressing the needs of residents in these areas through a gender perspective. For collecting the data, quantitative and qualitative methods are used. Target areas of this study are those of Uznova-Berat, Bradasheh-Elbasan, Fushe-Kruja and Patos-Marinza. The findings of this study show that more men address needs related to problems caused by environmental pollution in the study areas, in the local institution.

**Keywords:** Needs; Social problems; Gender; Hot spots; Environment

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**N°AIS Durres 2013-19508**

**Family relationships, youth and parents: Kukes Region case**

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The relationship between youth and their parents has been an interesting topic for social studies, especially in a transitional society like ours. The vigorous social, economical and cultural changes have affected the relationship between generations, making the gap between them wider. As a result, the relationship between youth and their parents, their roles and mutual expectations have changed. New tendencies, unknown for the albanian family are happening. Young people increasingly tend to leave their families and live elsewhere independently. In this article the focus will be concentrated on youth in Kukes Region, studyig mentality and reality regarding family and youth relationships with their parents. In this article will be explored topics like: How do youth think about their relationship with their parents? Which are the topics that can make their relationship tensed? What are the mutual expectations between youth and parents?

**Keywords:** Youth; Family; Relationship; Kukes Region; Generation differences
Job satisfaction for the employees of a commercial center
A study with Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire

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The purpose of this study is to measure job satisfaction to the employees of a commercial center in the capital of Albania. Job satisfaction is assessed on the basis of the dimensions considered in the short format of the MSQ (Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire). The number of participating entities is in total 70 employees of which, 54 were women and 16 were men. Studies conducted at the global level have provided clear statistical evidence for the role of some important variables that significantly increase the job satisfaction. Recommendations from these studies correlate with the crucial role that managers play in promoting and evaluating these dimensions, which improve quality of service that is the goal of customer service employees. We proposed two linear regression models for the dimensions of “The way my job provides for a steady employment” and “The way the boss handles his/her workers.” The first variable, in about 40% of it, is seen as determined by the ability to act individually and the availability of personal judgment. The second variable, to 50% of it, is interpreted as the satisfaction from the chance of advancement on the job, the way company policies are put into practice and the chance to work alone on the job. SPSS version 20 is used for statistical data analysis.

Keywords: Job Satisfaction; Customer Service Employees; Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire; Linear Regression Model
The relationship between demographic variables and dimensions of internal motivational among academic staff in Albania

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Work characteristics play an important role in organizational developments with its impact on encouraging and motivating employees to give their best. Employees try to meet their needs. Some of them can be met internally and others outside the work environment. Studies have shown that one of the most important factors affecting the level of motivation of employees is the structure of his work. How much variation does it have, how is it influenced by internal and external motivators? Precisely measuring these features and then structuring work in accordance with employees’ interests, is used “job characteristics scale” by Hackman and Oldham (1974). This scale is also analyzed in relation with demographic characteristics of participants. Therefore the aim of this study is to describe and identify the level of work motivation among academic staff and measure the relationship between demographic variables. All data were analyzed by statistical package for social sciences (SPSS), version 16. To verify whether the data met the conditions for normal distribution test was used Kolmogorov - Smirnov, while for the homogeneity of variances between groups was used the Levene test. To compare the level of potential internal motivator at work between men and women’s t-test was performed for independent groups. While to see the impact of different groups such as age, marital status and level of qualification we made one way variance analysis (ANOVA).

Keywords: Potential work motivation; Demographic variables; Autonomy; Feedback

A comparative study on the right to work of human resources in NGO of Albania and Kosovo

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This is a semi structured research based on interviews with directors of NGO and questionnaires with employees. It finds out and analyse if there is the violation of the right to work by and within NGO in accordance with national and international law. The right to work mostly covers social and health insurance, unfair treatment, proper conditions at work, equal salary, leisure time/annual leave, professional development, and motivation. In this research, is examined the situation of violation of the right to work in Kosovo and Albania civil society’s organisations and consequently, I argue that, it is present because of the weak government, donor policies and labour market, these reflects its impact on sustainability and productivity of NGO sector. From the study resulted that 53 % of employees in Albania and 79 % in Kosovo do not have legal job contract, only 32 % of them have full time contract. In case of the job violation only 30 % in both countries will complain. The study is structured in three chapters. 1: has its focus on international and
national legislation 2: Various legal job elements, including labor contracts, social insurances and social assistances etc. 3: The way how the state and donors policies have become the main factors affecting the situation of employees’ rights in NGOs.

Keywords: Organizations; Human resources; Right to work; Job contracts; National/ international law

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Understanding Albanian Civil Society between Challenges and Opportunities

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In Albania, as in other developing countries, there is continues need for improving governance systems and processes to promote people-centered sustainable development. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are expected to play a fundamental role in promoting inclusive governance manifesting principles of accountability, transparency, participation, access, equity, subsidiary and the rule of law. This for many reasons, including that CSOs are regarded as cost-effective, people-centered, efficient, and able to perform watchdog functions over the state. Reviewing literature, documentations, and secondary data this paper discusses on the urge for an enabling environment for CSOs work in Albania for it to meet the expectations citizens, state and donors have on them. An analysis of this sector is conducted looking at the role of the donors’ aid as well as that of the government as both, regulator and donor of the CSOs activity. Consulting best practices from the region and identifying Albanian Civil Society main challenges and opportunities the paper concludes recommending steps for a more enabling environment and effective CSOs work in Albania.

Keywords: Civil society, CSOs, enabling environment, donors, government

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Occupational segregation: a comparison between Italy and Albania

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In this paper investigates the occupational segregation in Italy and Albania between 2001 and 2011. The literature has coined the term occupational segregation to define the
unequal gender distribution of individuals among the different occupations. Moreover, also the economic literature recognizes two particular types of occupational segregation: the horizontal and vertical. The first form of segregation is found when the employment is concentrated in one of two kinds in a limited number of sectors or professions, while the second kind of segregation appears in lower occupational degree in presence of segregation of one of the two gender. The paper is divided in two sections. In the first section we describe labour market characteristics of two countries in order to have a global overview. Then, in the second section the labour model patterns are explained employing the statistics on the female dominated and male dominated occupations and four different indexes: the dissimilarity index (1955), the Karmel and Maclachlan index (1988), the concentration index and the segregation index.

**Keywords:** Segregation; Gender; Labour market

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**N°AIS Durres 2013-13309**

**Gender and satisfaction with quality of work life among mental health professionals in Albania**

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This study aims to examine satisfaction with the quality of life of employees working in mental health services in Albania. The focus of the study is the identification of differences that exist between employees based on their gender. The main research question is: “Do males and females differ in terms of their satisfaction with quality of work life? Study is descriptive and exploratory in nature and using quantitative research methods as well as qualitative ones. The sample is about 231 employees from Tirana, Shkodra, Vlora and Elbasan. It was found that there is a significant difference in the satisfaction with quality of work life levels of males and females. The female workers in general are more satisfied with their quality of work life. Compared with males, the females seem to be more satisfied with working conditions, the balance between work and outside it, the social importance of work and constitutionality.

**Keywords:** Quality of work life; mental health services; Gender

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**N°AIS Durres 2013-14409**

**Direct participation of masses in media as a democratic element, as a form of censorship on Albanian journalists during 1945-1990**

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In this paper, will present a part of scientific research for the realization of my doctoral studies, in the field of sociology of Albanian journalism. The status of journalists, which is the topic of my research, relates to all structures and substructures of Albanian society in
 dictatorships period, in this treatment, will focus, at the rapport between journalists masses of the people, through letters that were sent to the newsrooms. And rapport that were born between editorial and each of the social categories mentioned above. Control and direction of state affairs, was declaimed by almost all leaders of totalitarian states, as a form of pure democracy. But to have this democratic model in our country, and to what extent it impact rapport on the Albanian journalists in the years 1945-1990, which like all other strata of society that time, lived within the limits and restrictions that impose dictatorial system. As practitioners of a particular profession they enjoy those few “privileges” in appearance, coupled with some more pressure. Being considered as mediators of power and conductor of his speech to the masses, “connection with masses” has been their permanent duty. And so, saying that ““Letters from people”, are closely related with the participation of the masses in running the organization works and how to realistically reflect widely to everyday problems...”

**Keywords:** Direct democracy; Status of journalists; Letters from people; Censorship

**NºAIS Durres 2013-17209**

**Community Participation in Humanitarian Work:**

**Analysis, Critique and Suggestions**

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Analyzing with critique the humanitarian organizations (HOs) and their actions would seem like blasphemy to any general audience. In light with the current research we want to underline that the situation is very complex, and for the sake of improving the performance of the HOs providing constructive suggestions is vital. Here, we review the challenges that HOs face during and after a crisis with the latter being sometimes harder. We analyze the community capacity building and the communities’ participation in the decision making and then reflect on the case of Albania.

**Keywords:** Community; Humanitarian; Participation; Organization; Crisis; Albania

**NºAIS Durres 2013-20409**

**Research on young people`s evaluation for labor market information system**

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Performance development of market information system should, always, be done by taking in consideration youth opinions and evaluation for this system. Youth behavior of labor market information is the result of the action and interaction between different factors such as, psychological, social and economic. In Albania it is estimated that only about 49.6% of young people is interested and evaluate information on labour market as
useful. Young people are selective to information channels (ways). To be informed about the needs and requirements of the labor market they often refer to friends (72%), and family (52%). The reliability valuation for information published by public institutions, labor offices, electronic and print media or non-public institutions, is relatively low. Young people consider much more information received from friends (96.7%), and/or from family (79.8%). Analysis of variance showed that: (i) gender and economic level of the family does not have statistically significant effect (P>0.05), on quantitative evaluation of young people about the labour market information; (ii) employment status, education level and age are factors that have statistically significant effect (P <0.01); (iii) girls/women have greater interest, to be informed; (iv) increasing age and education is associated with higher interest to be informed; (v) young people employed in public institutions and young unemployed seeking work, have greater interest to access informations; (iv) young people from middle-income families are more interested to have information about labor market.

**Keywords:** Information; Labor market; Young people

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**N°AIS Durres 2013-20709**

**Employment of women as gender issues**

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Relationship between gender and employment is quite evident today even though we can say that today the woman has a great strength. This article aims to focus mainly on this phenomenon which is not new as there always existed the idea that men are to work as a woman’s duty is to be taken with housework and children. Various statistics on gender issues show that there are gender inequities when it comes to women’s employment. Gender inequalities are horizontal by means of significant difference in terms of different occupations between men and women, as well as vertical disparities related to the difference in status and positions between the same professions. These differences clearly reflect the low participation of women in leadership levels, as far as, family responsibilities remain as primary for women. This paper will be mainly based on a review of previous studies in this field by bringing diverse and fruitful discussions.

**Keywords:** Employment; Gender; Women; Men; Difference

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**N°AIS Durres 2013-21109**

**About the Employment of women in the city of Shijak, Albania**

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Employment in today’s main topic, being discussed in all media and analyzed by many sociologists and analysts. Theme focused on the employment of femininity is analyzed in this study titled “About employment of women in the city of Shijaku which was
performed in a suburban area of Durres, Shijak. In examining this topic are several contributing factors in preventing the activation of women in social and community life of the town. The key factor in this first obstacle is closed mentality of people, but very influenced by people coming from remote areas of Albania, leaving room for rumours and women who are active in this town. Survey methodology is used (to draw a similar number of women employed and the reasons why are not employed), interviewing indirectly (used for people who have leading positions in the city) and the comparative method (for comparison between employment women) and observation (to highlight mentality).

Keywords: Employee; Community life; Mentality; Emancipation
Some aspects of the political transition process in Albania (1990-1992)

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This paper aims to analyse the internal factors and the general regional and international situation that favoured the change of the political system in Albania, from a totalitarian regime to a democratic one. The approach is based on the theoretical framework of Samuel Huntington for the “third wave” of democratization in the late twentieth century. The political transition in Albania was as a result of the internal situation, because the ruling party was lacking its legitimacy due to the economic difficulties, such as: the decrease of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the inflation, the budget deficit etc. The inefficiency of the Albanian government to overcome the economic crises separated the political class and increased the discontent in the society. The last one asked for freedom and democracy aimed at declining the totalitarian regime. It was materialized through the students’ movement in December 1990 that culminated in a massive demonstration following the overthrow of the dictator bust on February 20, 1991. Another important reason was the domino effect or the “snowballing”, meaning the influence of the democratic revolutions in Central and Eastern Europe, and the role of the international actors like the United States of America, the European Community etc. that supported the democratization of Albania.

This process of political transformation included: 1) the change from a party-state system to a pluralist democracy; 2) the transition from a command economy to a free market one and, 3) the construction and real functioning of the civil society.

Moreover, the paper examines the type of transition taken place in Albania based on the relation between the elite in power and the opposition groups, and the mechanisms of the process of democratization, such as: compromise and the organization of
parliamentary elections that caused the so-called “negotiated revolution” or the “smooth transition” in Albania.

*Keywords*: Political Transition; Totalitarian Regime; Democracy; Social Movement

**N°AIS Durres 2013-5410**

**Effects of historical determinancy on an atypical cleavage present in Central-Eastern European countries**

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To understand the evolution and structure of political parties and party systems in Central-Eastern Europe, it is important to examine past historical traditions that precede the history of the parties in question by many decades. Cleavage theory, the classic Western-European model of party development, can only be employed to the process if historical dimensions are also included. As well as political, party-structural and institutional factors, behavior and action strategies in the present party competition (and in the voters’ behaviour) are more rooted in the historical tradition than it was previously supposed. We wouldn’t absolutize a ‘return of history’ approach, but we emphasise that there is a strong attachment to the past in the aforementioned factors, which is a constituent of the democratic competitions today. The transformation dynamics of party competition is weaker here than in Western Europe, resulting in the prevalence of a ‘two blocks’ system. The influence of a (19th century) historical tradition seems to be greater than supposed by previous interpretations. The crisis made the aforementioned influences and effects more pronounced in the discussed countries – regarding both the crisis-solving strategies of the political actors and citizen expectations. We aim at presenting and examining this atypical and singular ‘cleavage’ – using a comparative approach, we point out both parallels and special cases regarding the present nation-states in question.

*Keywords*: Cleavage theor; Party systems; Democracy; Action strategies; Voter behavior

**N°AIS Durres 2013-2310**

**The phenomenon of Polysemous in synonymous vocabulary 2004**

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In Albanian, as in any other language, we encounter the phenomenon that some markers may be associated with a conception or a perception and vice-versa some
perceptions with a marker. In both cases are created special semantic linguistics phenomena which in linguistics are known as synonymy and polyseous; two phenomena closely related to each other. This gives the opportunity to the same object or phenomenon labeled with different words. Hence comes out the synonyms function for the precise determination. Synonymous is encountered as at one meaning verbs also at many meanings ones (polyseous phenomenon).

In Albanian language, semantic changes affect all parts of speech, but much more meanings develop the names, verbs and adjectives, less unchanging words and rather less pronouns and numerals. Revealing of various synonymous in semantic structure of a many meanings verb, otherwise is known as lexicographic polyseous phenomenon. Synonymous, in first come verbs, with many meanings, is presented with the following main functions:

a. To precise in its explanation and semantic content by a word that is better known for Albanian speakers.

b. Synonymous unit in any form in which it is expressed (synonymous range or idioms) serves as an autonomous instrument of semantic explanation, eg.: I detect / catch, discover, discern.

*Keywords:* Lexicographic Polyseous Phenomenon; Synonymous Relations; Authentic Synonymous

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N°AIS Durres 2013-2510

**European Union between a more democratic and democracy deficit union**

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One of the most discussed problems of European Union is its “democracy deficit”. It is known that the idea of creation of European Union is not of its citizens but of its elites (top-down approach). Those elites had one objective: to turn Europe into a joint Union which would, not only unify Europe, but also reflect the functionality of its institutions and democratic principles. Since its first days, but especially after the Maastricht Treaty was ratified, EU has continuously put efforts to decrease this problematic of “democracy deficit”.

Faced with tendencies for supranational power of its institutions on one side and intergovernmental ones of its member states on the other, “democracy deficit” remains a permanent problem of EU. EU does not have a clear border or a European nation, but has representatives of nation states (European Council and Council of Ministers) which are its members. Even European Parliament as the most democratic body of EU faces this phenomenon. Since EU is an ongoing political project the future of its functionality and regulation is uncertain. Studying its “democracy deficit” phenomenon does not lower its position and prestige in the world; on the contrary it makes it even more democratic reminding the patient which is interested in improving and preserving its wellbeing.

*Keywords:* European Union (EU); Democratic Deficit; Lack Democratic; Legitimacy; Policy Process
The characteristics of Albanian society in the beginning of 20\textsuperscript{th} and the role of women in it, in the light of resource materials gathered from L.Nosi and M.Hasluck

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Ethnography as a field of study has always been to the attention of the researchers who have been trying to identify important aspects of the social life in general and that of Albanian social life in particular. However, when we speak about ethnography the mind goes immediately to the social and cultural problems that begin and inspired by the researcher with defined object of study, where the aim is the identification of issues with an importance in the community and highlighting the usefulness of this field of study.

This conclusion would be appropriate for the recognized ethnographers who mostly dedicated their work cultural dynamics of a country establishing a strong foundation in this discipline. Anyhow, ethnographic data for a certain society, in this case for the Albanian society, not always come to us ready and in such a direct way. Lef Nosi throughout his dictionary and the lexical richness where not missing even notes with archeological, religious, ethnographic nature brings us to the fact that important ethnographic and sociological issues can be obtained even from the linguistic, literary elements and beyond. Nosi had the merit of that of a gatherer and collector, the collaboration with renowned researcher Margaret Hasluck would bring to another level the work started from him and would add a set of values with ethnographic and ethnologic character. This researcher published a number of data and materials gathered from Lef Nosi which attract a lot of interest.

Keywords: Social Organization; Socio-Linguistics; Culture; Tradition; Ethnography; Ethnology

The experience of using emergency powers: The case of Mohammad Mosaddegh. (1951-1953)

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This year, was the 60\textsuperscript{th} anniversary of 1953 coup, which leads to the overthrown of Mohammad Mossadegh who was the prime minister of a “democratically elected” government, in Obama’s words. Mosaddegh was in power, for more than two years, when Iran was thrown into a political turmoil due to the process of nationalizing oil industry in Iran. Mosaddegh was known as a pro-democracy politician who was even imprisoned for it, but in his government in these years of turmoil, he made some decisions that finally accused him of being a dictator. Requesting emergency powers was one of his most controversial decisions. By approval of this act, Mosaddegh could legislate on behalf of the parliament. Therefore, he could approve all the bills of his own government. He
taught that with these emergency powers, he could successfully overcome the difficulties that Iran was facing because of the oil issue. Mosaddegh could successfully receive the approval of the parliament in his first request for 6 months, and then he could again extend it for another 1 year. This decision, its approval, and its extension bring up very important debates about democracy inside the society of Iran. Besides, Mosaddegh approved so many bills to instigate a program of reform in about a year.

In this paper, I am going to show the experience and outcome of using emergency powers by a pro-democracy politician, applying “narrative analysis” method. Therefore, I can answer these questions: Which elements it has in order to remain defendable as a democratic policy; what was the feedback of parliament, society, and different institutions on this way of administration; and how did Mosaddegh benefit from this power?

**Keywords:** Emergency powers; Iran; Mohammad Mosaddegh; Democracy; Leaded democracy

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**Evolution of Albania’s Foreign Policy and relations with the US in Post – Cold War Era**

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This paper argues that there is continuity in the foreign policy pattern of Albania which is shaped around the establishing asymmetrical relationships with regional and great powers to ensure support for the country by utilizing the its relational power in the international arena as a small state emerging basically from developments that could have impact on the wider international relations. In this regard, paper will firstly examine the nation building and state formation processes of Albania and their respective influences on the shaping of the foreign policy preferences of the country. Secondly, the evolution of the Albania’s asymmetric relations with different regional and super powers will be analyzed within different historical contexts until the end of Cold-War. Thirdly, Albania’s post-communist regime transition and its reshaping of foreign policy in this new era will be evaluated with reference to the crises in Albania and the Balkans. In the final section, Albania’s specific relations with the United States will be assessed from the point of view of the small state-great power relationship.

**Keywords:** Foreign Policy; Relations; Cold War

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**Post-communist period: Typology of welfare state in Albania**

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In Albania, welfare service has changed simultaneously with the changes occurred in the system at the beginnig of 90’. Transition from a socialist–communist society in
democracy has not been easy and it is hard to imagine the Welfare State. In this paper we will have an overview of the development of welfare state in the post-communist period, its dimensions and characteristics. Period of transition that included Albania brought also changes in the provision of welfare services, during and after the transition. Beginning of transition period was an historic fact not only for the emerging of democracy in Albania but also for the shaping of welfare services because we can not still talk about a proper Welfare State. In this first phase the reforms undertaken by the state and respective institutions were built on the previous structures because there were many rapid developments and it was needed a quick reaction with mitigating policies which do not need a lot of time to reflect on and draft. Under transition period the first challenge was to work in order to ensure welfare. Under these conditions after the collapse of communism we have first state structures which started interfering in order to built the programs of social assistance on the problems created (liberalization of prices, privatization, unemployment, poverty etc.) so we have more or less a political orientation of state in mitigating social phenomena not authentic welfare states. In this phase the first partners of state were the international organisations such as: ILO, World Bank, UNDP and EU.

If we do a theoretical analyses on the post-communist development of state of welfare we will see a productive contribution of institutional theory and actor-centered. This analysis is about impact of political parties, state structures, efficiency of international institutions and national NGOs created in advocating and protecting citizen’s interests.

**Keywords:** Post-Communist Period; Welfare Services; Welfare State; Social Program; Mitigation Policies

*Political Engagement and Democracy*

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An analytical overview of the concept of democracy and an approach to the Albanian reality according to the philosophical view of Hannah Arendt. Should and does the Albanian individual needs to be politically engaged? What are the benefits of such a commitment and how does he fulfills his freedom in this commitment? Hannah Arendt, modern thinker of the twentieth century, has given special importance to democracy, freedom and political engagement in almost all of her works. For Arendt “democracy is not the least bad possible form of political life, but it is the only humane form of politics.”

In fact, time and our reality have shown that people broadly realize their freedom due to political engagement. On the other hand Arendt shows that only the will or desire to engage in politics is not enough. Other elements are needed which are provided by the democratic state itself to meet the prior needs of the individuals. Freedom lacks its space in absence of a politically guaranteed public life. Looks like politics and individual freedom hinder each other, but in fact, as Arendt says “Freedom as a fact and politics coincide or relate from each other, like two sides of the same thing.”

**Keywords:** Freedom; Democracy; Hannah Arendt; Political Engagement; Totalitarisme
Scientific construction of history and its mutual acceptance in the process of integration in Balkan

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Balkan yesterday was the Balkan of wars, violence and robbery of peoples from one -another under the promotion of the interests of larger powers. Balkan is the sovereign peoples’ country, who strives to live in national or multiethnic states, building rule of law and society led by the freedoms and human rights. Balkan tomorrow ... dream of the peoples of the region is to address the injustices that were done in the past due to the accounts in the interests of great powers, achieving openness, cooperation and integration of social life in the region, further EU membership.

The theme seeks to highlight that the future can not be built by denying and ignoring the problems associated with the historical past, either by hiding behind the political slogans of integration, some worse by promoting hostilities with each other. Building the future is the question of scientific action, as well as common political action.

The theme aims to analyze what are the difficulties that historical knowledge is facing , what is the meaning of a scientific knowledge of history and what are the errors that historians should avoid, what shall we mean by “objectivity” in history. Theme aims to highlight the need for recognition, mutual acceptance, open and public of political entities of scientific results in history as basic elements of a real and sustainable transformation of the current situation in the region towards a peaceful coexistence.

Keywords: Glorification of the past; Uplift of nations; Glorification of learning; Glorification of historic characters; Origins idol; Social inertia

Leadings manners of Montesqieu’s thinking

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It’s an interesting fact that Montesqieu abandoned the traditional classification - republic, monarchy and despotism. This classification is a bit more secure than the first one. But we should take in consideration which Montesqieu considers republic leading, monarchy leading and despotic leading. When in the democratic leading avoids according to him republic leadings is that what state in general or even a part of it has a real sovran. So in this moment, we see the leading existence of democracy. In a republic the power is on the people’s hand we are near of a democracy leading. When the Sovran power is only on a part of people, the manners of leading are named aristocracy. The monarchy leading is the system where only one person leads between laws chosen and well putting. Despotic leading has to do with the power of a unique person who without laws and rules leads
without desire. To study public rights Montesqieu begins with natural rights by which comes even people unique laws should be different with different countries. In this way we can’t apply a special law of a different tradition. From this point of view Montesqieu brings even ideas why adopting laws are coming from Albania and another country has not been successful. In usage because has not been right for our culture and state.

**Keywords:** Republic leading; Monarchy leading; Despotic leading; Public rights; Natural rights

**N°AIS Durres 2013-6610**

**Democracy and the danger of oklokracy**

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Setting the form of government is one of the biggest debates in the political view of philosophy. On the other hand, democracy is a debate inside a debate. Multidimensional nature needs a more complex effort in its perspective. The problem starts from the central power or the ruling authority. Its interaction and separation need their own reflection.

In a democracy the right of choosing bears some elements, which may change the core meaning of real democracy. These deviations may have many directions; this depends on the time and socio-cultural reality in which it takes place.

In this context, our view will be focused on the relationship between democracy and the power of crowd, seen this in the anthrop - cultural content of the society in general and Albanian society in particular. The adaption of a political form (democracy) of government with an organic reality, alive as society is, will bring us to social phenomenon which needs to be known and studied. This phenomenon may be a potential danger for real democracy, thinking of anarchy, totalitarianism and the most important oklokracy for which we are talking above.

The most important thing is the synthesis which could be gained from this confrontation, description of new reality and the place of the individual into it. It forces to change it or the need to be integrated?

**Keywords:** Democracy; Power; Oklokracy; Freedom; Citizen

**N°AIS Durres 2013-10210**

**Egnatia Street, in the areas of Librazhdi**

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This is a study where the author is dealing with the Egnatia Road. It is displayed as an old road from the early periods in which are found traces that certify its existence in the lower valley of the Shkumbini River.

The archeological studies of the street are almost the only source that clarifies the
period before the Roman Empire, which is the longest in its own story, but even to the role played by Rome in this age. There were rare discoveries in the beginning, but as time goes by they became frequent in the first period of iron’s age and the Civilized Illyrian Period. In the Bronze Period, the discovery of a container imported from Mikena in the Pazhokutumbs makes us understand that the lower part of Shkumbini River used to be a trade route, to connect the coast to the inner regions and vice-versa.

**Keywords:** Ballast; Infrastructure; Tumuli; Restoration; Stations

**N°AIS Durres 2013-11310**

**Reduction of the Regional Economic and Social Disparities between Friuli-Venezia Giulia and Puglia**

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Italy is a country where the regional economic and social disparities are still the widest in the European Union although Italy is the third largest beneficiary of the EU’s regional policy after Poland and Spain. Therefore, this paper aims to give deeper insight into the role of regional authorities in different policy areas by focusing on their respective regional statutes and impact of the degree of decentralization on the reduction of economic and social disparities between the regions for the period 2000-2006. The scope of the research is limited to two Italian regions: Friuli-Venezia Giulia (special statute region) and Puglia (ordinary statute region).

This paper aims at providing an answer to the following research question: *Which factors are influential in the reduction of the regional economic and social disparities between Friuli-Venezia Giulia and Puglia?* Moreover, the research question will be addressed by testing a research hypothesis: Decentralization is an influential factor in strengthening economic growth and social development of the regions.

The stated research question will be analyzed by a means of the case study. This case study will be divided in four main sections. The first section, introduces the decentralization theory and its relevance to this study in order to achieve the stated research question and to prove or not the stated hypothesis. The second section, tries to present a brief description of the decentralization index. The third section focuses on the respective regional autonomy (competences) in order to explain later if there exist, any link between decentralization and GDP per head/growth and decentralization and unemployment rate in the case of Friuli-V. Giulia and Puglia. Finally, the fourth section, introduces some concluding remarks.

**Keywords:** Regional disparities; Economic growth; Social development; Decentralization
**Political action, norms and public sphere**

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The article analyzes the public sphere and coexistence of idealism and normativism within its. The public sphere is a key concept in contemporary social science. We operate with spatial dimensions of public sphere, semiotics of general visibility and characteristics of political behavior. Additionally, regulation of the public sphere is part of politics, and struggles around the contents of public spaces are central to political conflict. We analyze also causal links between social structure, norms and political action that leads to the transformation of the public sphere.  

**Keywords:** Public sphere; Visibility; Political action; Political behavior

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**Affectivity and Social Order**

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The article analyzes the role of affectivity as part of social interaction on social structure and the importance of micro social order. Departing from symbolic interaction
theories of affectivity and the corresponding theories in sociology of emotion, we argued that pre-reflexive no symbolic components of emotion are crucial part of this process. At first, we explored the link between encoding and emotional expression. At second, we explore linkage between encoding and decoding qualities in the framework of cultural and social units. The inner link to social norms leads us to relationship between norms and rationality. This helps us to better understanding of this relation in the frame of social order.

Keywords: Culture; Emotion; Communication; Social order

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A Tradition of Research: A New Perspective on Critical and Philological Studies

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This treatment will have the center of attention a consolidation issue of a tradition studies in the field of searches ancient Albanian texts from the last two decades.

To be treated as fundamental works in an ancient Albanian literature panoramic and analytic including essential criterions in their preparations.

This fact realized not only a framework that had the necessity for further achievement, but makes an easier study and consultation from part of studious and specialists of these important works for the written Albanian literature history.

Keywords: Critical publications; Philological studies works of an ancient Albanian literature; Literary vocabulary

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Geopolitics, Great Powers and Balkan region in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century

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History of Balkan geopolitics and history are inextricably linked with each other, because they not only influenced the Balkan social (and political) studies, but they sometimes found in the Balkans terrain the possibility to show how theory turns in practice. European Great Powers and their commitment to this region in the nineteenth century coincide with major changes that have shaped the history of the Balkan states, giving the birth of nationalist Balkan kingdoms. Nowadays besides the traditional sense that classic thinkers mentioned Great Powers in Late nineteenth and early twentieth century, geopolitical term is widely used to refer such
phenomena relating to discussions on international boundaries and between countries, as the global financial structure and geographical patterns of the election results, determining the success of a state in the international and regional arena, relations with neighbors, various threats related to climate change, environmental and natural disasters. Also old concepts about geopolitics remain still in use, because different areas or regions of the world still have discussions about territorial and border problems, issues dealing with minorities, nationalism or different conflicts.

For many years the Balkan region has been divided between the fact of physical existence only as a peripheral part of the map of Europe, (‘in Europe but not part of it’) and its vocation to be an integral part of the historical entity, cultural and geographic which has always belonged, but as a result of the painful past marked by numerous invasions and long wars, sacrifices, and efforts to survive, geographical and political circumstances experienced a different reality.

**Keywords:** Great Powers; Geopolitics; Balkan; Nationalism

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**Blank Maps of the Albanian official historiography**

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The speech I would like to participate with in this conference deals with a very sensitive issue of the Albanian official historiography and concerns our relations we build nowadays with the historical truth. The metaphor “blank maps of historiography” refers to the unjustifiable lack in the History texts in schools of some of the anticommunist events in Albania, right after the Liberation in 1944 and in the verge of the communist dictatorship installed in the country.

I would like to specially focus in the first three anticommunist riots, respectively the one in Kelmend - January-February 1945 (where were fought frontally for 35 days with the State Army), the one in Postrriba, September 1946, that was planned as a general and well-organized riot from South to North and was crushed, burning and massacring the civilians and the third- Zhapokika riot, in Përmet, 1948, a politically organized form of challenge.

All these events of armed refusal of the communist dictatorship in Albania are the first in all the ex-communist bloc of Europe, at least 11 years earlier than the “Hungarian revolution” happened, which is considered as the first in Europe (1956). 23 years after the fall of communism in Albania, in none of the school and university textbooks concerning Albanian History or even in the texts of the Academy of Sciences (Institute of History) these three events don’t exist, not even superficially. The speech has a refractory and comparative profile, thus is supported in questionnaires and enquiries of students, professors of the university, according to sociological methodologies concerning this issue.

**Keywords:** Anticommunist; Riot; Textbooks; History; Dictatorship
When you study something sociologically you think you have accomplished something very rational and you have a great distance from it, you think that you are “outside” the object. This is considered an “iron law” of sociological method. But, let’s refer to the film “Anija” - the ship of Albanians (it: la nave dei albanesi), of “Istituto Luce” (Roma, Italy), presented recently in some international film festivals. For the Italian Film Academy that awards the prize David di Donatello, “Anija” is the best documentary of the year 2012. In fact, in the 80 minutes of this documentary film, is given a snapshot, a part of the very dramatic exodus of the Albanians in search of _la dolce vita_.

This film are documented the real features of change in Albania, as well as the Balkans and European context too. The international migration of Albanians is one of the most spectacular mass exodus ever happened. The Albanian experience gives an answer to the question: how migration shapes our world and defines our future. “Anija” is a way to say that sociology is not “outside” people, but “inside” them, and that’s also part of the sociological method. The film’s author, Roland Sejko, was and still is one of the Albanian migrants. As professor of sociology, I have used this film with my students at least in two subjects: “Sociology of Migration” and “Contemporary Social Problems.” I can consider it as one of the best “lecturers” of sociology. This is “Cinematic Sociology”, as it is being considered one of the new branches of contemporary sociology (see: Sebag and Durand, 2013).

This paper is dedicated to the cinematic sociology, considering “Anija” as a case study and its author, Roland Sejko, as a pioneer of the Albanian cinematic sociology. It argues that our role as (cinematic) sociologists is to show what is hidden in social life, that the need to explain things rationally is not enough for attracting the attention of people: we need to deal with emotions too, what we cannot do in writing rationally..

**Keywords:** Sociological method; Cinematic Sociology; Understanding with feelings; Training for new kinds of sociology
Parliamentary elections of the 1921 and the 1923 Constitutional Parliament

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For Albanians, after 1920 began a new historic era as after they performed duties that mean the war against external (foreign) threat, we have an era of awareness about the internal problems.

And these elections were an important challenge for democracy.

The democracy relays on honest competition and on electoral election. These can be achieved through the political pluralism, the tolerance toward the different opinions and through the existence of a social philosophy and political movements of the rival political parties, because the pluralism is healthy and desirable.

But in our country, lack of political experience and disputes between conflicting parties, all due to the personal interests initiated in order to get the power, have influenced the prevalence of the endangering activities and as a consequence the anarchy. There was no democracy, there was only political insecurity! Elections of 1920-1923 were just like that. During the 1920-1922 Albania had to change 7 presidents. We have a divided Albania, with lack of many other necessary conditions that would normally be a characteristic of a state unity; as the highest level of centralised unity, lack of challenging intellectuals, systematic opposition toward the foreign governments, lack of unified language as well as lack of a conscious leadership.

Keywords: Democracy; People; Vote; Election

Enhance living conditions

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History teaches that human beings cannot live without the co-existence of others irrespective of their backgrounds, Religion, Language and Race, Political or Sexual orientations. The trance border issues that have bound people together cannot be over sighted or ignored.

We need each other to live and so there must be understanding to live peacefully among people. To wide knowledge that I shall gain in this forum cannot be over emphasized and so, I believe it would help me reposition myself and mind to enable me teach my students very well and prepare them for the future.

Keywords: Behavioral acts; Live; Together; Harmony
Historical Viewpoint of Society’s Influence on the External Environment in Education Reform

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Education is presently closely integrated with all the other activities such as economical and social and its sense is completed only when is functional to society and humanity in general. This has influenced that many science activities have exchanged methodology and common experiences with the humanities birth and development. So, the birthplace of education is society. The development of education process and society are non separable. Society is the place or the environment in which educational processes take place. The work of an educational institution is linked to the social environment and in particular its permanent action in its work and vice versa. This environment is very dynamic and constantly changing, and takes decisive role in the development of educational and learning environments. Also, the reform of the educational process, and later educational institutions, cannot happen without the constant social influence directly or indirectly and certain of its segments.

Key word: Education; Learning; Reformation; Management actions; Responsibility; Authority

The Source of Sovereign Authority in Democracy by David Hume

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David Hume in ‘Of the Original Contract’ presents his arguments against the social contract as a source of sovereign authority in Democracy. Social contract theory asserts that a government has legitimate authority over the people only if they have made a joint voluntary agreement with the government, an arrangement whereby people give up some natural rights for the sake of gaining some civil rights, in view of establishing order and peace. Philosophers who claim that this authority derives from a peaceful agreement are wrong because according to Hume it stems from fear, pain, oppression, violence and complacency that men are obedient. Hume claims that history confirms precisely this argument. He cites many examples from history, starting from ancient Greece to the eighteenth century England, showing that in any case there was an agreement between the governed and social state. This article will address the contentious nature of sovereign authority in the political thought of Hume. According to Hume that authority derives neither from God nor from any social metaphysical agreement. Civil society is created by moral duties and not from any real agreement. The concept of moral duties is fundamentally different from the concept of social agreement. As a result the social contract is just a facade; the source of authority is not the agreement, but fear and force.

Keywords: Social contract; Democracy; Sovereign authority
The value of Fidelity
and the Linguistic Integration

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The fact is that the semantic issue in a translation process may involve both theoretical and technical features; but if the technical aspect of translation is the form, the theoretical one includes different variations of semantic, contextual logical phrases or the so-called effort for “freedom”. The connection of the original literature work with the translation carries a whole range of human thoughts and actions such as communication, tradition, history or science. But of course this does not mean that these areas should be included for the purpose of the technical specification in translation moments. On the other hand there is more or less an elaborated version of the translation format in strictly linguistic boundaries.

Keywords: Translation; Liberty; Translation process; Technical features; Theory of translacion; Originality of translation
Democratization of the Grief Regime?  
Competition over the Boundaries of National Pantheon  

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With the founding of the Jewish nation-state, a republican citizenship hierarchy began taking shape. It positioned soldiers’ families and, more particularly, fallen soldiers’ parents, at the head of Israel’s citizenship and cultural pyramid. Bereaved soldiers parents became “symbolic types,” who were awarded “an entry ticket” into the public discourse as opinion-leaders and agenda shapers. The Casualties themselves became part of the national pantheon. But the state did not provide the parents of terror-attack victims and other victims of civic experience with a legitimate “voice” in the public space. Their families had to cope with “unrecognized loss” and their dead were at the margins of the collective memory. This paper examines the phenomenon and addresses its persistence in the third millennium, after the post-national and demilitarization processes that Israel has undergone. The research highlights the general public’s perception of bereaved parent’s entitlement to public prominence and cultural weight. In addition it compares the perceived legitimacy of parents who experienced military bereavement with that of their counterparts who experienced civilian bereavement, to make their experiences publicly known and to promote social and political goals through their bereavement experience. It may explain why parents whose offspring died in civilian settings feel shame or loneliness over the circumstances of their grief, and refrain from organizing in social or protest movements, as do the parents of military fallen. They remain with their grief in the private arena. In addition the research demonstrates the linkage between inclusion in state commemoration and the effectiveness of recovery from bereavement, illustrates the benefits of those “included” in national memory that enjoy ‘entitlement’ to better rehabilitation and compensation. It provides a political-symbolic reading of the dynamics of rehabilitation, and floods the political psychology context of loss.

Keywords: Trauma; Nation-State; Terror; Loss; Bereavement; Belonging
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Some of the factors of juveniles’ deviant behavior in society

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Human society, since its genesis, has encountered criminal activities and it is still being challenged by the same to the present day. Today, security issue is not the responsibility of official authorities and services only; instead, security concerns should be the center of interest of numerous independent associations and of the citizens themselves. It is obvious that confronting deviant behavior, particularly through the preventive form, must have as a groundwork of its programmed concept the fact that criminality cannot be viewed only as a problem that has to do with the behavior of an individual or of a criminal group, but as a problem that has to do with the global society. Therefore, the problem must not only be treated as a juridical problem but also as a social one.

Challenging this issue, as an occurrence harmful to the society, cannot be accomplished successfully without knowing the causes and circumstances that determine their presence. Among the factors that affect the juveniles’ deviant and/or criminal behavior fall also some institutions and social communities, where the contemporary human being spends most of the time of his/her life. The following are considered as such: family, school, social environment and media. Although they have a positive impact and play on juveniles; yet, they do leave a negative influence and marks on a not very small number of them.

Keywords: Juveniles; Family; School; Environment; Media; Criminality

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Impact of Social Factors in the Juvenile Delinquency

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The aim of the study is to provide an actual view of the condemned juveniles in conflict with the law in Albania. In addition, the study presents a complete situation of the legal framework in the field of the children’s right in the country as well as the official data of the juvenile’s infringements in the last seven years.

The methodology of the study presents a mix between the implementation obligations deriving from the current Albanian legislation and the facts reflected by official data for juvenile law offenders in our country. This analysis will lead to the identification of issues and challenges of children in conflict with the law and the social premises which influenced the increase of the phenomenon. This article is designed by referring to the basic legal documents as well as the advocacy activities and training from various international programs. The data analysis will be followed by the identification of the most crucial problems faced by condemned juveniles as well as some results of the study and some of the problems identified during the study.

Keywords: Juvenile justice; Social problems; Albanian legislation; Legal support
Empowerment in Judicial Psychiatric Hospitals

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The role of Judicial Psychiatric Hospitals is a growing issue in both developed and developing countries. Experts in the psychiatric community and self-help groups see empowerment as a key factor to the success of these institutions. A quantitative exploratory study was conducted in a Judicial Psychiatric Hospital in Tirana. This study measured the empowerment of the patient and the staff with the aim of understanding the current issues in these two groups. By measuring and understanding the current situation at the Judicial Psychiatric Hospital in Tirana this will allow relevant parties to conduct a successful intervention to better serve the needs of all parties. Empowerment in psychiatry can be defined as a carefully designed project that will help allow the staff to best help meet the patients’ needs and requirements. Therefore, an empowerment scale and other questionnaires were used at both the patient and the staff levels of the Judicial Psychiatric Hospital in Tirana. In order to assure the highest level of accuracy the empowerment scale was first validated.

The results show a significant difference between the staff and the patients with regard to empowerment. Interesting correlations were found between empowerment and the demographic of the patients and the staff of the Judicial Psychiatric Hospital in Tirana. It was also found that the empowerment was dependent on the gravity of the symptoms. It is very important to have some concrete intervention plans to help the empowerment of the staff and the patients at the Judicial Psychiatric Hospital in Tirana.

Keywords: Judicial psychiatric hospital; Empowerment; Patient; Staff; Mental health
The social aspects of cultural diffusion between populations of Macedonian Minority in Albanian in Korca’s region

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This study consists in cohabitation between Macedonian minority and Albanian community in Korca region. Macedonian minority be location in southern part of Albania, around Prespa Lake. It is a very organize community with specific traditions, cultural and mentality. This is one of the biggest minorities in Albania country, which have specific approaches in cultural integration.

The major issues of this study are the cultural diffusion in Macedonian and Albanian society, the basic elements which influence of cultural integration, the similar and the differences in Macedonian and Albanian communities and the great specifics in their social life. In addition, we will treat the relationship between Macedonian and Albanian communities in education dimension, employee situation, integration in urban system and cultural capital.

Keywords: Cultural integration; Diffusion; Minority; Cultural capital; Cohabitation
Democracy reflection over the issue of identity and media impact today (in Macedonia)

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Democracy as a modern concept, expresses the freedom of speech, individual and collective action due to individual rates and public awareness provided by law. Analyzing in a wider spectrum, the value of democracy and its role today, we significantly focus on two highly sensitive issues such as identity and media that are calculated as an important element in the emancipation of the society. Identity (suppression of identities), as an issue with a long stretch of time, does not belong directly to the literary creativity, but more to the disciplines with whom it interconnects: history, sociology, philosophy, ethnology, culture and the language, therefore, exactly in this stretch are put the identity researches throughout the history of the peoples, their emancipation and social prosperity, ideological concepts within a particular philosophy, together with the efforts to undo the limits of this philosophy, cultural developments, tradition, ethnology, and lingual values. The role of the media and media censorship in a country in transition significantly shows that implements a “false” democracy which means fluctuating, pretending and unstable. Anyway, such numerous irregularities significantly ruin the image of a country and dim the optimism of a population. For this reason more and more are understandable the discussions, contradictions, disagreements, different opinions as a form of pluralism and the elements of democracy, but all these should have impartiality from the right media briefings, real approach to the conflicts, particularly in political processes, during election campaigns, and inter-ethnic conflicts as an inalienable barometer for the preservation of the civil harmony, and with this of the peace and stability in the country.

Keywords: Identity; Emancipation; Transition; Elements of Democracy

The State, Ethnic Relations and Democratic Stability

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Europe is a community of shared values and principles based on human rights, the rule of law, democracy, the rights of minorities and respectful interethnic relations. The respect of these principles is essential for economic and social development. Societies in
Europe are experiencing remarkable changes especially in politics and economy through empowerment of their democratic political and economic systems. However, when we look at the complexity and diversity of the Balkan countries, we understand that whatever we do to designate the idea of being Balkans inhabitant is almost always incomplete and even contradictory. Different nations live in this region; different in their ethnic origin, different in their religious, economic, educational, political origin, different in their history of creation and development of their various interests, and many other issues, in a word, nations with significant differences. A complex interaction of different historical, institutional, economic, social and geographical forces constantly redefine the way of thinking of the peoples living in this region. Understanding of any politics of these countries would be incomplete without a constant effort of controlling the interaction of these forces that shape the views and attitudes of the members of these countries. Therefore, this paper aims to focus on political culture of transitional countries, with a specific emphasis on Kosovo, covering the process of democratization as a very important part of its political system and its political culture.

Keywords: State; Ethnicity; Democracy; Political system; Culture; Democratization

Protocol No.14 and the reform of the European Court of Human Rights

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The expansion of the Council of Europe by the accession of new states to the Convention after the fall of the Berlin wall in 1989 has brought the caseload of the European Court of Human Rights (Court) at a critical stage putting at risk its effectiveness. Due to this fact, the Council of Europe adopted Protocol No. 14 to the Convention which entered into force in June 2010. This Protocol amends the control system of the Convention by reforming the Court. The reformation has effects over every country party to the Convention and subjects whose rights and freedoms can be addressed with this Court, Albania included. A good understating and proper use of the system are core to the enjoyment of the rights and freedoms, therefore the paper will aim at first analyzing the reform made with the aim of clarifying its aspects such as new filtering mechanism, the new admissibility criterion, etc. aimed at increasing the efficiency and efficacy of the Court. Second, and more importantly, the paper will focus on the requirements subjects of violation of human rights and freedoms from the Albanian institutions are required to fulfill in order for them to use the system effectively.

Keywords: Protocol No. 14; Reform; Caseload; Court
Gender differences in identity formation among second generation of Albanian immigrants

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This study examines gender similarities and differences in identity formation among second generation of Albanian immigrants in the age of adolescence using the existing body literature and research on this topic. Different research evidence that immigration affects immigrant males and females in different ways in the process of how second generation of immigrants come to understand who they are. This process is associated with different roles, responsibilities and social networks of each gender impacting their identity and also creating in some cases obstacles of adaption of second generation of immigrants with the host culture, especially for female immigrants. This study evidence that for Albanian female immigrants the process of adaption with the host culture and as a consequence that of identity formation tends to be faced with more struggles, cultural pressures and imposed roles takings leading in diffusion of identity or identity foreclosure.

Keywords: Identity formation; Immigration; Gender; Adaption

The nature of boundaries between ethnic groups

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In this article it is argued that, although the study of ethnicity in many countries bears the imprint of its war/resistance throughout the centuries for freedom and in some other countries it has the imprint of internal wars in the country. This paper also studies the nature of the boundaries that link different ethnic groups to each other. The literature is also very thin on the phenomenon and an analysis of EBarth theory on the nature of boundaries will be an important pillar of the paper. He derives a number of implications how ethnic groups are (self) identified and how these units interact with each other through latent and visible boundaries. Explanations will also be offered as to why some inter-ethnic relations are marked by violent conflict while others have been more peaceful.

Keywords: Ethnic groups; Boundaries; Conflict; Barth’s theory
Waste Management in Developing Countries: Crisis of Good Governance and Role of Public Protests

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Capitalism and neo liberal reforms in last few decades have given rise to processes of globalization, urbanization where consumerism has become the dominant culture. As cities expand rapidly, the infrastructure has difficulty in keeping pace with the urban population density and growth. More production generates more waste; population increase also generates more waste.

The generation of waste in a particular location is a product of a range of interacting variables: level of economic development, size of urban population, and rate of consumption of commercial goods. Scarcity of space in these cities is one of the biggest challenges for the governing and civic authorities are to effectively deal with waste disposal issues. Waste touches on all four pillars of sustainability: environmental, economic, social and cultural. This paper looks at the various intersections and modalities of waste from a sociological perspective.

This research interrogates the crisis of dumping grounds in developing world cities with in terms of sustainable development through a case study of a newly designated dumping ground ‘Kanjur-Marg’ in metropolitan city of Mumbai. The study explores the inter-linkages between waste management, governance, the role of the informal sector, advanced locality management, local community protests and the role of social class.

**Keywords:** Waste; Development; Governance; Protest; India; Democracy
Impact of Knowledge Management, Entrepreneurship & Innovation on the Performance of Business Organizations: a Literature Review

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On the basis of modern economics, competition lies as a driving force of entrepreneurial behavior, as business organizations need to operate as efficiently as possible in order to survive. Starting from the early history of economics (Adam Smith, Ricardo) good entrepreneurship is considered as a critical factor of performance. Joseph Schumpeter has offered an innovative contribution to the analysis of entrepreneurship by stressing the importance of innovative entrepreneurs. Since 1980 research has shown a high interest especially from the perspective of bringing innovation in business organizations.

This study aims to provide a literature review on the impact of knowledge management, entrepreneurial behavior and innovation implementation in order to increase the performance of business organizations. Analysis of the literature shows how knowledge management, entrepreneurial behavior and innovation will impact the performance of business organizations on one hand and on the other how these three factors are interrelated with each other.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship; Knowledge Management; Innovation; Performance; Business Organizations

Democracy, Government Size, and Economic Development in Some Selected African Countries

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The practice of democratic principles has become recognized in most African countries as the best method of good governance. However, the recent democratization of the region has left little to be desired in terms of economic performance. One of the reasons suggested for this is the size of government relative to the GDP. Some have suggested that the region could lift its growth performance by reducing the size of its government as a share of the overall economy. This paper is an attempt to study and compare between economic performances under a military admiration with that under a democratic government in some selected African countries. The estimation was based on fixed effect panel regression. The result shows that economic performance was better under military administration than under their civilian counterparts. The result shows that government size plays a vital role in the economic performance of the countries examined. The paper concludes with a recommendation that government size be reduced for the maximization of economic growth.

Keywords: Democracy; Government Size; Economic Growth
The Social Economic Characteristics of the Albanian Farms, Important for the Development of Agriculture

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Agriculture is one of the most important sectors of Albanian economy even though it does not contribute too much on the bruto domestic production. There are a lot of reasons: the first one is the system of farming, the second is the malfunction of the Albanian markets and the third one is the agricultural marketing. This research wants to analyse the actual system of farms in Albania. It requires to point out the social economical characteristics of farms in Albania like an direct impact on the improving life of farming, in their integration on the market also in the increase of the rural income. The research areas are Tirane, Durres, Lushnje they are considered as areas that have a great influence on the Albanian agriculture. The methodology used on the research are the observation with selective way; the datas are primary, collected by a large questionare in the research areas. The resultats show for a small farm, where the payed works a luxury and the desire for the cooperation is huge. If we analyze the economical characteristics of the Albanian farm in the function of the productivity, the results shows that it is necessary for the pozitive political reforms that influence on the intergration of farmers on markets to increase the productivity and the efficiency on the encouragement of youngsters on farming.

Keywords: Agriculture; Farm; Social Economical; Cooperation

The stores of crom in the high – land of Martanesh

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The mineral of crom is very widespread on the east and northeast area of our country. The main reserves and the biggest ones are discovered on the ultrabasic massive of Bulqiza. Thickness of those minerals storage area appears from some hundred meters, up to thousands of meters. Other reserus of crom in this place are those of Batra, Krasta, Thekna, Ternova, Zabeli ect. This article is consists of two parts. In the first one are treated some general physic – geographical characteristics of Martanesh high – land. In the second part there is given information about the main source of crom at the zone, becoming the main important resource of crom, that of Bulqiza. The purpose of this work is the evidentation of source of crom, as well as the rational utilization of such reserves. For the realization of this paper work are utilized and elaborated written works, information made sure from geological enterprise and from diggings of Bulqiza, other materials ensured from contacts with representatives of regional and local institutions and with the specialists of the corresponding area as well.

Keywords: High – Land; Physico – Geographical Characteristics; Reserus; Mineral of Crom
Emigration and remittances in Albania

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This paper aims to explain the positive role that has played the phenomenon of immigration in terms of human resource development, reducing unemployment, vocational and intellectual training through occupations and experience they gain in destination countries. After 90 years Albania has experienced a large outflow of population who seek better opportunities abroad. Immigration has played an important role in reducing unemployment and poverty during the difficult years of transition. Identifying the causes and the difficulties that cause marginalization to immigrants and families left behind, have helped to support public policies and instruments that enhance respect for human rights. As the economy, Albania has a high dependence on the remittances. Remittances are characterized as one of the main engines of economic growth in Albania. Migration and remittances have contributed positively to the growth of material welfare. Albanian remittances have contributed to providing a valuable economic assistance not only for their families but also for socio-economic stabilization of the country.

Keywords: Development; Immigration; Immigrant; Remittances

Natural and Human Resources in the Municipality ‘Qender’ of Vlora

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Municipality “Qendër” of Vlora is in the special attention of the policymakers and Albanian’s development institutions. Projects and investments are large in efficient use of natural resources, urban development, tourism, agriculture, infrastructure and territorial arrangement. Object of this paper is the Municipality “Qendër”, which lies on the lower coast of Vlora and crown around it. Here it will be treated human and natural resources, healthy climate, natural vegetation and biodiversity. The population of area is young with useful and adequate contingent for numerous economic activities. The area has rich historical and cultural heritage. The main purpose is that the natural and human resources be recognized and analyzed by us, in order to be presented to investors as an opportunity for current and future development. Important factor is the real highlight opportunities for the development of complex and harmonized tourism with other sectors of economy, by preserving and protecting as much as possible the natural environment. For this paper have been used written sources, statistics and data, received from this municipality. In addition, it is received the opinion of specialists in relevant fields. The issues have been seen in methodical and practical sense as the object of policies and strategies for the comprehensive development of municipality.

Keywords: Municipality “Qendër” of Vlora; Human and natural resources; Historical and cultural heritage; Tourism development; Sustainable development of the area
Settings Goals, Definition and Allocation of Promotion Budget at Companies in Kosovo

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Avoiding in gradual way from the traditional advertising in integrated advertising-promotion has made the companies to be more careful in determining their aims in market communication aspects. The planners, in this case the marketers, must study carefully the most frequented media. The next step is the situation and or period when the marketers’ messages are considered the most attentive for the consumers and the other aims is based to product’s advancement.

On the other side as a very important phase of all this process, that is considered as determinant for promotion realization, is the budget allocation. The budget allocation is the most critical period that requires attention and a deep analyze. The marketers in this phase are faced with the calculations, how much they will spend for the promotion, because after all the expenses, that in this case the company is planning, is showed the success or the failure of the company. Which are the priorities that the Kosovo companies take into consideration during the promotion planning? Which is the form and in what criteria these companies are based during the media selection for promotion? How is the budget allocation and how is real with the requests that the companies need to promote? These are some of the research questions of this paper. In the focus of researching part will be the gathering of private companies information that in this case deal with the advertising budget planning realization and the identification of the media market in Kosovo, that means how much is advertised in TV, Radio and other promoting programs. The research will cover all the territory of Kosovo, respectively seven regions.

Keywords: Promotion; Budget; Companies; Consumers; Market

Good Governance - the moving of Tax Administrations from Reactive to Proactive Approaches

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The Albanian economy is moving in a way of progress and the real change became from Tax Administration (AT). Tax Administration has implemented an ambitious plan with the aim of becoming more efficient and innovative through the adoption of a new plan vision and selection of new objectives. The vision is to put AT closer to the citizens and businesses, with greater facilities to address taxpayers’ needs (simpler, faster and less expensive to meet their tax obligations, as well as a quicker and more effective response to taxpayers queries), in a mutual trust environment. The objective is embodied in a
single idea: to place taxpayers at the core of the system, focusing all services on them and turning AT into a model of efficiency to the economy and to society as a whole. The information flow between the various tax agencies, in order to eliminate a taxpayers' need to visit more than one location for information. System integration, avoiding information transmission errors which affect service quality and would likely generate conflicts between the different agencies. The implementation of this system recognizes that a new AT must be more proactive, preventive and educational, but above all must promote the taxpayers’ obligation towards voluntary compliance as the most important task. Economy, development, government, tax administration, new IT system, and new strategies.

Keywords: Economy; Development; Governance; Tax; Administration

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Economic Growth and Corruption: the case of European Union

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This paper investigates the effects of corruption on economic growth in the European Union that consists of 27 countries. Two sections compose this work: in the first section we consider the relationship between corruption and economic growth, thought a literature overview, while in the second part we analyze the effects of corruption on European Union’s economic growth using a static panel model. We apply a data set from World Bank: Global Development Finance for a period between 2000 - 2010. Results show that corruption has negative effects on economic growth. In fact, in the countries where CPI (Index of perceived Corruption) is high -that means low level of corruption perceived- we have high level of economic growth. Moreover, we also find that economic growth depends on “goodness” of institutions.

Keywords: Corruption; Development; European Union

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Challenges for ensuring sustainable development in the area “Grykëderdhja e Shkumbinit-Golem”: The role of tourism

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XXI century is a period of numerous studies about the concept of “sustainable development” economic sustainability, environmental, social etc. Transformations occurred, economic, social, cultural development, are translated into a growing human
impact on the environment. In all interventions that man has accomplished during his incessant activity, interventions in the coastal zone are considered as the most problematic interventions for environment, economic, social, and human situations.

The area of the study “Grykderdhja Shkumbi-Golem”, is an area with a rich natural offer (coastline, natural conditions, rich biodiversity), and human etc. Proper assessment of the natural-human-economic (existing structures) offer and the development of local strategies for development of the area should be mechanisms ensuring the sustainable development of the area. This study aims to analyze the key factors, economic models and policies that will provide the best opportunities for achieving sustainable development of the area. To realize the article is using the existing literature, are analyzed statistical data from various sources, there were meetings with the specialist field and area etc.

Keywords: Sustainable development; Economy; Strategy; Tourism; Natural conditions

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The migration of population within the country, their social-economic effects and ways to reduce them

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The publishing of the population and housing Census 2011 shows that in Albania were living 8% less peoples then in 2001. The continuing of emigration (about half millions inhabitants) and the decreasing of births (19 thousand less in 2011 to 2001) are two main factors that have impacted to the decreasing of the population in total. During this period, has continued also the population movement from northern and southern toward center regions, as well as, from rural to urban zones. In comparison with 2001 census, about 10, 6 % of population has changed current residence within the country. The Albanian population was decreased in 10 districts and was increased only in 2 of them. The population in the Tirana district in 2011 constitute 26.8 % to total population, toward 19.5 % in 2001 and 14.1% in 1989. The surpass of the population number in urban areas toward rural population, (53, 5% to 46, 5%) marks urbanization trend as other European countries. The movements within the country are motivated by some factors, as: low incomes per capita, deep poverty rate, higher unemployment, the insufficient economic aid, lack in infrastructure, in health and education services, etc. These movements has created difficult problems in urban zones, especially in Tirana and Durres, and have raised requirements for more budget funds to construct new schools and health centers, to expand infrastructure and urbanization. Therefore, in this analyze are presented some suggestions to revise public policies and programs, to improve living condition, using with effectively resources in industry, agriculture, tourism etc., especially in northern regions. The combination of the district regional strategies with national strategies, with the Fond of the Regional Development, Albanian Development Fond, and the Financing Fond of Mountain Areas will impact to the reductions of these problems.

Keywords: Census 2011; Population movement; Rural and urban zones; Regional and national strategies; Governmental programs; Living conditions
Mapping Women’s Representation in the Local Councils of Albania

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Numerous authors note that women’s representation in the local councils of Albania is poor. However, there are sharp differences across local governments. While in some governments women’s proportion is close to thirty percent, in others it is zero. We explain such differences by looking at local government characteristics, including poverty, type of local government (urban vs. rural), region, and party support. Results show that poor, rural, and mountainous local governments have the lowest proportion of councilwomen. We discuss two strategies for supporting women’s participation in local decision-making and reducing gender disparities in Albania.

Keywords: Women’s representation; Local councils; Albania
Although research and documents related to the field of pension system in Albania are limited, research in this study differs from the existing literature seen this study analysis OLG model, which is used to examine the pension system and reform within this system. The purpose of this study is the identification of the related literature regarding OLG model as an analytical tool and the linkage of this model with the pension system. The debate about pension reform is an open debate at both, national and international level. Researchers and research centers such as the National Bureau of Economic Research or World Bank support privatization of Social Security, while others oppose privatization. Pension reform usually involves reallocation for different generations. OLG model can explain individual behavior during different life periods, so this model is a powerful tool to study the allocation of resources for different generations, which then becomes a field of research suitable for pension reform.

**Keywords:** Social Security; OLG Model; Literature Review

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The impact of the epidemic goes far beyond health outcomes and encompasses the broad spectrum of human development challenges, calling for a dynamic intervention. The epidemic affects not only people living with HIV, but also their families and communities. Family members and society could provide essential support, but stigma and exclusion often undermine this possibility at a time of greatest need. In order to accomplish the goal of the

**Keywords:** Social Security; OLG Model; Literature Review
study, are used the following research methods: secondary data analysis, qualitative data collection. The findings of the article reveal that social support is considered very important and helpful to address the health and emotional problems that face people living with HIV/AIDS, social support allowed people to recover from illness more quickly. The support offered by family members is occasional and individual; the support offered by the institutions is more organized and is based in the specific needs of people living with HIV/AIDS.

*Keywords*: HIV/AIDS; Social Support; People Living with HIV/AIDS; Family; Health Institution

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**The main issues of prescribing medicines in primary care medicine**

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Developing policies on drugs in different countries has increased the need for deeper knowledge in this field. However, there is a need of identification, a deeper information of drug consumption and setting priorities in the interest of public health, regulatory organizations and to build health education and information programs. Data on the use of drugs are also very important to assess the effectiveness of measures taken to improve the situation. There has been an increasing need to provide information on the use of drugs, not only through trade channels pharmaceutical companies, but also through special studies. This is also due to the development of national systems of insurance and health care. But there has been a problem in the prescription of these drugs, especially in primary care medicine (family doctor). This problem is observed in the ways of use: description of drug trends, consumer trends and costs for certain periods. The family doctor, which is the first one to deal with the patient concern, has a key role in the proper way to prescribe and administer these drugs.

*Keywords*: Drugs; Primary health service; Health care; Pharmaceutical companies; Public health

**N°AIS Durres 2013-7314**

**The Importance of Water for Human Economy and Better Management of its**

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The goal of this research is to assess pupils’ knowledge about water as integral components of the environment. A special attention is devoted to physic-chemical
parameters of water and water pollution as well as wastewater treatment and use water in the human economy, where economic development and population growth appear to need greater water consumption. Results of the survey that was conducted with primary school pupils, respectively with 16 pupils of sixth grade, have provided relatively good outcomes: they know to distinguish the type of pollution and have satisfactory knowledge on the importance and management of water. It is recommended that, in the future, to add courses on ecological aspects in primary school as well as scientific excursions to visit the plant for wastewater treatment in order to deepen pupils’ knowledge further.

**Keywords:** Water; Physic-chemical characteristics of water; Water pollution; Wastewater management; Survey of primary school pupils

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**A Socio-Cultural overview of Society response to Mental Health:**

**The case of Albania and Kosovo**

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Social and cultural influences shape the responses to mental health problems. To understand and strengthen the importance of sociological approach to mental health; we analysed society responses (socio-cultural context especially) to mental health in two countries with the different transition flow - Albania and Kosovo. Our analysis was based on the socio-cultural framework for mental health of the researches published in journals, presented at scientific conferences, reports of official bodies (international and local levels) and civil society. We have found very few studies on this topic. Mostly is found reports / presentations of local and international organizations. Albania and Kosovo are building mental health services in the community in a period of dramatic political, economic and social changes. Their development streams have differences. They are now in the phase of consolidation and constant improvement despite the many difficulties/weaknesses.

There was a lack of socio-cultural framework in the design, planning and implementation stages of these services. Topics of the degree of social integration, inequality, poverty, social bonds, social support, the primary group relations, language, religiosity, ethnicity / minority and collective belief systems occupy very little space in these studies / analyses. This review reflects the current state of the literature on the socio-cultural responses to mental health. Just touching the surface of the socio-cultural elements in mental health issues does not guarantee the proper use of these services.

**Keywords:** Socio-cultural framework; Mental health; Albania; Kosovo
Adolescence is recognized as a period of emotional turbulence. In a post-war country like Kosovo it may be more evident in the experience of stress and depression. Our aim was knowing the level of experience of stress and depression in adolescence looking for connection with several socio-demographic factors such as age, place of residence, gender and academic success.

We did a quantitative co-relational study which measured the degree of experienced stressful events and depression levels among adolescents. For measurement are used – Scale of stressful life events for children (stress-D) and the CDI Scale (Children’s Depression Inventory). The sample was randomly selected and composed by the students of secondary schools of Malisheva region (Kosovo).

Data processing was done with SPSS 17.0 and Microsoft Excel 2007. We achieved to include 246 adolescents (49.2%) males (50.8%) female. Age of 15-20. 18% of the sample did not have depression, 79% of low-level depression, 2% average level of depression and 1% high level of depression. As for experiencing stress: 62% have high levels, 25% medium and 10% low and only 3% have no stress. The level of stress is significantly positive correlated with gender (girls +), and success in school (better success +), and significantly negative correlated with residence (village +) and age (the youngest +). Level of depression is significantly negative correlated with residence (village +). There is no correlation between levels of stress and depression. Adolescents are experiencing high levels of stress and depression. Gender, age, residence and success in school are important factors in recognition of the extent of these conditions.

**Keywords:** Stress; Depression; Social factors, Kosovo
Social assistance in Kosovo and Albania  
(comparison of social assistance schemes)

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Social assistance or economic aid is a social service which aims to alleviate poverty. Kosovo and Albania as societies with similar objectives in terms of poverty alleviation and elimination, use the social assistance schemes which have similarities with each other as well as differences. Schemes of the two countries do not seem to solve the problem of poverty. I tend to posit some problems of social assistance schemes in Albania and Kosovo, as well as the similarities and differences between these schemes. What do these two societies should learn from each other and what is better to borrow from one another. These countries should help the poor by encouraging coming out of poverty but social assistance to Albania and Kosova does not do this.

Keywords: Social assistance; Poverty; Schemes; Society

Postpartum depression and related cultural factors

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This paper aims to explore the influence of the socio-cultural factors as gender of the baby and social support to post partum depression. The study was conducted in Tirana and the sample includes 398 new mothers, from one month postpartum to one year post partum. Edinburgh Post Natal Depression Scale and the revised version of Beck Postpartum Depression Predictors Inventory (PDPI - R) were used in this study to evaluate women with PPD and factors contributing to PPD. Approximately 23% of women that used the Edinburg Postpartum Depression Scale were found to have PPD. Results of the study indicate a negative significant correlation between postpartum depression and social support. Husband, mother and mother-in-law were the main source of social support. Results did not suggest any significant relationship between sex of the child and postpartum depression.

Keywords: Postpartum depression; Cultural factors; Social support
Exponential growth of technology usage has further expanded the concept of an information age. Despite the variety of age frequencies everybody can have access to electronic communication by simple gadgets through sophisticated ones. The perception of the virtual freedom has changed our lifestyles in positive way and/or negative one. This freedom of communication has affected many social aspects which one of them is cyber bullying.

Cyber bullying is defined as using electronic communication to torment others through devices such as Internet, e-mail, text messages or even social networking sites. Many international anti-cyber bullying programs are based on revised technology curricula in school settings. This paper is focused on a brief overview of current knowledge about anti-cyber bullying programs based on educational technology revised programs. Also, this paper attempts to offer some kind of alternatives that Albanian educational technology curricula’s can be revised in order to inform and aware the risks of cyber bullying in educational settings.

**Keywords**: Cyber bullying; Educational technology curricula; Anti-cyber bullying program, School setting
The usage of computers in primary schools: Assessing its effectiveness on second language learning

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This project shows the positive - negative effect technology has on helping students learn a second language. This method is now applied in almost all the primary schools of Macedonia. This study will take place in one primary school, Aki Dika in Struga, Macedonia. In the study will participate twenty students. Their parents also will be required to answer a questionnaire which will show their attitude towards the new method of learning. To achieve real results, I will examine twenty students who study English as a second foreign language. They will be divided in two groups, where one group will take English lessons only from the teacher and the other group will also use the computer as a tool for learning English. Both groups will be tested before and after the experiment, so after analyzing and comparing the test results we can assess the effectiveness of using computers as a new method to learn foreign languages. In order to have correct results in the end, a huge part of the study will be based on questionnaires, analyses and tests.

Keywords: computers: Questionnaires: Primary school: Language learning: Tests: Students

A study of influence of some demographic factors on freshmen student attitude towards computer-based assessment

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Various studies on student attitudes towards e-learning and its applications have been conducted. Higher education in developing countries needs to adapt to internet-based
technologies to survive severe competition and to obviate increasing costs of teaching and assessment processes. Prior to decision making on whether to invest in computer-based assessment technology, freshmen student attitudes should be investigated. This research paper tends to analyze the influence of some demographic factors on the adoption of computer-based assessment by first year students at the University of Durres. Significant results might be used by local decision-makers and teachers in order to deal with different attitude students during student training. It is suggested that other higher education institutions in Albania, should further invest into computer-based assessment and an extended comparative study is much worth investigating.

Keywords: Computer-based assessment; E-learning; Demographic factors; Freshmen

The central role of technology education is to help the development of its general efficiency of the process of teaching and learning. It seems highly influential in raising the quality of learning, skill level, reducing the time to achieve the desired goals, increasing the capacity of teaching and learning. Technology education is the development, implementation and evaluation of systems, techniques and visual aids to enhance the learning process. To be efficiently integrated in technology implies that the user information will be able to engage in dialogues rather than monologues swallow. The use of technology will allow them to interpret, redirect and modify the speed of information by professional skills. Students in place to prepare for the correct answer they need to do more questions, try to find treatments and multiple answers.

Development of system design and analysis of teaching situations, the training is the basis of many educational developments related to technology. Use of information technology in education requires the use of hardware techniques in education. When technology is used as a tool to support students in authentic tasks, they are in the position of defining their goals of making design decisions, and evaluating their progress. The teacher is no longer the center of attention as the dispenser of information, but plays the role of facilitator, as in defining the objectives of a project and giving suggestions on various issues addressed. Information Technology accelerates the growth and change in a society. This increases the demand for future students, researchers and explorers in different ways.

Keywords: Technology; Education; Learning; Students
Evaluating participatory policy-making;
Methodological criteria for negotiated decision-making

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In this paper method criteria to evaluate participated policies are presented, particularly negotiated decisional processes. These are distinguished for an orientation toward knowledge that is debating for a complete collection of ideas and opinions and an objective analysis. Negotiating, is the decisional process to which take part actors external to the political system, such as citizens who don’t have political functions or professionalists who have technical expertise.

The final aim is to reintroduce representative decisors’ function and satisfy citizens’ needs. The contribution that negotiated policy processes can give goes beyond the political sphere, into the social one, because of learning and accountability functions. The aim of this paper is to offer a theatrical proposal of method criteria to evaluate negotiated decision-making; it includes parameters like dimensions and indicators, but also rules and indications that have to respect into data collection. In my opinion evaluation is one of the fundamental elements of participated decision-making, since the projection of participatory design until the analysis of policy outcomes. Exactly, evaluation gives criteria to political arena necessary to take aware choices and build citizens’ and decisors’ historical memory that is a knowledge descending from experience, able to improve their decisional capabilities. This has consequences in term of efficacy, efficiency and legitimating of political actions.My proposal has been applied to two experiences of participated policy-making, that is the citizen jury realized in Vercelli in 2007 and the thematic conferences run into San Gimignamo project, in 2006.

Keywords: Evaluation; Method Criteria; Negotiated Decision-Making; Participatory Policy-Making; Indicators
Social problems and media

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The mass media occupy a high proportion of our leisure time. On all their shown social problems such as violence and sexism, racism, homophobia, ageism etc. occupy an important place. Empirical research on media effects into these areas has been mixed and highly contested. Many studies have affirmed that media have negative social effects and help reproduce a number of social problems, while other studies assert skepticism toward claims of negative media effects or attempt to confirm positive aspects of the media. In this article, it is sort out a vast literature of some of social problems and how the media have shown them.

The aim is to compare media message with social impact of the news. This will involve social problems such as violence, followed by a section on debates over the media gender, race, and other forms of oppression. Finally, it is discuss how the internet and new media can provide alternatives to improve their role on socialization of young people and education of citizens.

Keywords: Media; Social Problems; Violence; Forms of Oppression

Aging, Theories and Need for an Integrated Long-Term Care

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This article seeks to vindicate the different theories on aging, changes in their physical and mental potential and on attitudes that our society holds towards them. It will focus on identifying social, emotional, economic and health characteristics of the elderly and the need for support and paternalism with programs that outreach their specific needs. Necessity for introduction and familiarity to the concept of long-term care and the most successful applications of these models are trends of social services in development countries.

The methodology used, as by reviewing relevant literature will try to create landscape features, characteristics, potential and inability of the elderly, as well as studies tend to demonstrate the view that population aging is seen as a guide for potential dependence crises (Jackson and Howe, 1999); while through semi-structured interviews will try to argue challenges that bring status changes (retirees). Focus on qualitative research comes as a necessity of the selected topics and target purpose that presents distinct characteristics.
The above conclusions will tend to lead to recommendations for intervention programs and not only with sustain and upload policies but where it is possible even with inclusive and interactive programs. Seeing aging as a natural process and inability to self-perform essential functions of healthy living, active policy proposal is a contribution to the quality of life.

**Keywords:** Aging; Theories of aging; Long-term Care; Integrated Programs

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**Student-centered teaching**

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Prepare and develop democratic civil society, who think critically, to disable them to solve problems and difficult situations, from those resulting from the closer we, the ones at the local, national or global, we are carefully the process of education today.

Scientific work “student-centered teaching” intends treatment and transmission of current theories and practices of learning, which put the student at the center of teaching. Developing critical thinking and creative in terms of his questioning in the light of the student-centered teaching, the questioning techniques, integrated teaching, are some of the issues raised in this paper. Student-centered teaching promotes a progressive movement in improving the quality of teaching. Rapidly progress of society and the rapid growth of information and its sources, have also brought changes in teaching. Lecturer from a simple source of information has become a steward of learning, which leads the student to research, analysis, comparison information.

Teaching methods affect the auditor’s transformation into a bustling environment, where instead of giving information for finding cultivated habits, his independent research, discuss issues in different perspectives, analyze them, identify problems and work together to solve them. This paper aims not make you a successful teaching, but to help young professors started the road.

**Keywords:** Teaching; Student; Methods; Center; Interactive
The importance of appeal court in Albania

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In this paper I’ve tried to explain the importance of appeal courts in the light of theoretical and practical, I’ve also been focused on the historical evolution of the Court of Appeal. I intended to make a comparison between the principles and methods of development we appeal to the trial court in the first instance. Research for the realization of the subject was held in three directions, in Albanian literature, in native and foreign legislation and jurisprudence of the courts in Albania. Paper will concentrate on the legal position of the courts of appeal referring to the Constitution and criminal procedural law. Practical problems of civil and criminal judgments are treated extensively. This paper aims to focus the necessity of the existence of the Court of Appeal as an important instrument to avoid the illegality of the decision of the Court of First Instance.

Keywords: Court; Right; Appeal; Decision
VI. NEXT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF
THE ALBANIAN INSTITUTE OF SOCIOLOGY, 2014
CALL FOR PAPERS

www.isa-sociology.org;
www.instituti-sociologjise.al;

International Conference

The impact of the international migration on contemporary societies; the uniqueness of Albania and Kosovo in European and Global context (Comparative approaches)

Organizers:
Albanian Institute of Sociology (AIS 9th International Conference)
Albanian Sociological Association (ALBSA)
Sociological Association of Kosovo (SAK)
In cooperation with:
The Balkan Sociological Forum (BSF)

How the international migration is shaping our societies and defining our future? This hypothetic question is the Central Theme of the conference, trying to give an answer based on the uniqueness experience of Albania and Kosovo. Why in these countries? Just because the international migration has been at the core of economic and social changes of both Albania (during last two decades) and Kosovo (beginning the World War II, being part of Ex-Yugoslavia). No other European Country has been affected to such extent by international migration. Due to the intense experience of migration (exodus) set against a background of post communist transition, poverty and underdevelopment (Albania and Kosovo) and even genocide, political repression and war (Kosovo) they are excellent laboratories for the study of migration and its impact on the contemporary societies.

The organizers of this conference invite scholars from all over the world for research activity, comparative analysis and debate about the different aspects of migration, such as:
the theories about migration focused on push and pull factors, or macro-level and micro-level analysis;
- the positive and negative aspects of migration on originated countries as well as the countries of destination;
- the role of remittances in the net migratory countries, the dynamic and mutually interdependent relationship between migration and development;
- the impact of migration on the social institutions, such as Culture Education, Politics, Family, Religious, Work, Economy, etc;
- the international mobility of people as a controversial issue with attitudes ranging from openness and tolerance toward immigrants in good economic times, to reluctance and even xenophobia and resentment, particularly during times of economic slowdowns, unemployment, and financial insecurity;
- the nature of the current wave of globalization is such that international mobility of goods (commodities) and capital (money) across countries is much freer than the international mobility of people (the people’s paradox of globalization);
- the correlation of migration with the multiethnic heritage, ethnic (in)tolerance and (dis)integration (Balkans diary);
- the Diaspora - home relations, the transnationalization, globalizing communitarianism beyond borders, multiculturalism, the personal and national identity and the state of inbetweenness, hybridization of the societies;
- the asymmetrical development of the world in the time of globalization, the disparities among and within countries and the basic question: How to face an unequal world?

Time and Place:
6-8 November 2014; Pristine – Kosovo & Tirana - Albania

Deadline for abstract submission:
31 July 2014

Conference themes:
I. Central Theme: “The impact of the international migration on contemporary societies; the uniqueness of Albania and Kosovo in European and Global context (Comparative approaches)”
II. Other themes by 16 Thematic Sections:
   TS 01: Public Sphere, 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
   TS 08: Childhood, Youth & Gender
   TS 09: Organizations, professions and Work
   TS 10: Theoretical, Comparative & Historical Studies
   TS 11: Deviance & Social Control
TS 13:  Economy & Development
TS 14:  Social Security & Public Health
TS 15:  Technology & Innovations
ST 16:  Students (BA, MA, PhD)

Publishing:
1.  Proceedings (Program and Abstracts Book, organizers, plenary sessions, thematic sessions etc.);
2.  In Special Issue of the Scientific Journal “Social Studies” [ISSN 2309-3455 (print); ISSN 2309-3471 (Online)]

How to present a paper:
1.  Choose the Session (Thematic Sections: ST01 – ST16) to which you wish to participate;
2.  Fill out the Paper Proposal Form and submit to the Conference Secretary. Please don’t submit more than two abstracts for the entire conference. In case when two abstracts are submitted those must not refer to a single Thematic Section;
3.  Wait for the confirmation of abstract receipt. Those who do not receive confirmation within 10 days should contact the secretary of the conference;
4.  Wait for the Acceptance Letter;
5.  Contact with Secretary of the conference for the registration procedures;
6.  Take the confirmation of the registration.

Accommodation and other details: to be announced one month before the conference

The Conference Secretary:
Elda KUTROLLI – ALBSA Executive Secretary

E-mail: aisconf2014@gmail.com; conference@instituti-sociologjise.al;

We are looking forward to meeting you in November 2014!
Paper Proposal Form

Please, fill out the **Paper Proposal Form** and send it before 31st of July 2014 to the Conference secretary:

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I. General Assemblies of Albanian Institute of Sociology

1st AIS General Assemble (Founding General Meeting)
21 November 2006; Tirana-Albania; Tirana International Hotel

2nd AIS General Assemble
15 June 2007, Tirana-Albania; Tirana International Hotel

3rd AIS General Assemble
22 May 2009, Tirana-Albania; Tirana International Hotel

4th AIS General Assemble
21 November 2011, Tirana-Albania; Polytechnic University of Tirana

5th AIS General Assemble
22 November 2013, Durrës-Albania; Aleksander Moisiu Palace of the Culture

II. AIS Academic Boards

1st Academic Board of Albanian Institute of Sociology
(Elected by the 1st AIS Assemble)
21 November 2006-15 June 2007
1. Nora MALAJ; 2. Servet PËLLUMBI; 3. Enis SULSTAROVA; 4. Alfred UÇI;
5. Tonin ÇOBANI; 6. Gëzim TUSHI; 7. Silvana HAXHIAJ

2nd Academic Board of Albanian Institute of Sociology
(Elected by the 2nd AIS Assemble)
15 June 2007-22 May 2009

3rd Academic Board of Albanian Institute of Sociology
22 May 2009-21 November 2011)
(Elected by the 3rd AIS Assemble)

4th Academic Board of Albanian Institute of Sociology
21 November 2011 – 22 November 2013
(Elected by the 4th AIS Assemble)

III.
Honorable Presidents, Presidents and Vice Presidents of Albanian Institute of Sociology

1. Honorable Presidents:
   Prof. Hamit BEQJA (2006-2011)
   Prof. Alfred UÇI (2011-present)

2. Presidents (Chairs of Academic Board) and Vice Presidents of Albanian Institute of Sociology

2007 - 2009
Servet PËLLUMBI
Nora MALAJ

2009 - 2011
Mark TIRTA
Fatbardha GJINI

2011 – 2013
Enis SULSTAROVA;
Irena NIKAJ
IV. Executive Board of Albanian Institute of Sociology

Leke SOKOLI, founding Executive Director
Servet PËLLUMBI; 2009-present
Nora MALAJ: 2009-present
Sejdin CEKANI: 2009-present

V. Albanian Institute of Sociology:
All Conferences (2006-2015)

10th AIS International Conference:
Law in contemporary societies; International Conference on Sociology of Law;
Tirana –Albania; 20-21 November 2015

9th AIS International Conference:
The impact of the international migration on contemporary societies; Albania &
Kosovo in European and Global context (Comparative approaches)
Pristine – Kosovo; 7-8 November 2014
(In cooperation with the Sociological Association of Kosovo)

8th AIS Annual Conference
“Democracy in Times of Turmoil; A multidimensional approach”
Durres –Albania: 22-23 November 2013

7th AIS Annual Conference
“Identity, image and social cohesion in our time of integrations and globalization”
Vlora-Albania: 26-28 November 2012

2nd BSF Annual Conference
Close but Unknown Neighbors: Balkan Sociological Perspectives
Sofia, Bulgaria: 9-10 November 2012
(In cooperation with the Balkan Sociological Forum, BSF)

6th AIS Annual Conference
“Education in turbulent times: The Albanian case in European and global context”
Tirana-Albania: 21-22 November 2011;

1st BSF Annual Conference
“Sociology and social sciences in Balkans; Experiences, Problems and Challenges”
Tirana-Albania: 22 November 2011
(In cooperation with the Balkan Sociological Forum, BSF)
5th AIS Annual Conference
“The social problems: their study, treatment and solutions; Albania in global context”
Tirana-Albania: 7-8 June 2010

4th AIS International conference
“Twenty Years of Democratic Transformations: Albania in East European Context”;
Tirana-Albania: 10 December 2009

3rd AIS Annual Conference
“World Economic Crises and its impact on the Albanian Economic and Social Life”
Tirana-Albania: 22 May 2009

2nd AIS Annual Conference
“Issues and Models of Communitarian Organization “
Tirana-Albania: 27 June 2008

1st AIS Annual Conference
“Political pluralism and Albanian political thought”
Tirana-Albania: 15 June 2007

Funding Meeting and the Founding AIS Conference:
“Sociology in Albania and the need of its Institutionalization”
Tirana-Albania: 21 November 2006

VI.
AIS Members (2006-2013)
VII.
International Memberships

Mexico:
18 April 2009
Regular and Collective Member of International Sociological Association (ISA)

Paris:
28 October 2010
Regular and Collective Member of European Sociological Association (ESA)

Tirana, Albania:
22 November 2011
Regular and Collective Member of Balkan Sociological Forum
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