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# Proceedings

## 10th International Conference of the Albanian Institute of Sociology (AIS)

## How the International Migration is shaping the Contemporary Society

AAB College, Prishtine - Kosovo
20-21 November 2015

- 202 presentations
- 262 authors-co-authors
- 24 countries:

Albania, Argentina, Bulgaria, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Kosovo, Macedonia, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, USA

- Plenary session
- 4 Joint and Special Sessions
- 15 Thematic Sessions
- First International Conference of Master Students
- 6th Assemble of AIS-ALBSA

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# Proceedings

## International Conference

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## Organizers:

**Albanian Institute of Sociology (10th AIS Annual International Conference)**
**Albanian Sociological Association (ALBSA)**
**&**
**AAB College, Pristine-Kosovo**
with:
**International Sociological Association (RC31: Migration)**
**Sociological Association of Kosovo (SAK)**
**University Aleksander Moisiu of Durres (UAMD)**
**European University of Tirana, Albania (UET)**
**University Marin Barleti of Tirana (UMB)**
**UNICEF in Kosovo**

- Central Theme: **How the International Migration is shaping the Contemporary Society?**
- Other themes: **By 15 Thematic Sections**
- Students: **1st International Conference of Master Studies**

AAB College, Pristine-Kosovo
20-21 November 2015

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## All Conferences of the Albanian Institute of Sociology (2006-2016)

**11th AIS-BSF International Conference**
Education & Sustainable Development: the future we are creating
Balkan Sociological Forum (BSF) & Albanian Institute of Sociology (AIS)
Skopje - Tetovo, Macedonia: 18-19 November 2016
Contact: bsocforum@gmail.com; conference@instituti-sociologjise.al;

**10th AIS - ALBSA Conference:**
How Migration is shaping the Contemporary Society?
Pristine - Kosovo, 20-21 November 2015: AAB College

**9th AIS - ALBSA International Conference:**
Law and values in contemporary society
Tirana - Albania, 21-22 November 2014: European University of Tirana (UET)

*3nd BSF Annual Conference*
*The Balkans in the New Millennium: From Balkanization to EUtopia*
*Tetovo & Skopje, Macedonia: 20-22 June 2014*

**8th AIS International Conference:**
Democracy in Times of Turmoil; A multidimensional approach
Durres - Albania, 22-23 November 2013: University "Aleksander Moisiu" of Durres

**7th AIS International Conference:**
Identity, image and social cohesion in our time of interdependence
Vlora - Albania, 26-28 November 2012: University "Ismail Qemali" of Vlora

*2nd BSF Annual Conference*
*Close but Unknown Neighbors: Balkan Sociological Perspectives*
*Sofia, Bulgaria: 9-10 November 2012*

**6th AIS International Conference**
Education in turbulent times: The Albanian case in European and global context
Tirana-Albania: 21-22 November 2011: Albanian University & Mediterranean University of Albania

*1st BSF Annual Conference*
*Sociology and social sciences in Balkans; Experiences, Problems and Challenges*
*Tirana - Albania: 22 November 2011*

**5th AIS conference:**
The social problems: their study, treatment and solutions; Albania in global context
Tirana - Albania, 7-8 June 2010: University Kristal, Tirana-Albania

**4th AIS International conference:**
"Twenty Years of Democratic Transformations: Albania in East European Context";
Tirana - Albania, 10 December 2009: Tirana International Hotel

**3rd AIS Conference:**
World Economic Crises and its impact on the Albanian Economic and Social Life
Tirana - Albania, 22 May 2009: Tirana International Hotel

**2nd AIS Conference:**
Issues and Models of Communitarian Organization
Tirana - Albania, 27 June 2008: Tirana International Hotel

**1st AIS Conference:**
Political pluralism and Albanian political thought
Tirana - Albania, 15 June 2007: Tirana International Hotel

**Funding Meeting and the Founding AIS Conference:**
Sociology in Albania and the need of its Institutionalization
Tirana - Albania, 21 November 2006: Tirana International Hotel

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# I. GENERAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM

1. **Registration:**
   **Registration Desk:** 20 November 2015, beginning 14.00
   AAB College, Pristine-Kosovo
   (Conference program, conference book/proceedings and detailed information for the participants)
2. **Opening Ceremony and Welcome address:**
   20 November 2015, 17.00-19.00: AAB College, Pristine-Kosovo
3. **The Conference party**
   20 November 2015, 19.00: AAB College, Pristine-Kosovo
   **Prof. Lulzim TAFA,** Rector of AAB College
4. **Special and Joint Sessions**

   **A. Special Session of** AAB College, Pristine-Kosovo
   21 November 2015, 09.00-10.30

   **B. Joint Session: Albanian Institute of Sociology (AIS) &**
   **Center for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), Tirana Albania**
   AAB College, Pristine, Kosovo: 21 November 2015, 10.30-11.30

   **C. Special Session of the Academy of Security, Tirana Albania**
   AAB College**:** 21 November 2015, 11.30-13.00

   **D. Six General Assembly of the Albanian Sociological Association (ALBSA)**
   AAB College, Pristine, Kosovo: 21 November 2015, 09.00-13.00
   (Voting for the Executive Committee, 2015-2017)
5. **Presentations, by Parallel Thematic Sessions (TS01-15)**
   21 November 2015: 09.00-15 00: AAB College, Pristine-Kosovo
6. **First International Conference of Master Studies**
   21 November 2015: 09.00-15 00 (Thematic Session 16)
   AAB College, Pristine-Kosovo
7. **Conclusions, Closing Ceremony, and Certificates of Participation**
   (By Thematic Sessions, TS 01-TS 16): 21 November 2015, 14.00

**The Conference Issues:**
Conference Book (Proceedings): Albanian Institute of Sociology & AAB College of Kosovo
Two Special Issues of "Social Studies" Journal: Albanian Institute of Sociology (AIS)

# II. SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

# AND

# LOCAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

---

## SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Chairs

**Leke SOKOLI**, *President of the Albanian Sociological Association (ALBSA); Albanian Institute of Sociology (AIS),* **Albania**
**Lulzim TAFA**, *Rector of AAB College Pristine,* **Kosovo**
**David BARTRAM**, *International Sociological Association (RC31: Migration); University of Leicester,* **United Kingdom**
**Servet PELLUMBI**, *Albanian Institute of Sociology (AIS),* **Albania**
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**Bilbil MEMAJ,** *Academy of Security,* **Albania**
**Svetla KOLEVEA**, *Institute for the Study of Societies and Knowledge Sofia,* **Bulgaria**
**Stavri SINJARI,** *Academy of Security,* **Albania**
**Tonin GJURAJ**, *European University of Tirana (UET),* **Albania**
**Fadil MALOKU**, *Sociological Association of Kosovo (SAK),* **Kosovo**
**Besnik PULA**, *Department of Political Science, Virginia Tech,* **USA**
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**Besim GOLLOPENI**, *Sociological Association of Kosovo (SAK),* **Kosovo**
**Irena NIKAJ**, *University Fan Noli of Korca,* **Albania**
**Roberto CIPRIANI**, *University Roma 3 Roma,* **Italy**
**Agri SOKOLI**, Seoul University, **South Korea**
**Ibrahim BERISHA**, *AAB College Pristine,* **Kosovo**
**Martin BERISHAJ**, *University of Ljubljana,* **Slovenia**
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**Erleta MATO**, *Albanian University,* **Albania**
**Klejda MULAJ**, *University of Exeter,* **United Kingdom**

**Sunaj RAIMI**, *State University of Tetovo,* **Macedonia**
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**Rando DEVOLE**, *University "La Sapienza" Roma,* **Italy**

**LOCAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE**

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**Elda SOKOLI KUTROLLI,** *AIS/ALBSA,* **Albania**
**Burim JONUZI,** *Sociological Association of Kosovo (SAK),* **Kosovo**
**Ambera DUKA,** *University A. Moisiu of Durres,* **Albania**
**Jonida LAMAJ,** *University M. Barleti of Tirana***, Albania**
**Ina ZHUPA,** *European University of Tirana,* **Albania**
**Ardit SELIMI,** *AAB College,* **Kosovo**
**Albert PAÇARIZI,** *AAB College,* **Kosovo**

**SECRETARY OF THE CONFERENCE**

**Headed by:**
**Elda SOKOLI KUTROLLI**
*Albanian Institute of Sociology/Albanian Sociological Association*
**Naile DEMIRI**
*AAB College Kosovo*

# III. OPENING CEREMONY

## & WELCOME ADDRESS:

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**20 November 2015, 17.00**
AAB College, Pristine-Kosovo

**Moderator:**
**Lekë SOKOLI**
Albanian Institute of Sociology (AIS);
President of the Albanian Sociological Association (ALBSA)

**Welcome to Kosovo and AAB College**
**Lulzim TAFA** Co-Chair of the Conference
Rector of AAB College of Pristine, Kosovo

**From Tirana 2014 to Pristine 2015:**
**Tonin GJURAJ**, Rector of UET University, Tirana Albania

**A unique Experience with the Ministry of Diaspora**
**Valon MURATI** Minister, Ministry of Diaspora, Republic of Kosovo

**Albania and Kosovo as a kind of 'laboratory' in the Migration and Diaspora Issues**
**Qemal MINXHOZI** Ambassador of Albania in the Republic of Kosovo

**Nora MALAJ**
Vice-Minister, Ministry of Education and Sport, Albania

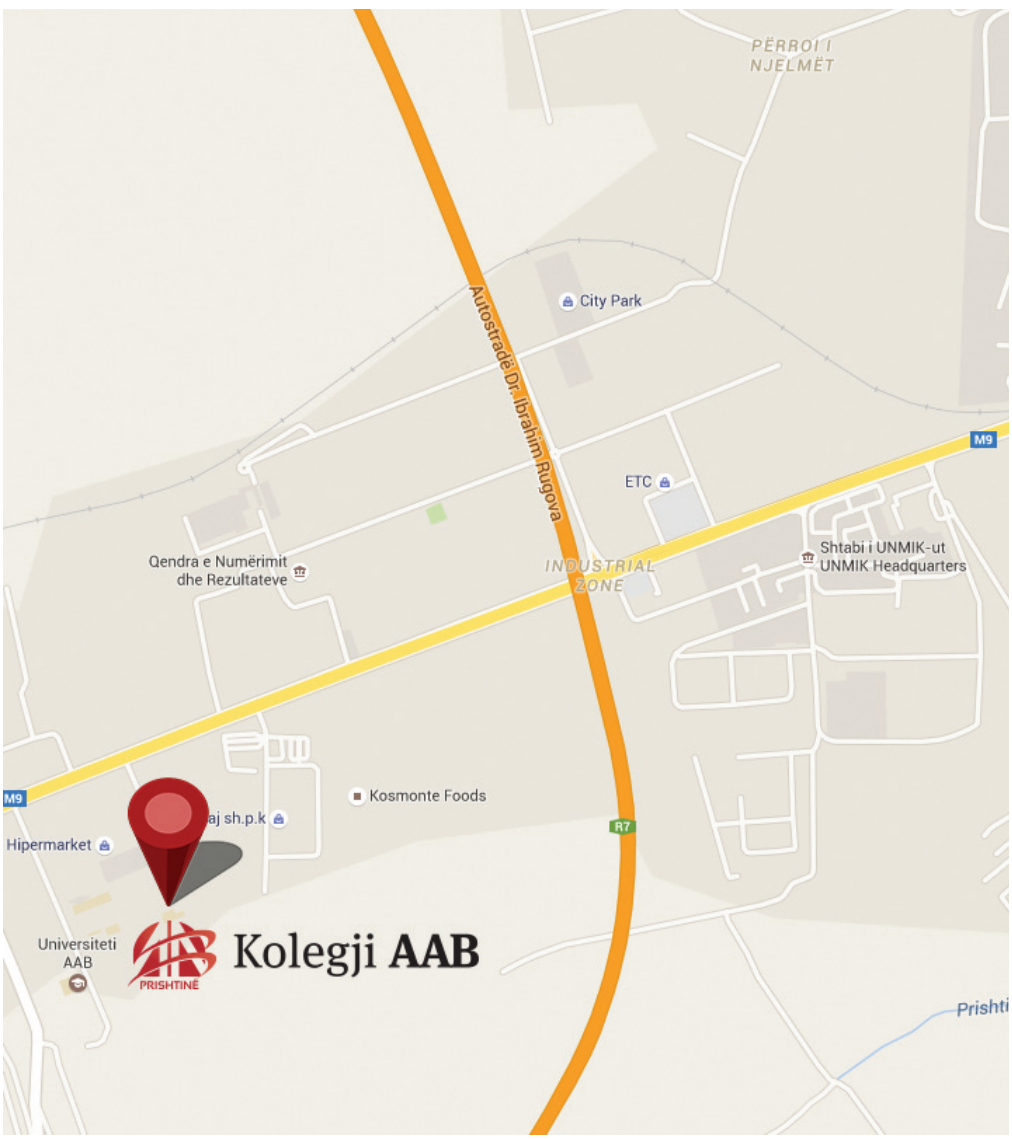
**Mit'hat MEMA**
Rector, University Aleksander Moisiu of Durres, Albania

**Participants from different countries**

**AIS-ALBSA Award:**
**Researchers of the decade 2006-2015: AIS/ALBSA Award for Excellence in Research and Practice (Social & Human Sciences);** Albanian Institute of Sociology & Albanian Sociological Association

**From Pristine 2015 to Skopje-Tetovo 2016:**
**Agreement for the 11th Annual International Conference: Skopje-Tetovo 2016**
"Education, Culture & Sustainable Development: the future we are doing"
Albanian Institute of Sociology
&
Wilson School, Macedonia & Albania
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, USA

# IV. MAP – DISTRICT OF THE CONFERENCE



# V. ABSTRACTS BOOK

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MAIN SESSION

# THEMATIC SESSION 02:

## POPULATION & MIGRATION

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*N°AIS Pristine 2015-0102*

### The Irregular Migrants: Hopes and Limits to Accepting Refugees in the Philippines

**Zaldy C. COLLADO**
*Adamson University Manila, Philippines*
E-mail: zccadumanila@gmail.com;

In the context of people looking for new settlements, refugees are international migrants. In Asia, the Philippines have a relatively long history of accepting refugees. From the Jews of the World War II to the Indochinese people in the post Vietnam War era, the Philippines has been in the forefront of allowing these displaced people in its shores and soils. Recently, a potential acceptance of Rohingya People has already been expressed by the Philippine government in the mounting call for South East Asian countries to take in these people and stand right in the issue. This humanitarian act is something that Filipino people are proud of. However, such a good deed posts a lot of social trajectories in different dimensions – legal, economic, political etc. Thus, anticipating the impacts of accepting refugees must be a great deal because it takes a lot of consideration in the life of the Philippine society. This paper looks into these social trajectories and answers how it formed social realities in the Philippines and how it contributed to the Philippine image as member of community of nations. Ultimately, this seeks also to provide grounds for further development of policies relating to refugees. This type of international migration, the writer believes, would be a common sighting as long as political and social instability is thriving in the different regions of the world.

***Keywords:*** Refugees, International Migration, Social trajectories

*N°AIS Pristine 2015-0202*

## Migration and the Changing Role of Kuki Women

**Thanggoulen KIPGEN**
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The Kukis are trans-border tribes found in the states of North-East India, Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh and the Northern Provinces in the Chin Hills of Myanmar. Migration of Kukis outside home for an extended period of time has never been a female domain in the patriarchal Kuki society. However, the last decade has seen the migration of Kukis to Singapore as domestic workers. With the entry of the forces of globalization and technological advancement, women's traditional avenues of earning livelihood have been transformed. "Women for the hearth, men for the field" no longer holds true in the social reality of our existence. Women too have become a part of the mobile group. Based on a study of female domestic workers in Singapore, this paper highlights the contribution of Kuki women towards their family and their primary role as primary bread winners of the family. The Kuki women migrants undertaking this journey delineate how women in the Kuki society have been able to transcend various artificially or traditionally constructed social boundaries and successfully assert their independence or freedom. The paper shows how Kuki domestic workers migration to Singapore acted as an arena through which gender role has been renegotiated.

***Keywords:*** *Kuki, migration, Singapore, domestic workers, gender role*

*N°AIS Pristine 2015-0702*

## Trends and Managing of Labor Migration in the Post Soviet Space in the Context of the Economic Integration in Eurasian Economic Union

**Sergey RYAZANTSEV**
*Institute Social-Politic Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia*
*Email: riazan@mail.ru;*

**Alexey SMIRNOV**

This paper deals with features of labour migration in countries of the Eurasian migration subsystem. A description of migration patterns in Central Asian countries is given. The author captures the tendency of forming the Russia-Central Asia migration subsystem, which is typified by the strong flows of migration and their

stable geographical focus. Socio-economic consequences of migration are shown for receiving and sending countries. Monitoring gives grounds to assert that remittances do not affect medium and long-term development of economies of donor labour countries (the effect of "short money").

A serious humanitarian aspect of the problem of labour migration exists. The analysis of materials indicates the actual formation of a forced labour segment in certain sectors of the Russian economy. Migrant workers live in poor housing conditions; they are discriminated and receive low wages. Currently, regulation of labour migration in the group of countries occurs in isolation and often asynchronously, which leads to discord in the regulation of labour migration. Regulation of labour migration processes does not occur in a coherent manner, even in the Customs Union and the Eurasian Economic Community. Russia and Kazakhstan as the main receiving countries of cheap labour take spontaneous attempts to regulate the number and quality of workers. However, steps of receiving governments are often highly politicized and aimed at unreasonable restrictions. Labour migration must and may be one of the main means of regulating the labour market of the Eurasian Economic Community.

***Keywords:*** *Labour migration, Eurasian Economic Community (EEC), Eurasian Economic Space (CES), Customs Union, migration patterns*

***N°AIS Pristine 2015-0802***

## Strategy and Tactics: Engaging the Materiality of Zimbabwean Spatial Presence In Johannesburg

**Khangelani MOYO**
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This research explores Zimbabwean migrant spatial decision making in the city of Johannesburg and in doing so engages with the literature on space as well as the particular dynamics of international migration in South Africa. The research has focused on the theme of difference, specifically highlighting the differentiated nature of Zimbabwean immigrants living in South Africa. Of importance is that, Zimbabwean immigrants differ in terms of class, ethnicity, and gender, and age, level of education and year of arrival in Johannesburg.

The literature that engages Zimbabwean migration in South Africa seldom discusses these differences. This research has sought to discuss these differences and extend the analysis to how the differentiated nature of Zimbabwean immigrants in Johannesburg influences their movements spatially. The research did this through an exploration of the theme of spatial decision making as the embodiment of the research objectives and in terms of detailing how the different nuances of Zimbabwean presence in Johannesburg translate to their spatial relationship with the city. Key in this endeavour has been the movement of Zimbabweans residentially and in terms of the areas where they feel most comfortable expressing their Zimbabwean identity in the city of Johannesburg. This chapter discusses movement as integral to the analysis

of Zimbabwean immigrants' presence in Johannesburg. The argument is that, such movement is a De Certeaulean tactical response to the environment where immigrants live and punctuates the construction of their livelihoods in the city.

***Keywords:*** *Migration, spatial decision-making, tactics, Zimbabweans*

*N°AIS Pristine 2015-1302*

## Reconstructing the image of self under the impact of socio-cultural changes; Albanian Case

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A recent phenomenon in migration patterns in Albania is the return of young individuals to pursue higher education in their home country after having lived most of their lives abroad. Upon their return, they encounter multi-faceted change in terms of adapting to academic settings and reconstructing their image of self. The present study aims to explore the impact of socio-cultural change on the Albanian migrant youth image of self. The focus is to conceptualize the development of cultural identity and the processes underlying acculturation and assimilation.

The research process consisted of both qualitative and quantitative analyses. The qualitative analysis comprised of 15 in-depth narrative-episodic interviews. The quantitative part of the study included 100 questionnaires that were developed specifically for the purpose of this study. Participants were between 18-25 years old pursuing studies in universities in Tirana. Preliminary results indicate that the experiences of Albanian youth returning to pursue higher education in native country are complex and multi-dimensional. As a result of this reallocation they experience a shift in their values, beliefs and native cultural involvement. In evaluating the self, they show evidence of developing transcultural identities resulting in enriched self-concepts. When invited to contemplate about their future, there is a prevailing sense of insecurity, instability and unpredictability. The entire process of returning, living and studying in their native countries consists of a struggle, which ultimately affects their self-image. Socio-cultural change has great impact on the way youth make sense of who they are and what they want to become.

***Keywords:*** *Returned migrants, Albanian youth, cultural identity*

*N°AIS Pristine 2015-1702*

## Migratory activity in social and economic space of the Volgograd region

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**Elena DANILOVA**
*Volgograd State University, Russia*

One of the main objectives around the world of involvement of migrants according to requirements of demographic and social and economic development taking into account need of their social adaptation and integration is. Formation in the society of the tolerant relation to labor migration and migrants, creation of system of socialization of migrants, conditions for their adaptation and providing effective control behind compliance with the law about labor migrants, too. The migration analyzed in dynamics (including economic methods). We offer the complex research systematizing scientific ideas of the migration and external migration as factors of sociocultural and economic changes of social and economic space of region. It allowed carrying out the monitoring of the migration which is based on sociological and economic methods of research. Opportunities and difficulties of studying of symbolical space of the city, including such phenomenon as migration are given in the real work. In the course of work the analysis of regions of symbolical space of the city is carried out. On the example of the city of Volgograd distinctions of migratory balance between the center and the periphery are defined.

***Keywords:*** *social space, migratory activity, economic activity, economic interaction, labor migration*

*N°AIS Pristine 2015-1902*

## Migration in Albania: Fight against illegal migration *vs*. Migration as a mean of Development

**Eurona LEKA**
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Migration is a major concern for Albania because about 20% of the population has fled the country during more than a decade, making Albania one of the countries with the highest flows of migration in the world. Migration has also become an important aspect of Albania's relations with the European Union member states as countries of destination for the majority of emigrants. Albania is also considered in many cases from the European Union as a third country where should be given priority to the fight against irregular migration. This paper will examine the migration process in

Albania in a comparative perspective. It will primarily focus on the migration as a major concern and the fight towards the illegal migration in Albania and will follow with an analysis which sees this phenomenon as a mean for the development of the entire Albanian society.

The paper will further focused on the position of the Albanian Government in particularly in the legal and policy framework for migration. Particular room will be reserved as well to the policies of European Union for Albania. The analyses will follow with the benefits that the Albanians working outside the country are bringing in, not only in the terms of the improvement of the image of Albania and Albanians to the foreign world but as well in terms of investments and development in the country. In the end recommendations will be provided in order to improve the Legal Framework for migration and the need to organize an appropriate institutional structure to manage migration policies, in particular to implement the National Strategy for Migration. In this paper we have combined documentary analyses and secondary sources (statistics from international organizations) with comparative method.

***Keywords:*** *migration, development, European Union, legal framework, Albania*

*N°AIS Pristine 2015-2002*

## Migration of qualified workforce, case of Macedonia

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**Afrim TRESI**
*South East European University of Tetovo Macedonia*
E-mail: a.tresi@seeu.edu.mk;

Migration has always been a social problem, but this phenomenon is very present in contemporary society by taking global dimensions. Continuous search for a stable and economic perspective is a very important reason that people constantly seek for better living conditions. Free capital movement has led to the free movement of intellect. Weak countries every day are facing the problem of qualified people escaping abroad (brain drain). Macedonia as a country with an unemployment rate over 30% and the continuous economic and political crisis is among those countries where educated, skilled and intelligent people, constantly try to find a way toward developed countries, where they see prosperity and safe future. In this paper we will focus on finding the causes and effects that bring this phenomenon as well as its prevention. In line with this paper we will use different methodologies such as the causal method, as well as comparative, interactive and content analysis. Also as part of this paper we will interview people that have left the country, and some students that see their employment perspectives abroad.

***Keywords:*** *Emigration, Macedonia, economy, challenges, unemployment, perspective*

*N°AIS Pristine 2015-2602*

## Albanian immigration issues in the past 15 years

**Fatjona QURKU**
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The phenomenon of global emigration in recent decades has undergone fundamental changes. The phenomenon of globalization has brought significant consequences for socio-economic phenomenon of emigration. At the same time emigration is helping to transform the economic and social relation today and now occupies a very important place in the national and international agenda. The number of countries and the countries involved in the movement of people is growing significantly. All countries today are affected, who more and who less, the migratory phenomenon. Policymakers around the world, face the challenge to better understand the nature and scope of the emigration, in order to better manage it to the best of development, security and stability of their countries. Emigration is an acute problem with which also Albania faced in the past dekade inside but also in relations with neighbors and Western Europe. With the overthrow of the political regime communist, during which emigration was not only prohibited by law but punishable as treason, Albania of the early 90-th faced a category very special emigration, which outlined the migration of more specific types. Thus, were legalized political and legislative thoughts that migration was an option, and the Albanian citizens, as millions of others throughout the world can and should explore ways of improvement of living conditions and employment, through individual and family migration? This paper will actually analyze the position of the Albanian Government to immigration through legal and policy framework for emigration and stakeholders.

***Keywords:*** *Emigration, Albanian government, policy and legal framework, Stakeholders*

*N°AIS Pristine 2015-3102*

## The positive and negative aspects of Ukrainian labor migration for Ukraine and *Receiving Countries*

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The Ukrainian nation was brought to poverty and destitution by its ruling regimes, and due to the socio-economic and political situation in the country Ukrainians were forced to seek work abroad for small salaries and harsh conditions. Accordingly, the total absence of support from the Ukrainian government for Ukrainian labor migrants

and their families means that they make all efforts to start their new life abroad and in some countries they are using their right for family reunions. Ukrainian labor migrants are important for receiving countries because these countries receives the educated and hardworking Ukrainians who are able to the quickly learn the different professions and language. Moreover, the migration is not limited only to specialists with workers qualifications. Very often receiving countries receives the highly qualified specialists like Ph.D.'s, doctors, physicians, teachers, and lawyers.

This is a great success for these countries - getting the ready professionals from the country that doesn't want to take care of them. It means that Ukraine is losing, very often permanently, the working-age population; young people "the golden gene pool," and seeing a "Brain Drain" of the country. Ukrainian labor migrants are important for Ukraine because these migrants send remittances to Ukraine, and this money forms a part of Ukraine's GDP every year. For example in 2012 the level of remittances from Ukrainian labor migrants, transferred to Ukraine was USD 7.5 billion, which accounts for 4% of Ukraine's GDP.

***Keywords:*** *Ukrainian labor migration, receiving Countries, remittances, GDP*

***N°AIS Pristine 2015-3802***

## Internal migration and value transformation in Albania

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This paper aims to investigate the value transformation after the internal migration in Tirana, in particular the shift from traditional values to modern ones. Tirana, demographically considered, represent a country in miniature due to the number of people involved in the internal migration; for this reason the capital function(ed) as a "social laboratory" (King 2005, 23) for the study of different migration forms. The migration phenomenon caused and produces the most dynamic processes in Albanian society. In order to understand the new phenomena and social processes after the collapse of Communist regime, I investigated the relation between internal migration (mobility) and the transformation of value system as an indicator and a predictor of social transformation. The empirical research consisted in 18 (eighteen) biographical interviews of migrants moved to Tirana from 1991 to 1999. The hypotheses advanced to investigate this value transformation are: 1) *The internal migration changed the value priorities of migrants reflecting a shift from traditional values to modern ones*. 2) *The internal migration was affected by selective way of value transmission which was possible through the affirmation of a hierarchical rank of importance of values*; the new context of life required new values in order to achieve social integration.

***Keywords:*** *Communist regime, internal migration, traditional values, modern values, patrilinearity, patriarcalism*

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## Demographic characteristics of Kosovo emigration: causes, losses and benefits

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Migrations of the population are an integral part of any society. Emigrant countries are mainly countries with a low level of economic development such as Kosovo however, the emigration countries are those countries that have a developed economy and social political and stability. Many researchers have attempted though theory to explain the motives, effects and other characteristics of emigration in the world but what are the theories that can best explain the phenomenon of Kosovo emigration?!. Characteristic of Kosovar migration till to the early second half of the XX century, it is that they were oriented towards the major industrial centers of the region (Serbia, Macedonia, Slovenia, Croatia, BiH) and, after 60s onward, they took the direction towards European countries like Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Italy and other countries, instigated for political, economic and security conditions for better living. Until 1999, Kosovo was not an economically developed country and an unfavorable political situation but, even after this period, migration has not stopped. Currently it is estimated that about 30% of the Kosovo population lives abroad. Years' 80s, characterized by individual migrations, which dominates the new age group and male gender but like a situation has changed over the 90s, where emigration has affected both sexes and all age - group of the population. Emigrants who migrated to the 90s, was a laborer, unskilled and often engage in heavy as black metallurgy, construction, mining, etc., however, a situation such has changed especially after the years '00, where today, Kosovo Albanian emigrants are represented in every sector of social and political life in the host society.

***Keywords:*** *Migration, the host society, motives, losses, benefits*

*N°AIS Pristine 2015-4202*

## Migration of the Albanians during the Renaissance and Independence - the light of Civilization and Patriotism

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The exile of Albanians, placing among other nations, closer or more distant, there has been at any time: caused by poverty, insecurity of life, to escape the devastating wars of the conquerors. Migration has brought, often havoc in people›s lives.

But from another outlook, defectors settled in countries with more developed civilizations. They took great knowledge and put in service of the motherland. During the Renaissance and Independence have immigrated many Albanians, most men as individuals, not families. They settled Turkey, Egypt, Italy, or the Balkan countries. Many of them migrated to Western Europe or the United States. They created "Albanian societies" in Istanbul, Bucharest, Egypt, Sofia etc. The most successful was "Varta" in the US, with 22 branches. These associations perform a valuable task to serve the country: they collected and sent money; made publications newspapers, magazines and books in Albanian language; opened courses and schools in Albanian for their children, etc., etc. Many of them returned to Albania and helped in its development. They helped in the creation and development of the Albanian state, created musical orchestras (as it Korca) contributed to the development of education, construction, infrastructure, agriculture etc. In this paper is argued that, without migrants, Albanian state of twentieth century would not have arisen. Albanian immigrants did a lot for the country, for his revival of civilization light. Albanian case shows how important are the Home-Diaspora relations, even in our time, and in even the future.

***Keywords:*** *exile of the Albanians, migrant contribution, return migrants, Home-Diaspora relations*

***N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-10902***

## The Anti-immigrant Discourses Rising: Media Representations of Refugees in Turkey

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The proposed paper is based on a critical discursive analysis of the media representations of refugees in Turkey. The dense influx of Syrian refugees in the last two-three years to the largest cities of Turkey particularly lead to frequent encounters of anti-immigrant discourses in everyday interactions and a more systematic increase in representations of refugees on media generally accompanied with negative connotations. However, it is not possible to argue that these representations and anti-immigrant discourse in general is homogenous and generated from a mono-nationalist core. It is also true that the rise of anti-immigrant discourses cannot only be thought in relation to national sentiments but also needs to be understood with regard to wider socio-economic and cultural factors.

Therefore, through a detailed discourse analysis, this paper aims at an understanding of the different types of anti-immigrant discourses and their multiple cores. Seeking this objective, three mainstream newspapers from different ideological viewpoints are being analyzed and the preliminary findings will be shared.

***Keywords:*** *Turkey, refugees, anti-immigrant discourses, media, discourse analysis.*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-7502*

## Internal migration in Albania and its effects in Albanian subcultures

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Migration is as old as mankind. It is a known old phenomenon, in which human society, driven by different factors are compelled to shift and create a new life in a distant place foreign or known. As such, migration is not a recent phenomenon, neither in the Albanian society which at various times has been characterized by movement across borders or territorial borders movement, nor anywhere else in the world. Albanians have migrated far and wide for centuries. After 1990, Albanian society was characterized by interior and exterior migration, now through a voluntary migration process.This free movement was made possible by the forceful entry of the democratic and legal framework which enables each invidivual the right to freely choose their profession, place of work and residence.

As part of this exodus, Albanian society was faced with the displacement of individuals from different subcultures. In different regions of Albania, mainly in the West, we have a "mix" of individuals with subcultural diversity which differ in profiles and socio-psychological traits. As part of a subculture, the individual carries a set of specifications/details/ specific particularities that make them different from other's subculture, but as a result of internal migration after the 1990s, subcultures with their specifications live together in the same urban or rural area. This article aims to analyze the process of migration highlighting the factors which generate internal migration, the trend of internal migration, the age groups which are experiencing migratory movements and subcultures which are more prone to these movements.

***Keywords:*** *Internal migration, subcultures, culture, population, diversity*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-8002*

## Emigrating to live or living to emigrate: The case of Albanian transnational families

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Nowadays emigration is considered a global phenomenon and includes all countries around the world. The paper is focused on the diachronic analyze of the Albanian post

communist emigration from 1990 until today, having in the centre of the attention the transnational family.

Transnational families are "families [where family members] live some or most of the time separated from each other, yet hold together and create something that can be seen as a feeling of collective welfare and unity, namely 'family hood', even across national borders". In this paper seven case studies of Albanian transnational families have been analyzed. In depth interviews have been conducted with members of these families through direct and indirect ways of communication.

The research showed that for transnational families the emigration is considered a way of living, but it creates for families many problems that need to be taken in consideration from origin and host states.

***Keywords:*** *Transnational families, emigration, country of origin, host country*

***N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-8702***

## Stories of culture and identity of Albanian migrant in Greece

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This paper is based on the research and participatory fieldwork with Albanian emigrants in Athens, Greece. It presents the stories of three families living and working in Greece while sharing their lives between their everyday time in Greece and family connections in Albania. Their everyday life contains direct and indirect links with the familiars from the place of origin being manifested in the new relationships that they have set up in Greece, in their daily routine and material culture thus becoming an integral part of daily activity. Parents, other familiars and friends living in Greece and family visits in Albania play the most important role in the process of the Albanian cultural identity formation. They put in contacts their children with the Albanian culture through stories from Albania, meanings and values attached to objects, habits and rituals, passing on the ethnic language; taking part in the events organized by Albanian community centers and sending them to their grandparents' places in Albania.

Given this commitment made by these families living between two countries, preserving the connections with their familiars in Albania and in the same time living their everyday life in a new cultural setting, theories about formation of cultural identity are taken into consideration when analyzing how the daily activity impacts on their cultural identity. The article argues that these experiences formed by living in two different worlds result in the creation and manifestation of pluri-local identities, challenging concept of spatially limited cultural heritage.

***Keywords:*** *Culture, Identity, Migration, Integration*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-8802*

## Cultural and Religious Identity of Albanian emigrants in Turkey

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During the hermetic period of communism, the curiosity of 'what is around us' and knowing the 'outside world' were the main factors that contribute on migration in post-Albanian communist period. Albanians percept new form of democratic political system was on the freedom and rights of moving away from their own country. Migration destination occurred toward neighbor states such as Italy, Greece, Europe countries (Germany, Switzerland, England, Belgium, etc.) and also all over the world (US, Canada and Australia, etc.). But Albanians have been migrated even in Western Countries, such as Turkey.

Turkey is one of the hosted countries of Albanian emigrants that apply the multicultural policies of their acceptance as minorities and their national, cultural and religious identities. In this research is going to be analyses the cultural and religious identity of Albanian emigrants in Turkey, form 1990 till in nowadays. The research is going to be organized according the data gathered from the survey applied at 500 Albanian emigrants that are living in Istanbul, Bursa and Izmir. This research will contribute with different findings on the Albanian emigration field, because the emigration of Albanians in Turkey appears with a quite different profile of their cultural and religious identities.

***Keywords:*** *Cultural Identity; Religious Identity; Albanian emigrants; Turkey*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-9102*

## The role of treaty on migration's process

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The purpose of this paper is to identify the treaty's role on migration's process. Migration's process is a process which is accepted by every state and for this reason all the states should collaborate with each other. Their collaboration should have the purpose of regulating the fundamental rights and freedoms of migrants, and to reduce the number of irregular migrants in their own countries. Regular Migration finds a greater support from the treaties signed between countries in comparison with the irregular migrant. A

set of principles and rights are contained in several conventions adopted by the United Nations Organizations. I can mention the positive impact of conventions such as the "Convention on the Status of Refugees " and its Protocol implementation, International Conventions on Statelessness, International Convention for the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Convention "On Migration for Employment Purposes" , the European Social Charter (revised) and others . The positive role of international treaties could not see only in the activity of the UN but also in the activity of the European Union has provided. EU has a special legal regime of movement of persons not nationals of EU member countries. Visa regime provides the general terms conditions for the entry of foreign nationals, admission for the purpose of employment, self-employment, for study, exchanges of students, volunteer services or professional training, scientific research admission and residence permits.

***Keywords:*** *Treaty, migration's process, European Union, United Nations Organization, UN Conventions*

***N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-9402***

## The Importance of Urban Planning

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Cities represent different features in different countries of the world. Many social and economic problems are closely related to urban development. Urbanization is a major problem for both local and national economies. During the twentieth century, city's population has grown tremendously. Today, more than half of the global population almost lives in big cities. Much of global cities have similar economic structures as well as same social interests. Uncontrolled global growth brings serious problems related to environment, poverty as well social problems. This immediate growth brings new challenges to both local and national authorities, especially in the promotion of social inclusion. These problems are usually associated with the lack of plans for land use. At the same time, we have a limited availability of cities capacity to provide services such as transport, energy, education, health care and security.

Economic developments of previous small towns were independent, while nowadays the economies are very closely related to developments in the global economy. Although cities account for only 2 % of global space, almost half of the population lives in this space. Problems arising in the city such as migration from rural to urban areas cannot be solved by studying the city since we should take into consideration the population living in rural areas. An important element that helps us to realize the link between urban and rural areas is urban planning. The planning process is very important since it creates city's long-term development objectives. Most researchers believe that urban strategic planning process is the best way for the development of the city.

***Keywords:*** *Urban planning, urban population, migration, national economy and environment*

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## Social and Psychological Causes of Emigration

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Migration is a phenomenon, the birth of which came along with the birth of humanity. The numerous movements of population take place for various reasons, like wars and conflicts, natural disasters, diseases and epidemics, etc. Nowadays, other than the emigrations and asylum seekers concerning the areas of conflict, it has also been widespread in regions where poverty is present. Particularly, in the Western Balkans, including Albania and Kosovo, the issues of poverty, unemployment, lack of income, seem to be the main causes of a massive emigration. Other than the complexity of these factors, we must cast aside the social factors as well as the psychological impact. These factors are interlinked with the relationships between the individual and the society and are considered as the cause and effect of a sad reality which has been created during a certain time and space. This means that emigration creates a dependency amongst all the factors that cause it as well as the psychological and social situation of the individuals.

It is rather difficult to have to take a decision of leaving your permanent homeland inherited generation after generation. In that case, what are those psychological and social factors that are causing mistrust and threatening the equilibrium of this link between the individual and his homeland? This topic is of outmost importance to be treated in the current phenomenon of emigration.

***Keywords:*** *Emigration, Its Psychological and Social Causes*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-9902*

## The principle of non-refoulement: Art.3 of the ECHR and other international human rights instruments

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Departure of people from their country because of persecution, civil war, the threat to life and freedom is a nowadays phenomenon that concerns globally most countries. International and regional instruments of protecting human rights have created a normative framework for protection of the rights of refugees. This paper analyzes the principle of non-refoulement, as a guarantee to protect refugees from forcible return to countries where they may be subject to threat of life and freedom, torture, inhumane or degrading treatment. A special part in the paper takes the analysis of jurisprudence of ECHR, which has converted Article 3 of the ECHR in a real principle of "non-refoulement".

The paper is divided into three parts, each of them analyzes, the meaning of the principle of non-refoulement and the status of refugees; the principle of non-refoulement in the international instruments and the analysis of Article 3 of European Convention on Human Rights, as a new form of interpreting the principle of non-refoulement in the light of the of ECHR's jurisprudence.

***Keywords:*** *Non-refoulement principle, ECHR, ECHR case law, human rights*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-10802*

## Ethno-psychological, historical and political factors that enabled the rapid return of Kosovo Albanians in their millennial lands in the summer of 1999

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Introduction: This historical return is a natural, legal action and has its ethnopsychological, historical and political explanations; Factors ethnopsychological: the love for the land of ancestors, Homeland, Kosovo Albanians stayed temporarily in Albania and in the mountains and forests of Kosovo Kosovo Albanians are people of sacrifice, when you are free in your land, you work with desire and new energy; The historical factors: they are autochthonous, in their millennial lands they fought heroically and did sublime sacrifices to preserve their Albanian identity; Political factors: support of NATO and the USA for Kosovo, the belief in NATO and in the US there will be no ethnic cleansing in Kosovo, the belief in the fast development of Kosovo; Conclusion: Albanians in Kosovo and in Albania today are leaving because in their countries the economic development is slow, the earnings are low and the governments are corrupt.

***Keywords:*** *Ethnopsychological, historical, political factors, NATO, the USA, ethnic cleansing, millennial.*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-11202*

## Immigration of Arberesh in Italy

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Topic: The firs Albanian colonies, the history of emigration in Italy; **1.** Waves of immigration according to a consolidated tradition of historical studies; **2.**Flows of migration and diversity of habitats in Italy, distribution in a wide area covering almost

the entire south; **3.** Eight waves of immigration from Albanians to Italy, which must be added: the movements within the territory of southern Italy and the migration of the last (ninth) in recent years. Albanian immigration in Italy was developed in a period for several centuries, since the middle of the fifteenth century until the mid-eighteenth: these were successive waves, especially after 1468, the year of death of the national hero Gjergj Kastriot Skanderbeg. According to recent studies are at least eight waves of immigration of Albanians in the Italian peninsula, which should be added the recent one, which started in the early nineties; **4.**Arberesh Community in Italy. Traditional costumes, folk traditions, language, religion, folklore, art of cooking. Arbëresh can speak the old Albanian (arberishtja), a variant of "Tosk" language used in Albania in the south-central.Their culture is defined by the characteristic features, which are found in language, religion, customs, traditions, etc. Most communities Arberesh maintain these traditions, and has not changed over the century's Byzantine rite.

***Keywords:*** *Arberesh; First Albanian colonies; Albanian immigration in Italy*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine Kosovo 2015-11302*

## International Migration and the Third Culture Kids (TCK)

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Third culture kid (TCK) is a term used to refer to children who were raised in a culture outside of their parents' culture for a significant part of their developmental years. In this paper we refer to the children, but the term can also be applied to describe adults who have had the experience of being an ATCK (Adult Third Culture Kid). The paper refers only to the Albanians who moved after 1990s and are living between two or more cultures: the culture of their proper country (first culture) where they moved before they have had the opportunity to fully develop their personal and cultural identity, and the culture in which the family currently resides (second culture). The third culture refers to the amalgamation of these two cultures (TCK). The analyses of this these issues is realized in the context of other issues, such as: third culture individuals (TCIs), national and individual identities, globalization, transnational migration, job opportunities and work overseas, accessibility of international education, Diaspora-home relations, and various other factors. The experience of Albanians is somewhat unique. From one side the Albanians who are currently residing outside the old nation state are times higher the Albanians of the proper country. Currently, there are more bilingual and even multilingual Albanian children in the world than there are monolingual ones in Albania. Secondly, it is confirmed that about 35 percent of the Albanians have immigrated in Italy, Greece, US, UK, Germany and more than 35 other countries, while the world migrant average is about 2.7 percent. Third, the wave of migration is still very high, even 25 years after the first waive in 1990, and the number of Albanians emigrating last year was only the third

in the world (after Syrians and Afghans). Migration is continuously shaping Albanian society. This paper refers to the main theses of a survey with a sample of more than one thousand Albanian TCKs, and the most Critical Themes of Migration and TCKs are analyzed, such as: Identity (national, or double), benefits, challenges for the TCKs their families and their country of origin, stereotypes, Psychological and Intellectual impact, and so on. The case of Albanians TCKs, however unique, reflects the problems other TCKs face around the world and migration in present and future world contexts.

***Keywords:*** *Albanians, Third culture kid, Double Identity, TCKs Challenges*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-11402*

## Albanian Scientific Diaspora and its impact on the Socio-Economic Development of Albania, Kosovo, and West Macedonia

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This paper will discuss the Albanian *scientific Diaspora* made up of people who hold a PhD, researchers and professors in the universities/institutes and those engaged in professional activities (engineers, doctors, etc.). Qualitative and quantitative methods are used to outline the parameters of the Albanian *scientific Diaspora* and its current and potential future transnational activities. Albanian skilled migrants are keen to help in the development of their home country. In this case, different forms of cooperation will be discussed. However, several determinants are necessary to make this happen: political stability, improved socio-economic prospects and an adequate infrastructure, a shared vision of the Diaspora role, as well as specific instruments for engagement. Policy options, based on the worldwide experience, using talents and resources of Albanian *scientific Diaspora* to gain socio-economic advantages, will be discussed in the paper.

***Keywords:*** *Scientific Diaspora; transnationalism; brain drain and brain gain; human capital; country of origin development.*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-11502*

## Reaction of Albanian State authorities to the deportation and ethnic cleansing of albanians in albanian outer territories in the beggining of the 20$^{s}$ and 30$^{s}$ of the 20$^{th}$ Century

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The issue of deportation and expulsion of Albanians from their ethnic territories occupied by Serbs and Montenegrins has been present from the beginning in political

circles in Albania. Authorities of the State of Albania tried to convey the deplorable situation of the Albanians in the Kingdom of SHS, namely the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, and commit to preventing crimes and expulsions and expulsion of Albanians from her land in the occupied areas of Albania.

There was commitment at various levels, of which two are of particular importance. These are: the commitment of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Albania for the establishment of interstate relations or bilateral considering crimes against Albanians and expelling them from the lands of their ancestors and the actualization of activity inhumanity of the authorities of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia's Albanians, focusing especially on crimes and the expulsion of Albanians from their lands; as well as international level, characterized the relation between Albania and Italy, and between Albania and the United Kingdom.

***Keywords:*** *Migration, colonization, memos, state bodies, politics, diplomacy.*

***N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-12202***

## Escape from freedom: Understanding the international migration of Albanians of Albania *vs.* Albanians of the other Balkan Countries

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An old Albanian proverb says that the most difficult obstacle to overcome is the threshold of the house. Despite the connections of the Albanians with their homeland, genetically very strong, still they are affected by the international migration. Peaceful, or Forced migration? This is the interrogative hypothesis of this paper. Yevtushenko, a Russian poet, says: "In this world there is no suicide, but only homicide". Referring to the migration of Albanians after 1991 (which quite different from other post-communist countries took the proportion of an exodus) it turns out that it was a "peaceful migration": Exodus began with freedom (not during the communist time); it was as an "escape from freedom". By analogy, we can say that there is no peaceful Migration, but only 'forced Migration' (by circumstances, even from a negative freedom). Anyhow, there are different kinds, or nuances, of migration, and this paper is a comparative approach of migration of the Albanians in Albania, Kosovo, and west Macedonia. It is a well known fact that multiethnic states can also be fragile, especially in face of internal upheaval or external threat.

The Balkans of the 1990s is the most recent example. But this is not the case for Albania, which is the most homogenous Balkan country, when it comes to ethnicity. In Albania there were no armed conflicts, or genocide, persecution, any ethnic problems, religious conflicts, or political repression, as in Kosovo. Albanian exodus didn't happen during the communist rule, but after it. It was relatively a kind of "Escape from Freedom". In his book "Escape from Freedom", Eric Fromm (1941), distinguishes between 'freedom

from' (negative freedom) and 'freedom to' (positive freedom). Albanian massive 'escape from freedom' was just escaping from a negative freedom, as they perceived it. To some extent, this is the kind of freedom typified by the Existentialism of Sartre, and according to Fromm, on its own it can be a destructive force unless accompanied by a creative element, 'freedom to'. In the process of liberation from an authority, or a set of values concerned with – as Fromm argues – the people are often left with feelings of emptiness and anxiety...

***Keywords:*** *Albanian Case, Peaceful and Forced migration, Escape from freedom, Comparative approach*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-13002*

## The Albanian School Facing Different Problems of the Emigrants' Families with Children with Special Needs

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Recently the Albanian School is facing problems that have arose form the return of many emigrants' children, who have been studying Albanian Language (their native language) as a second language, not as a first language. But this problem is doubled when we deal with the children with special needs. How trained and prepared are the Albanian teachers and Albanian schools to adjust their teaching in accordance with the children's needs, abilities and individual distinctiveness? Does individual work and PIE help these children to be part of the class and feel equal with their classmates?

The main aim of this paper is to present the situation of the Albanian classes. This analysis is very helpful as it may reduce the level of different problematic situations within the class. As far as scientific methodology is concerned this study is based in the combination of qualitative and quantitative research. Thus the results and findings are more reliable and even easier to obtain. The study is conducted in three schools from three different regions: Tirana, Durres and Berat.

As the results of this study suggest to assuage the problems that are present in the classes where the emigrants' children stand or moreover the children with special needs, the teacher: first of all should classify the students need; second the teacher must compile a PIE plan and third- he must adjust teaching in accordance with the students need and abilities. If these steps are realized we can achieve a moderated problem-free class environment.

***Keywords:*** *Emigrants' children, adjust teaching, students with special needs, PIE.*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-13102*

## Immigration and integration in the global context

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At the time of migration flows and increasing global crisis, there is a need for enhancement of theoretical knowledge as a foundation for understanding migration phenomenon in the function of study challenge and international migration confrontation of countries of origin and countries of destination. The purpose of this paper is a critical analysis of social theories on migration, different approaches, the similarities and differences and to present shortcomings and problems the theoretical perspectives of migration study in global conditions is facing. The emphasis is put on the review of the violent migration, associated with sociological theory of identity. In the contemporary society the identity is inseparable from the social and historical context. It is a dynamic phenomenon which arises as a result of the continuous interaction between the two communities and the space which that community occupies. In the end, the paper indicates the need of adapting social policies (theories) to new social circumstances: with global processes of social transformation within which migration plays an important role in studying the causes and consequences of migration, types of migration, integration, the problem of identity.

***Keywords:*** *Migration, refugees, identity, postmodern politics, solidarity*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-13204*

## The Impact of Refugee crisis in the Balkans and the European Union

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Migration is one of the phenomena that have accompanied humanity since ancient times. People have migrated from one country to another country for various reasons, at the beginning to find food, then for natural causes, and mostly due to the wars, and all later for economic reasons, trying always to find a better life. It is important to note also that migration is a phenomenon which cannot be banned in areas where

immigrants reach, but it should be banned or at least create a situation where cease to exist the causes, which stimulate emigration, as in most cases are the wars. For this reason it is essential, especially given the recent crisis in the Balkans and perhaps even in Europe, caused by refugees from Africa, the Middle East, mostly from Syria made me to emphasize that the crisis or conflicts, as the Syrian one should be stopped in the country of origin, in order to stop at a same time even the growing trend of refugees coming from this and other surrounding countries. Wishing to conclude this abstract, the main aim of this work will be the study of the impact of the refugee crisis in the Balkans and most European Union, which differs from the financial crises of recent years that some Member States have had, but now this organization is facing the worst crisis since its creation in history.

***Keywords:*** *Migration, Emigration, Refugees, Wars, Syria, Balkans, European Union.*

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## Forms of integration of Albanians in Turkey

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The phenomenon of integration is today one of the phenomena not only necessary changes even inevitable development in the modern world, although there are different forms of conditional integration of various historical circumstances, social, economic and political, cultural and other education. Therefore the notion of integration, or integration, sends us in different ways depending on the historical circumstances when they were completed or are in the process of implementation. So, the topic of my paper "Forms of Integration of Albanians in Turkey" coincides with a time and political circumstances complex development of democracy in the governmental structures of the Legislative Turkish evolving progressively and in line with development trends socio-economic, political and cultural heritage in the Turkish society.

Therefore, the I had the focus of interest of my issue of integration of the Albanian community in the state s and Turkish society to admit I tried to highlight some of the forms of integration that's reality today in Turkey. Bearing in mind the resolution and constitutional definition of the rights of communities of ethnic living there, among which the Albanian community occupies an important place both in terms the number of residents of Albanian origin as well as in terms of their representation in all structures, the central and local governments. To the purposes of providing a more objective overview and comprehensive integration process of Albanians in Turkey, I researched some of the important factors in this process, such as:

- Education as a form of integration of Albanians in Turkish society;
- Position material as another form of integration of Albanians in Turkish society;
- Education in the Turkish language as a way to ensure the integration of Albanians in Turkey

- Creation of Albanian-Turkish associations as a form of integration;
- The participation of Albanians in the political life in Turkey
- The level of involvement in employment in cultural institutions
- The opinions of Albanian attitudes and actions of the Turkish state
- The social position of Albanians in the Turkish state
- Opinion of Albanians attitudes, actions and behaviours of the Turkish people
- The feeling of equality as a form of integration of Albanians in Turkey

All these forms of integration are supported by the results of the intermissive presented in tabular, from which conclusions can be drawn on the degree of integration of Albanians in the Turkish state and society.

***Keywords:*** *Integration, ethnic community, forms of integration, community rights*

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## No political asylum in the European Union?

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The departure of Albanians from Kosovo in the name of getting the political asylum in the countries of the European Union such as the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Austria, the Netherlands etc., has created a situation where thousands of people are fleeing on a daily basis. Some have even been granted temporary stay. This provides the legal basis for granting or rejecting the political asylum application in EU countries. Article 16 of the Law on asylum of the Federal Republic of Germany stipulates: "(...) the right for political asylum is granted for those who prove the prosecution due to engagement on freedom, political and economic equality and democracy in the country where they fled from, that they are prosecuted by the state because of language, nationality, religion, gender or other race whereby are convicted or a prisoner and organized (...). Under the same law there is another legal base, Article 51 for humanitarian asylum. Based on these legal bases, nobody from Kosovo and the Balkans can be granted with political and humanitarian asylum since they would not be in position to prove the existence of these circumstances. *None of the asylum seekers are in a position to present these facts. Kosovo has no political prosecution or imprisonment. None of these facts are actually provided by our citizens and therefore nobody shall be granted with asylum in these countries. The opposite is a lie!*

Since there shall be no asylum, according to applicable law, the following two procedures are undertaken by competent authorities lasting from 3 to 6 months in order to establish the legal status: The administrative procedure of the competent authorities consisting of two levels, for granting or refusing the application for asylum, which takes place at (Bundesamtfür die auslanndische Anerkannung Flüchtlinge). The asylum seeker has the right to appeal against the decision of the latter at Administrative Court (Verwaltungsgericht) to ascertain whether the applicant has the right to seek political or humanitarian asylum. All this lasts for several months, whereupon the foreign police

start developing the procedure for return of our citizens to Kosovo. There are two types of return procedures which usually take a few days:

1. The voluntary return whereby the state sets the time of return
2. The forcible return.

Those who are forcibly returned are banned to enter all Schengen states. The question is whether fleeing is worthy? Of course not, all this is made for particular benefits by facilitators of migration. These activities are being used by Serbia for impoverishment of the nation, to reduce the proportion of Albanians and attacking the image of the country thus creating the image of the nation that does not deserve to be independent. On the other hand, this is convenient for the Kosovo Government as well whereby the unemployment would be mitigated and the number of unsatisfied population prone to anti-government activities would be reduced. Relevant international factors are interested in playing a role in all this.

Therefore, strict measures should be taken for prevention of migration.

***Keywords:*** *Asylum, politics, humanity, accommodation*

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## The phenomenon of immigration of Albanians an early wound of history of the Albanian nation

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The phenomenon of immigration of Albanians in different countries of the world is one of the early wounds, who have passed through several historical stages. The Albanian people, especially those of Kosovo has always suffered as a result of displacement of a considerable part of it in different directions, often unknown and in path of no return. Only in the period of 1918-1941, as a result of Serbian colonial policy, about244 000 Albanians have moved from Kosovo. Whereas, in the period 1950-1966 as a result of the Serbian policy, about 400 000 Albanians have moved. According to the researchers and knowledgeable people in this field, immigration in these historical periods occurred primarily due to violence, occupation, persecution, poverty and social problems.

But the exodus of Albanians' immigration from Kosovo, which has reached alarming number nowadays, is very painful and incomparable with previous years. Therefore sociologists and psychologists see this exodus and this state as a national, cultural and linguistic challenge, which can risk the national identity of our people. We believe that treating the topic of immigration is worthy to solve this problem of our society, which needs for a real treating that comes from researchers and scholars which deal with researches and present to us scientific truths that we all need them.

***Keywords****: Immigration, history, culture*

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## Sociological view of the new phenomena of the emigration in the Balkan

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This paper will present a treatment of a new social phenomenon related to the economic and political emigrants who are the result of the inability of the government to deal with the issue in terms of security and criminality. On the other hand, ware destroying, insecurity, poverty and unemployment affect certain population groups, marginalized groups and criminal ones, which are tempted by money and wealth and violate the rules and laws by creating powerful networks which deal the transportation of emigrant groups from one boundary line to another. Are emigrants a new concern for Macedonia and its neighbours such as Kosovo and Serbia? The well-known media have been recently writing about and offering views of the villages in the boundary area. This is illegal emigration which can be defined as imposed and with elements of refugees and labor emigration (Maccionis, 2009).

The number of those surpassing the borders illegally is said to be huge. The analyses show that most of them come from Syria and Afghanistan, as well as from certain parts of North Africa and Sahara. Within this period, 13 offenses related to the emigrant trafficking. 70 people have been accused on this occasion. On 2nd of May 2012 Macedonia signed a Declaration with the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICPMD). But now we have thousands of migrants for one day.

The process of globalization and the latest social movements in some Middle East countries and other Asiatic ones, represent an external factor which makes Balkans countries be exposed to a harsh process of transit migration to Germany.

Based on statistical data, we will show that these upsetting trends in 2015 have almost increased three times and that public policies in the sphere of admission and accommodation of asylum seekers and immigrants are at their beginnings. What is next in these trends?

***Keywords**: Sociological, Emigrants, Macedonia, Balkans, Trafficking,*

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## Immigration and integration challenges (the case of Kosovo)

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Kosovo as an independent country in its integration path and empowering the international context is facing various challenges such as these: economic, political and social. One of the challenges is the issue of international migration. The legal and illegal

migration (1999-2015) will be our main focus of the thesis presented elaboration. To see and appreciate what are the causes, consequences and challenges, with which we deal as a country and as a society. The debates in society around visa liberalization still remain a desire of citizens, to enjoy the right to move freely in the Schengen area. But, reintegration and repatriation of the returnees from the countries B to the country A, considered as a challenge in itself to enjoy this right. A large number of Albanians, as it is known, today live, work and stay in different status in all over the countries of the developed Europe. All these circumstances, helped in creating Diasporas and migration, facing various challenges from losses and benefits for the country and society. The main purpose of this paper is to present, analyze and examine the actual data, which is the degree of legal and illegal migration (causes, consequences and challenges) of the citizens of Kosovo to the European Union, as one of the main challenges towards the integration into the EU.

***Keywords:*** *Kosovo, migration, causes, consequences, challenges, integration.*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-16302*

## The mass exodus towards the Italian coast

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Immigration is a phenomenon that has sometimes characterized the formation of nations, frequently by influencing the social and economic policy. Since antiquity and, even today, the immigration, have occurred sometimes even mass, these movements affect the world. Recently our society has entered into the third millennium, a period that, in future, will be remembered as the era of progress and technology, but also a time when the man is forced to overcome certain obstacles and problems that now characterize the social and cultural context where he lives. Sees the only solution in the immigration from less developed countries, to the more industrialized, and Italy is among the European countries most affected by immigration. After the fall of communism, Albania experienced a difficult period of transition, which encouraged immediately the immigration. The Albanians migration has begun before centuries and still continues to be presents.

The author's aim in this research relates to her belief that the Italy plays an important role in confronting the flows of migrants, which reflects the consequences of the European Union. The study focuses on the analysis of contemporary migration, its causes and the consequences. The problem is analyzed through a bibliographic search, treating the issues in historical, legal, and political plan. The study method is qualitative.

***Keywords:*** *Albanian immigration, Italian Policy, social consequences, the fall of communism*

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## Migration and its impact on our time perception

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Migration has generally been viewed as a spatial process. With some exceptions, there has been limited attention paid to the temporalities of migration, especially to the way through which the migration influences the way we perceive time.

The aim of this paper is to sketch out a research agenda on migration and time. The focus of the discussion will be on the question: What are the key emerging themes from the existing literature on time that can be developed as part of a theoretically and politically engaged migration research agenda? The paper is organized in five modes of thinking about the relationship about migration and time: flow sand moments; rhythms and cycles; tempos; synchronic it yanddis juncture; and the future. In each case, we briefly review relevant research and propose emerging themes for future inquiry.

***Keywords**: Time, temporality, migration, synchronicity, cycling time, disjuncture.*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-17102*

## Refugees and Migrants: the EU`s new Challenge

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For twenty years now, Europeans have been encouraged to view migration as the epitome of globalisation, the triumph of global economic drive over territorial order. So it's significant that migration is now becoming an object of geopolitical competition. Across the world, countries are not only trying to reassert control of their borders but to use people flows and differences of population size for geostrategic gain. Is this a sign that geography now trumps economics? It suggests rather that US-led globalisation, as an organising principle of world politics, is losing its hold. This has triggered competition to promote alternative units and modes of power. Migration, as a culturally and ideologically-loaded form of cross-border interaction, has become a particularly strong vector in this reshuffle. This paper charts the challenges facing the EU in the field of migration, and suggests how Brussels might promote its own form of order. One of the most important challenges concerning the future of the European Union is the demographic reproduction of the European population. Decreasing birth-rates and the retirement of the baby boomers will dramatically reduce the labour force

in the EU, which will entail not only a lack of manpower but also lower contributions to European social systems. It seems clear that the EU will have to counterbalance this population decrease by immigration in the coming years. *Migration between the Middle East, North Africa and Europe* takes this challenge as a point of departure for analysing the MENA region, as a possible source of future migration to the European Union. At the same time, it illustrates the uncertainties implied in such calculations, especially at a time of radical political changes, such as those brought about by the Arab Uprising. This thesis examines the development of the European Union's external dimension of migration management in the wake of the Arab Spring and tries to answer the question to what extent the Union's approach in this policy field changed after the events of 2011. Following the toppling of autocratic regimes in North Africa, the number of irregularly arriving migrants in the EU increased significantly, which brought the issue of migration to the top of the Union's political agenda and initiated both short-term reactions and long-term adjustments of its approach. To answer the research question, this paper first gives a comprehensive overview of the policies in place before the Arab Spring and then comes to the situation as it is today. Securitization Theory is used to analyse and explain possible policy changes. This thesis argues that although there were significant policy changes concerning the external dimension of migration, the events of the Arab Spring and the year 2011 cannot be described as a "breaking-point" and the overall direction and priorities remain the same.

***Keywords:*** *EU new Challenge, Refugees Dilemma, Migration, Arab spring - breaking pain*

***N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-19502***

## The effects of migration on social and economic behavior of communities in rural areas of Albania

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The study to assess the effects that migration has produced in the social and economic behavior of rural communities was conducted as an empirical research. Data obtain from the interviews with residents of rural areas of the district of Gjirokastra, Vlora and Fier were used for this study. 80 individuals from families, members of which have emigrated to Greece and Italy, in the period 1990- 2000,were interviewed. The study aim is to assess the impacts of economic remittances, knowledge, professional knowledge and socio-cultural behavior.

The economic remittances are considered as one of the main sources of income of rural households. In the period 2010-2015, their level has decreased considerably due to the crisis in the countries of emigration; this period coincides with an increment of the number of migrants who return and in the development of agricultural production and non-agricultural activities. Experiences gained in activities organization and management, training and professional culture, development of business skills and the attitude toward customers are assessed as assets for the success of emigrants returned

home. Use of income quintile from migration to improve living conditions for their families, construction of new houses, equipment with communication tools and consequently increased access of rural families to the world through massive use of means of communication, is followed by social behavior change of rural areas residents. Cultural behavior and life in exile are considered as factors sensitively affecting lifestyle changes with respect to family relations and community behavior in rural areas. In rural families, were members are or have been in migration, the need for young people education and the evaluation of women as an economic and social factor in improving the quality of life, are much more visible.

***Keywords:*** *migration, remittances, social and economic behaviour, quality of life, rural areas.*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-19702*

## Albanians' cultural integration in the Europe: The case of Austria

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This study deals with the issue of cultural integration of a migrant community, i.e. Albanian community or diaspora in the Austrian society. First of all it elaborates culture as an element that distinguishes human beings from other living beings, states that man is not born with culture but it is acquired, developed, cultivated, enriched within lifetime. It also emphasizes the weight that culture has in society, noting that three forces are the greatest impact on society: the state, religion and culture. The second issue treated is cultural assimilation, as a process of social and cultural fusion of groups with different identities and ghettoization. Thirs is Albanian diaspora in Austria, the history, structure, cultural apology trends through cultural, sports, religious and similar. Final and most important part of this research is empirical part, namely the survey applied in the field, i.e. in Austria, with 148 respondents, selected randomly. The findings were analyzed according to different variables, such as gender, age, educational level, place of birth (urban - rural), marital status, educational status - professional, etc. The data were processed with SPSS software program, and a host of tables are selected only those that reflect scientific facts and reality. Besides basic empirical data, cross - tabulation of different variables is done also. Among the conclusions are that Austrian Albanians tend cultural self-defence, apology of their code by creating cultural islands, meeting points, being concentrated culturally, that the first generation is more hesitant in accepting the Austrian cultural values compared with the second generation that is more cosmopolitan.

***Keywords:*** *migrant community, Diaspora, culture, Albanians, Austria, integration, cultural apology, ghettoization*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-22002*

# The situation of refugees, asylum seekers, migrants and the entire asylum system in Albania

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In recent years Albania, especially since 1998 and with the assistance other international organizations, has made great efforts in establishing an asylum/migration system, in line with the international and EU standards. Albania acceded to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol on 18 August 1992. Albania is also party a lots of Conventions.

The national asylum legislation consists of two main laws that 2014 united as a single legal code: the Asylum Law (ratified by Parliament in 1998 and amended by Law 10060 in 2009) and the Law on Local Integration and Family Reunion of Persons Granted Asylum (ratified by Parliament in 2003). Other legal acts such as the Laws on Foreigners (2008), Law on Data protection, and Law on Citizenship (No. 8389 of August 1998) complement the Albanian protection regime. Asylum is granted to three categories of foreigners: those who are refugees in the meaning of the 1951 Geneva Refugee Convention, persons granted complementary protection, and persons granted temporary protection in situations of mass influx and Asylum institutions/authorities in Albania are:

- the Directorate for Asylum & Refugees (DfNR)- Ministry of Interior;
- the National Commissioner for Refugees (Director of DfNR);
- the Judiciary (District Court of Tirana ); and
- UNHCR.

Border and Migration Police Department is responsible for pre-screening of irregular migrants, including asylum seekers, as per the Minister of Interior Instruction of June 2006. National Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Tirana was established by UNHCR and was under UNHCR management until October 2004, when it was handed over to the government. The Centre can accommodate 60 persons in normal time and up to 200 in emergency conditions. In the last two years average number of asylum seekers accommodated in the Centre have been around 50 persons. Asylum seekers in the Reception Centre are provided free of charge with basic services such as shelter, food, community services, health care, legal assistance and social counseling.

**Keywords:** *Migration, foreigners in Albania, asylum seekers, agreement, repatriation*

X. ABSTRACTS BOOK

# THEMATIC SESSION 01:

# COMMUNICATION, CULTURE AND ARTS

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-11801*

## Aspects of the cultural impacts of skilled emigration in Albania

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Usually, when we talk about brain drain, we are referring to skilled emigration, talented professionals that leave their home country for another. This phenomenon has been studied extensively in the 1960s and 1970s, when massive emigration from highly qualified and talented (researchers and scientists) from developing countries was quite detrimental to their growth and economic development. Skilled professionals are a rare source of capital for developing countries and they suffer huge losses when these people decide to leave. Besides all damages caused to the economy of developing countries and the benefits that brings in the host countries, the phenomenon of skilled emigration has noticeable cultural impact on both sides. In the field of cultural relations, impacts are less visible, but more stable and long-term, because they have to do mainly with the mentality, modes of operation and behavior in any cultural system environment of developed countries.

Through a comparative analysis of the patterns of behavior and living of skilled migrants, this paper will try to elaborate on some of the main aspects of visible cultural impacts of skilled emigration.

***Keywords:*** *Albania, emigration, cultural impacts, brain drain, social capital*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-1401*

## Attempt to define the fairytale

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This paper will focus on the efforts of various researchers and scholars, to define the tale as a special type of oral world literature, inductively also Albanian. All the work will take into proper consideration the scientific work done by leading scholars in the field to define the tale/fairytale in the view of literature, sociology, psychology, philosophy, social and cultural anthropology. Some of the mentioned references we referred to, at most, are: Northrop Fraj, the Russian V. J. Prop, German Kurt Ranke, the American Stith Thompson, the Russian Maksim Gorgi, Johan Georg fon Han, Italo Calvino , Herderi etj as well as Albanian and Kosovo researchers: Myzafere Mustafa, Anton Nikë Berisha, Anton Çeta, Halil Kajtazi etc., who through their works, they have managed to make a kind of codification in efforts to define the tale/fairytale as exfoliation and subordination psychology of a given population, seen it as a form of coexistence of traditional society with the customs and traditions of entertainment but not only. We will try to highlight that the definitions for the tale/fairytale, if we consider the infinite sides of its study are numerous and various. These sides, although they are affected and touched by different researchers, we think still remains to interpret, and to disassemble, not only by semantic, emotional and spiritual, subjective side, but also on its poetic construction (fixed and variable elements) and the inseparable and consistent links with mythology, legends, sagas, tales, riddles, proverbs, jokes, cinema, design, advertising, etc.

***Keywords:*** *Tale, indigenous features, morality, interpretation, selection, codification*

*N°AIS Pristine 2015-4601*

## The impact of the media on the public discourse on immigration

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The photo of Aylan Kurdi, a 3-year-old Syrian found suffocated in the Turkish coast, brought the focus of the media, as ever before, on the issue of immigration, shocking the public opinion worldwide. As the image of a Vietnamese girl running to escape a napalm attack in Vietnam in 1972, turned the American public opinion against the war in Vietnam, the picture of the Syrian boy, as well, raised the awareness on the refugee crisis and on its management. Solving the migrant crisis has become a serious challenge for the EU and its Member States. The effects of the media on the public opinion, or the policymakers, has been the subject of many debates, analysis and studies, bringing

in focus the important impact that media has on each of these components. This study will underline the impact of the media on social change and on the public perception on immigration. How the media covers events on immigration and what are the trends of the public discourse on this phenomenon? This is one of the questions answered in this study.

***Keywords:*** *Migration, impact, media, public opinion*

***N°AIS Pristine 2015-4701***

## Challenges of intercultural communication in the migration contexts

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This paper discusses some basic challenges and of intercultural communication (treated from the point of view of linguistic as fundamentally similar to any other form of communication, and emphasizing the need to move radically away from any essentialist substantiation of 'culture') against the background of contexts of migration. It highlights the benefits of an intercultural relationship (different cultural group, ethnic groups) such as breaking stereotypes, gaining new knowledge of the other culture, enriching the vocabulary as well as gaining additional insights into our own cultural background. In an intercultural relation, if commonality is established and the relationship develops beyond the initial anxiety, the cultural differences may have less of an impact, as more relationships become more idiosyncratic moving to intimate stages. Technology and its rapid developing, is always becoming a bridge in the cultural gap. Therefore we all live and communicate in a global village.

***Keywords:*** *Challenge, intercultural, culture, migration, similarity*

***N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-7301***

## Kanun motives in the Albanian dramaturgy of the Socialist Realism: how cultural heritage codes were manipulated to disseminate the communist dogma

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It might sound strange to mention Kanun and Socialist Realism in the same sentence, but it's not like that, especially in the Albanian dramaturgy and theater field, in the initial phase of the new communist regime establishment. In a reality where the majority of population suffered analphabetism therefore it was impossible to spread

propaganda through written materials, where the country had a majority of electricity lack so no one would even dream of audio-visual massive media, they found a way how communicating face to face with the audience, the ability to talk the popular language: they used theater as a massive propaganda tool to spread the communist dogma, even in the most remote areas of the country, using the yeast taken from the people, to prepare a bread with which they will be feeding them than for decades: codes and motifs of the cultural heritage transformed, altered and even disfigured, just to ease the passage toward the new establishing communist power and the New Man that was being created. Exactly these features and other characteristics will be analyzed in this paper, investigating anthropological questions of the inherited culture, facing the new propagandistic forced one, fed sometimes through constraint and other times through trickery.

***Keywords:*** *Kanun, dramaturgy, theater, Socialist Realism, society, communist propaganda*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-9201*

## Communication itself contains two sides: content + relationship because the connection is in the first place a contact placement; the process of socialization with which the individual faces, relates to the feeling of trust in the human nature, of being with others

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The group is not a modern invention, it has existed with mankind. According to Ariosto, Man is a social animal. Human society contains the highest diversity of groups that can be created. In this pluralistic society, groups share social space and the same individual may simultaneously belong to different social groups. Participation in groups is justified by the fact that man is a social being and that by participating in them finds more satisfaction than disappointment. Creating groups is based on the fact that its members are related by their attitudes and experience, the personality and the willingness of cooperation. It seems that some people and individuals have more skill than others, to cooperate and work in a team thanks to their temperament or history. Working in a team is a must for enterprises and societies today. In fact due to the complexity of the issues to be resolved and the increasing speed of changes in a global level no individual can run one institution alone. Communication means an impact on people's minds. It is the man itself who acts over people's (imaginations) through signs. Communication itself contains two sides: content + relationship because the connection is in the first place a contact placement. The process of socialization with which the individual faces, relates to the feeling of trust in the human nature, of being with others.

***Keywords:*** *The nature of the group, the types of groups, norms, and values, group's dynamics, group's attitude.*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-10001*

## The today concept of sociolinguistic versus the EU National languages

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Europe can expect to have offered as good to human society, human rights, the rights state, proper management and respect for private life, tolerance, spirit of solidarity to different and to prosecuted and faith equality of persons and peoples in freedom and human reason. Therefore, according to De Mauros, those who fear the disappearance of other languages from the advantage of only one, the facts of history and the present was not justified. Not justified even neuroscience studies and psychopedagogic ones on bilingualism in education. Interesting research conducted in Paris by an Argentine psikoneurolog Jacques Meler (Jacques Mehler) show that since the second day of life man is oriented, tuned to the pace, with a mother tongue melody. Mother tongue is in our feelings, our body rather than in our intellect. Therefore, it's well understood the second major lesson of psychopedagogy: as much to instill in your child the full possession of his or her native language, the better they will learn the language of the school, the official language and other languages. And so, we have been entrusted to us all, primarily schools and universities, intellectuals and those who are most knowledgeable, the duty to educate more the better coexistence of a multiplicity of languages

***Keywords**: sociolinguistics, language, European Union, bilingualism, concept.*

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## The Albanian Literature of Renaissance and Emigration

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The panorama of Albanian literature, writes Ernest Koliqi in his essays about Albanian literature ("Saggi di letteratura albanese", Florence, 1972), is "somewhat confused, fragmented, and unrelated". He sees the development of Albanian literature as "a series of diverse production centers, almost like a literary archipelago islands, blossomed each on himself, ostracized and closed to others." (Koliqi, 1999: 208). There are others that define likewise the Albanian literature: Çabej, for example, talks about literary circles, defined geographically, century after century, at least from the

old Albanian literature, which, according to him, is nominated "Catholic Literature District of Northern Albania". On the other hand, a sociological study on Albanian literature (Çapaliku, 1997) has found that only 60 per cent of the Albanian writers have been resident in Albania, meaning in Albanian territories.

This is worth for Albanian writers of the IX century, until 1944. Intending to over light our National Renaissance Literature (XIX), where we faced with reversed figures: from 72 writers altogether, only 23 of them or 31.9 per cent were residing in Albanian lands, the rest (49 writers or 68.1 per cent thereof), no. Most of them were residing mainly in Italy, Turkey, Egypt, Romania, and Bulgaria ... so, in countries where they emigrated…

**Keywords:** *Albanian literature, emigrated writers, Albania, Diaspora*

***N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-12001***

## The Relevance of the Caiupian immigration subject

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Migration is the ongoing process of a social issue, nearly chronically for the Albanian nation; Honoring also our renaissance writer, Andon Zako Cajupi, near to his 150th birthday; the major issue of immigration, invaders, wars, ethnical genocide and official politics. A conclusion by the great British writer Edith Durham: 'Albanians with an unbendable character may only prosper, with an honorable government'. Also the French writer de Constant, wrote to the primer: 'Albania will be the Switzerland of the Balkans'.

Albanians leave because their dream of living in prosperity is stolen, as a sign of a privatized government. The parliaments of Tirana and Pristine have become gladiator arenas and tribunes of meaningless replicas. The ignoring of the power of the people, the failed democracy and laws, has grabbed the attention of the foreign countries.

There remains a proverb 'every population deserves the government that it has and keeps', but when the government becomes so worthless, the moment comes that this irregular relationship finds a solution. The civil society remains the decision making factor of getting rid of bad governing, blind politics till they become antinationalistic. The civil unconvincing, should obligate also political, social and juridical thinking for scientific governing.

***Keywords:*** *Migration as chronic process, Albanian renaissance*, *Andon Zako Cajupi, insufficient democracy, privatized government*.

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-12801*

## Word formations with composition in Ismail Kadare literature

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Language artistic of Kadare, as general language,It contains enough composites,which treated by semantic structure can be classified as proprietary composite character and optative. The use of composites in the author›s work is diversified, as in the general lexicon and the lexicon of popular fiction. The impact of the latter is also observed in Kadare›s language, particularly in composite names and surnames. Causative composite group that has origin from the popular language appears limited in prose author. These types appear mostly composite structure: *name + participle* and *name + adjective*. From the standpoint of semantic content they are characterized by way of setting, and characterization of property, figurative meanings overlap of meaning and not optative optative etc.Study of composite property and causative structure of the Albanian language, particularly in Kadare literature, which originate from the treasury of popular fiction, It highlights some of the structural and semantic features of these composites.

**Keywords:** *Ismail Kadare, Albanian language, Word formations, literature*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-12901*

## The status of the Albanian language in Albania, Albanian-speaking areas of Balkans, and beyond

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Albanian language and culture, antiquity and their original character, has long attracted the attention of foreign and Albanian researchers in the eighteenth century and earlier. In particular, language, history and culture of Albanians, drew the attention of the German world. A great philosopher, also dealt with as was Gottfried Wilhelm Lerbnitz, who worked a century before the birth of comparative linguistics. However, scientific studies on the Albanian language, as well as many other languages, began after the birth of historical-comparative linguistics from the mid nineteenth century. One of the founders of this linguistics is the German scholar Franz Bopp. In addition,

a huge range of foreign linguists as Miclosich F., G. Weigand, C. Tagliavini St. Man, E. Hamp, A. Desnickaja, H. Ölberg, H. Mihaescu, W. Fredler, O. Bucholtz, M. Huld, GB Pellegrini, etc. have made important contributions to the study of the history of the Albanian language, the problems associated with its origin, etymology, phonetics and historical grammar, as well as in the study of the present situation of Albanian. Our study aims to be a researcher. Of course, in our study will be treated global performances in Albanian culture, noting that globalization is a phenomenon that affects deeply the linguistic processes.

***Keywords**: language, globalization, linguistic community, integration, research, intercultural communication.*

***N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-14001***

## The explanatory dictionaries of the Albanian Language

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The compiling of national explanatory dictionaries marks the greatest achievement in Albanian lexicography. They do not only display the degree of the development of the Albanian language and exceptionally its standard, but they also have a direct influence upon their further development through two fundamental ways: informing and standardisation. The lexical and phraseological material they bring forward, already piled up, stratified and codified, achieves the necessary and primary need of cultivation and perfection of the Albanian language as a whole and of its standard in particular. In this way, the compiling of dictionaries solves a series of fundamental tasks that are closely related to the standard of the Albanian language.

Treating, while worked over, the way of compiling, from one dictionary to another and the solving of two basic problems: that of the structure in general which has to do with the character of the word, its stratification and the attitude towards phraseology, synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, archaisms, historisms, dialectisms, professionalisms, terminology, neologisms, foreign words etc. that make the so called macro system: also that of the structure of the word in particular, which has to do with the semantic structure of words and phraseological items, with their usage, with the stylistic and emotional colouring, the system links etc., that make the so called micro system, we manage to give a full table of the development of the Albanian monolingual lexicography, as a theory and practice of compiling the explanatory dictionaries of the Albanian language.

**Keywords:** *Dictionaries, Albanian, language, lexicography*

# THEMATIC SESSION 03:

# EDUCATION

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*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-9003*

## Suplementary education in Albanian Language in the diaspora

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In the Albanian Diaspora there is supplementary education in Albanian Language from 2004. The form of this supplementary education for children aged from 7 to 15 varies in different countries with consistent improvement in the educational provision and experience. However if the current development of supplementary education in Albanian Language is compared with the European Model C for Education in Native language, it is concluded that the intended educational goals are not achieved.

In this paper some of the limitations and weaknesses in the supplementary education in Albanian language in the Diaspora are presented by highlighting some of the key aspects of the contemporary educational reforms in the developed European countries. Following the agreement between the Albanian and Kosovo governments to unify the education in Albanian for the level, there is an opportunity that the processes and the educational provision in the Albanian Diaspora is improved in line with National and European reforms in education. For example, the education reform in France after the approval of the new educational law in 2013 that aims to implement a national education programme "Artistic and Cultural Education" encourages a holistic educational approach for the XXI century. It is suggested that the Education in Albanian language in the Diaspora can use the current national and international innovations to improve the student experience. It is also proposed that the harmonisation of the educational system in Kosovo and Albania, the publishing of new text books and contemporary text books for education in Albanian language in Diaspora will influence the current quality of provision.

***Keywords:*** *Education, Albanian, Diaspora, Children*

*N°AIS Pristine 2015-0403*

## The impact in migration of Higher Education of liberalization Albania

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The higher education provision in the last 10 years started a process of liberalization creating an unbalance between the labour market demand and the supply offered by the higher education. It has been evident that the Albanian GDP has doubled, but the unemployment rate has risen yearly, e.g. in 2014 unemployed with a university degree was to 17.2 %, compared to 15.6% in 2013. The labour force with a university degree in 2014 was increased by 7% compared to 2013, but their employment was increased by only 4.3% in Albania. Therefore, the labour market was not able to accommodate the increase of the labour force with a university degree, one of the reasons why those are looking for other regional and EU markets to find employment. The higher education in Albania was reformed based on the Bologna system. Graduates with a Bachelor degree have to continue the Master level of studies, as they face difficulties in finding employment. In the last ten years, the number of graduates has increased three times, resulting in overproduction of university diplomas, compared to the labour market demand. Metodologically, in order to understand the dynamics of the labour market demand and the higher education supply, there have been used several instruments such as the LFS and the SNA and statistical data on higher education. Along with a desk review of the policy documents, legislation and studies, semi-structured interviews have been conducted with senior staff in HEIs, government, social partners, and students' NGOs, as well as a focus group with the ERASMUS+ alumni.

***Keywords:*** *Bologna system, mobility, flexibility, autonomy of higher education institutions*

*N°AIS Pristine 2015-2303*

## Social surveys in education and the contemporary societies

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Globalization is one of the most popular arguments of contemporary non-fiction. It is dealt with everywhere, from newspapers to television, from specialized texts to informative work. The formulations range among sociologistic and ideologistic ones,

and thus, this cultural, social and political phenomenon ends up splitting in a Manichean and dogmatic way those approaching it. Some consecrate its manifestations, convinced that the economic model supporting it is the best possible, resulting in the exaltation of a conservative mindset of free market and, in short, of a substantial neo-colonialism. Others condemn its economic and socio-political-cultural fundamentals, with the consequent exaltation of a progressive attitude of economy subjected to controls and rules, defending the rights of individuals and peoples and, above all, in both cases, the weakest ones.

In this context – viewed in generic form – the Science of Education is the great absentee. This science is not only excluded from the spread analysis, but even when dealing with globalization, educationalists, on the one hand, end up succumbing to the lure of social surveys, and on the other hand, seek to indicate didactic models appropriate to and congruent with the current reality, even if on this reality is not agreed upon the guiding principles.

***Keywords:*** *Education, adults, society, globalization.*

***N°AIS Pristine 2015-3003***

## Good management of school institutions, key element for establishing a motivated climate with pedagogical staff

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The relationship between styles of leadership and the consequences of this style within school climate is very important. Effective management enables a good work environment and productive owns in various aspects of educative institutions. Managerial vision is the key to success. Director and leader of the school, must owns good knowledge of education programs and laws, school curricula and their recent updates, their application in accordance with the needs of the institutions, establishing a vision for institution development and for different actors working within. Leading and developing the school includes different actors of educative institutions. Managing the school is an all inclusive process, teaching and learning ones, activities with parents, community involvement, involvement of local institutions representatives, different institutions etc.

Effective leading of school is necessary in increasing effectiveness of innovations in education system. School decentralization, increasing their autonomy, requires higher responsibilities toward the role and functions of institutions directors in decision-making. Leading pedagogical staff, its motivation, means flexibility, adaptive abilities, high professional qualifications, deep leadership knowledge by the head of the educative institution.

***Keywords****: School leadership, management, actors*

*N°AIS Pristine 2015-3403*

## Challenges of Albania universities in managing student and staff mobility

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Mobility of the student and staff is a well - known process in the world. During the last century the concept of mobility has changes. It is especially after the Second World War, when Europe decides to contribute to mobility of the student and staff through different mobility program. Consequently, the aim of mobility has changed from mobility that brought only individual advantages to the more complex form of mobility, which initiated changes in curriculum, institutional, and at the same time has help to launch a European identity. This study has on focus the challenges of Albania universities in managing student and staff mobility. It also attempts to analyze the change of the concept and this process by the nature of mobility had. I tried to point out the role of Bologna Process and the importance of mobility in this process in Albania Universities, besides the advantages that Bologna process has to mobility students and staff. I also tried to point out, the obstacles those universities in Albania face to implementing the mobility of students and staff. The conclusion of this study is that mobility process influences universities on different level such as curriculum, management, institutional, policies, funding etc. However, for the success of this process support from legislation, polices, funding is necessary. In this regard, it is important that all the actors have to be involved in promoting of this challenge, because it provides important feedback to society and institutions in different levels in the long run.

***Keywords:*** *Student mobility, Staff mobility, Bologna Process, Challenges, Albania universities*

*N°AIS Pristine 2015-4103*

## Albanian Diaspora, migration and bilingualism; concepts, methodologies, didactics

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The Albanian-speaking countries of the Balkans (Albania, Kosovo, and Western Macedonia) represent the typical region that has generated migration almost the size of an exodus. The old Albanian Diaspora has now been extended with the new one, the immigrants of the last 24 years. The preserving of the national identity is closely

related to learning Albanian together with the language of the country where they live. This is a paper on bilingualism, on the ability (in our case of a child or a pupil in diaspora, or from the second generation of Albanian immigrants of the last decades) to express themselves correctly in two different languages and to learn them or to consider them both their native language.

Based on the modern pedagogy and didactics, in this paper we will describe the priorities of bilingualism, discuss the bias (myths) and the scientific truths surrounding it, describe the didactic methods needed to absorb simultaneously the language of the country of origin and the language of the host country and also the real instruments that should be used making the most of today's opportunities. The paper includes suggestions for the teachers, the parents and other institutions. It also includes recommendations to help immigrants' and Diaspora's children in learning Albanian, such as: specific platforms, unified textbooks for children/pupils, textbooks for teachers, ways to encourage the expression of one's desires (feelings, thoughts, dreams), different types of communication etc.

***Keywords:*** *Diaspora, bilingualism, sociolinguistics, language didactics*

***N°AIS Pristine 2015-4303***

## Challenges of Using Research Methods in Foreign Language Classes

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Currently, in the Albanian education system, application of research methods is used widely not only in the applied sciences but also social ones. Teaching is focused on the learner's needs regardless age or stage of studies. In this paper it is tried to bring in focus the importance of using different research methods in English classes. These methods can be used at the university system as well as pre-university studies. Interaction as part of research methods is very important, but there are other techniques that may be applied in a foreign language class. By exploring, learners enhance the ability to learn.

Project works in English classes require interaction and are very effective if used properly. Students work on a certain topic exploring different texts or internet. Problem solving through interaction facilitates student's learning. Selections of different communicative activities enable the input of necessary information. Through this paper we will have a thorough look at how the use of different research methods help English

students to interact efficiently and successfully practice knowledge. Successful teaching methodology leads successful learning, which is an essential principle of education nowadays. Challenging techniques help learners meet the principles of studying and learning a foreign language.

***Keywords:*** *Effectiveness of research, fostering creation, problem solving, lifelong learning*

*N°AIS Pristine 2015-4403*

## Creativity and Group Dynamics in Communicative Contexts of Foreign Language Learning

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The context of team or group work, offers the opportunity to enhance the creative product. The teams include the merging of participants, which means increased resources, ideas and energy. Groups have the potential of finding ideal solutions, allowing to go beyond the capacity of the individuals working on their own, independently. The complexity of today's problems in the classes of foreign languages requires the contribution of many participants. The dimensions of the combined work product, supported by a highly professional team, allow high creativity and result in successful products.

Knowledge of group dynamics can lead the creative process at a higher level and reduces the destructive elements for the functioning of the group. Energy and group power is used to facilitate communicative learning. Paying attention to the group structure, management, conflict resolution, common difficulties, helps the "facilitator" in the process of teaching. Individual penetration is not as deep as that of the group. Teams share the credit for victories and the blame for losses. It promotes communication and genuine humility, Avery et al., (1981). This paper aims to bring some simple rules and guidelines to make the team work run more effectively, smoothly and satisfactorily. Cooperative group work, the quality of interactions, communication channels between teams formed specifically in ESP classes at the University of Vlore, were used to assess the level of interaction in the group. The implementation of these guidelines is crucial to ensure the success in our classrooms.

***Keywords:*** *communicative learning, facilitator, team, creative dynamics, structure, communication practice*

*N°AIS Pristine 2015-4903*

## Contemporary trends in learning

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The process of learning is long and difficult, influenced by many factors, one of which is the art of teaching. Regarding the changing expectations of the process even the forms and methods of the given theoretical scientific material have changed. This paper treats theoretically and practically an overview of the new trends of learning in the contemporary reality.

Firstly, we will have an overview of what is new in global learning and the effectiveness of new forms of education. The uses of Internet and various electronic devices are the new trend of all age groups. Secondly, we will have an overview of the reality in our schools. How much are innovative ideas embraced? Have we got a traditional teacher or one that adopts teaching to meet the expectations of the new generation? Thirdly, some creative models are presented based on the contemporary trends of teaching. Fourthly, to realize a successful learning process the teaching process should be adapted to the age of learners. The results present opinions of interested groups. In conclusion, we think that the topic is interesting and within the expectations of the conference.

***Keywords:*** *Learning, teaching, contemporary trend, the traditional teacher*

*N°AIS Pristine 2015-5003*

## Demographic displacements in Albania and the need to enhance the psycho-social support to youth

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During the past 25 years, Albania has experienced emigration and migration in the same time. This article focuses on very high levels of population migration within the country and the increscent needs for psychosocial support of the youth because of this uncontrolled migration. First, the author analyses the factors that involve individuals and their families in this process and then she presents evidence concerning the high

level of demographic migration in Albania. She focuses on the need for positive achievements of the youth and makes a balance of factors that reduce their chances of success due to migration.

This article is an attempt to unfold the concept of resilience as an option that offers positive psychology for the development and increase of the ability of individual adjustment when dealing with stress. The article is based on the definition and scientific research contributions of the researcher Froma Walsh, but also a number of other researchers, as well as the theoretical framework of Carol L. Kumpfer. The author concludes that in order to avoid undesirable results in the achievement of the youth it is necessary to give psycho-social support for the youth and their families in a careful and intelligent way.

***Keywords:*** *Migration, resilience, achievements, risky factors, protective factors*

***N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-5803***

## Motivation as a permanent challenge of Education

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The process of learning affects all the students and teenagers. It causes lots of behaviors, emotions different state of beings, feelings and purposes. Each of the students inside the class operates in a predefined way and put everything of his or her thinking and acting according to an appropriate manner of his or her. Inside the school reality, the students clearly and precisely distinguish their passion. Doing so, they direct their emotion, feeling, purposes towards this passion. Communication in schools relies on a real environment or place inside which the adolescent set up seriously their relationship. The language used inside, get their identity fixed, obligating then to change their self-esteem. One of the most outstanding personalities on the searching about motivation is David McClelland. His theory relied on personalities who are, highly motivated. One of his ideas was that being motivated is linked directly with the kind of useful behaviors leading to high achievement. These students are called high-achievers. We can also find inside the motivation the strength of collaboration and staying motivated inside different groups. These students are eager to learn, to collaborate, aiming a sense of power upon the knowledge. Even though educators have founded a lot of theories on motivation, this phenomenon is still a challenge because it is challenging in itself to keep the students motivating towards to learning in spite of all difficulties and duties deriving of it.

***Keywords:*** *Motivation, keeping motivated, self-identity*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-5903*

## Factors that favour non-violent behaviour in relations pair

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Violence is a serious social problem in relations pair. This problem is associated with profound consequences for all those involved and for society as a whole. For effective prevention of violence increasing, research on the causes and risk factors are fundamental elements, highlighting depending on the situation, aspects where improvements can intervene.

On the other hand, the recognition of the possibilities of life factors in partnership, respect and non-violence, despite the existence of risk factors, constitute a sound basis of effective prevention. Interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary perspective of the study provide useful approach to this complex phenomenon. The focus of this presentation relates to the study of factors psycho-educational favoring conduct non-violent in relations pair, factors associated with conflict management, in particular, with the promotion of resilience in children and adolescents, the promotion of mental health positive school etc.

***Keywords:*** *Violence, resilience, positive mental health, promotion, pro-social behavior*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-6103*

## About typology of literary types in creativity for children

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Albanian literature for youth and children was characterized by significant achievements, creating slowly its profile as a separate branch of literature. This paper illustrates the contributions given by writers who enriched this branch with a variety of topics, original point of view, and literary figuration and successfully used artistic detail that is so pleasant to children. Also from the folk view, traditional ways of reading developed into a more modern articulation of rhymes, poems, stories, novels and children's novels. This literary production according to the typology of literary texts further enriched the modern Albanian literature for children and youth. In this context, a great number of writers have continued the tradition by spreading knowledge and culture. Obviously, this creativity was characterized by significant achievements, creating profiles and creative individuality.

***Keywords:*** *Typology, literary production, original point of view*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-7603*

## Self-esteem and academic stress among Shkodra University students

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In this study an attempt has been made to identify the level of academic stress and self-esteem among students and to examine the relationship between self-esteem and academic stress. The Student-Life Stress Inventory was used to measure stressors and reactions to stressors among university students. It indicates different types of stressors and reaction to the stressors as perceived by university students. Participants read a statement and answer how often they experience a particular event or feeling. The Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale was used to assess personal self-esteem levels. Participants read each item and then circle whether they agree or disagree with the statement. Data were collected from 513 students studying at a public University of Shkodra in Albania, during the second semester of the academic year 2014–15. The target population of the study was all students who had registered for that particular semester. Stratified random sampling according to students' university academic year and branch`s study was used to select classes in which to invite students to participate in the study (10 students from each of branch and year study). Data were analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS version 20). Descriptive statistics were used to generate means, standard deviations (SD) and frequencies for a list of demographic variables. There was a negative significant relationship between self-esteem and academic stress.

***Keywords:*** *Academic stress, Self-esteem, Students*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-7803*

## Academic stress and coping strategies

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In this study an attempt has been made to determine the common types of coping strategies used by students to deal with stressors and to study sex differences in coping strategies. This study examines the relationship between academic stress and coping strategies. The coping inventory used for the study was the Coping Inventory for Stressful Situations-Short Form (CISS-SF). The CISS breaks its responses into 3 main coping

types: task, emotion, and avoidance. The Student-Life Stress Inventory (SLSI) was used to measure stressors and reactions to stressors among university students. It indicates different types of stressors and reaction to the stressors as perceived by university students. Data were collected from 513 students studying at a public University of Shkodra in Albania, during the second semester of the academic year 2014–15. The target population of the study was all students who had registered for that particular semester. Stratified random sampling according to students' university academic year and branch`s study was used to select classes in which to invite students to participate in the study (10 students from each of branch and year study). Data were analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS version 20). The students use more frequently task oriented coping style. There was a positively significant relationship between academic stress and emotion-oriented, task-oriented and avoidance-oriented coping style. The relationship between academic stress and emotion-oriented coping style is moderate, and the relationship between academic stress and task-oriented, avoidance- oriented coping style is week.

***Keywords:*** *Coping strategies, Stress, Students*

***N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-10103***

## Text and hypertext; Intertextuality

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About the notion of text and discourse there are stated some important rhetorical questions that often discuss about the aim and the status of disciplines (such as linguistics and semiotics) which deal with it. In this study we will have a look at how in this era of multimedia, the text has attracted more attention to the science of communication. Not only the textual "experiences" are growing vigorously but above all texts are more often multiple codes objects: hypertexts. Hypertexts are in other words networks or parts of texts interconnected from key-words, connections or nodes through which it is possible to create a text through reading. Hypertext is a good metaphor while reading or text acquisition. In fact, *"interconnection is a normal condition of acquisition; is a mental mechanism through which it is created the model of hypertext. Hypertexts are implemented on an electronic system, one of the most important features of the human mind that stimulate some ways of behavior."* (Gensini, 2003).

In this sense, intertextuality is a structural form that makes any text hypertext, with a wide range of branches the same as intertextual competence of the recipient. G. Genette in "Palinsesti" (1997) uses the term intertextuality defining it as "*something that creates relationships, visible or invisible, with other texts."* This intertextuality can have different forms such as: inner- textuality (citation, plagiarism, hints); meta -textuality (critics of a text); architectural- text (literary genres); hypertextuality. In this context we will discuss widely about each of them in our study.

***Keywords:*** *Text, hypertext, intertextuality and discourse competence.*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-10203*

## Assessment as a stimulating process for teaching and learning

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This paper is focused on the students 'assessment as a crucial key for both teaching and learning processes. Basically, assessment of students seeks to show the results achieved based on the objectives of teaching, as well as, arriving at the conclusions from this comparison. In other words, the assessment of pupils is the process of measuring and understanding the knowledge and skills acquired compared to established standards. Assessment, in a general sense, is the process of comparing a known quantity with an unknown amount, to gain information on the unknown quantity. It is not possible without a standard to clearly determine and evaluate, which can serve as the basis of a comparison. The assessment is the result of the relations between the subject curricula, developed in schools, teaching methods and techniques used in classrooms and also the interests that children and parents represent for learning. In order for a teacher could make a good assessment should take into account: The assessment is closely related to educational goals and general, specific and main learning objectives; The assessment must be undertaken with variety of techniques, strategies and instruments; Assessment should be the basis for improving the curriculum; The evaluation should help the teacher and students to reflect on the work done before evaluation.

**Keywords:** *Assessment, students, stimulating, curricula*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-10303*

## Migration issues in the context of children's psychology and education

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Education in Albania has had its ups and downs, but recently Albania is experiencing an exodus, which means that its citizens are leaving and heading towards countries that they regard as "promised lands". People leave this country as they consider it to be a country with no future and no stable means of living. Emigration as a means of interaction in modern civilization is also associated with the sadness of leaving and the disappointment of not being sufficiently prepared to integrate with the civilized world. This is true particularly for children. Since the primary issue in these people's lives is surviving, idealistic patriotisms are fading away. Albanians of this new century

are tired and disappointed with political and economic bureaucracies. Surviving in this economic crisis has become their only concern. In these circumstances, the way children are affected by such immediate changes is secondary. 2015 has been a painful year for Albanians who are leaving their homes and are looking for economic asylum in EU countries. What is even more painful is the fact that children are abandoning schools. As such, it can be logically concluded that emigration is taking away the future generation of this country.

Considering this problem from the viewpoint of a Methodist in primary education, I have the opinion that the new generation is getting disoriented and confused with the recently emphasized ideas that living in Albania is not worth it and that a new life far away from their country would provide much more benefits to them. In my opinion, these confusing ideas are the primary reason for the children's disinterest in the educational process. This phenomenon is particularly evident in rural areas, since life there is getting tougher and tougher. This massive emigration of Albanian families towards EU countries, especially Germany, is becoming a considerably catastrophic problem for the Albanian economy and society. In the eyes of a child, the process adaptation and integration in a new society is conducted through imposing the new culture and destroying the old one.

In addition, schools in Albania are suffering from the decrease in the number of students, and consequently the layoff of many teachers. At the same time, emigration is affecting the operations of various businesses. As a consequence, I believe that this phenomenon will deepen the already existing wounds of the Albanian society. Emigration and immigration have their advantages and drawbacks with respect to social, economic and cultural implications. Emigration as a means of interaction is viewed as the only way to shorten the distance with the rest of the people, who has gotten over the ideas that emigration is the savoir of all their problems.

***Keywords:*** *Emigration, children, school, adaptation, disorientation*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-11603*

## School and education ideology history - science with new identity and study program from genesis till our days

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When always discussing for the development of a discipline, it must first understand its evolution throughout history, from the moment of birth till present. The same happens with the development of schools history and ideology for education, for the recognition of which some conditions need to be met, which enable the development and achievements. In this way, history foundation themselves are conditioned by the compound of circumstances and different political, economical, social, demographical

and cultural factors. It understandable that during such formation processes, all factors did not weigh the same as it was not possible for them to influence with the same intensity simultaneously.

It must be said that from all of these factors and processes some conditions and circumstances have played a key role in the process of school history and education ideologies as a scientific discipline. Thus, the socio-historical conditions essential that conditioned the establishment of the history of science as a special education are considered: collection and systematization of knowledge of various science and education; using the results of the natural sciences; Industrialization as a process for modernization of society; movements and significant events that reformed society and to education.

***Keywords:*** *School, history, methodology, education, education and educational system*

***N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-12603***

## The use of Latin nowadays

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This paper stresses the excellent value of the Latin. It is underlined comprises a load of cultural baggage, which has given life to other languages and literatures. Latin puts you in contact with a world of values, traditions, customs, which even that they do not exist anymore nowadays comprise the roots of the western civilization. It is present on toponyms, scientific terms, terminology of different fields etc. In facts Latin finds a little space in postmodern civilization where English dominates in activities like economics, IT and so called exact sciences, in a world where appreciated business and profit is. But for a complete development of a society is competing not only economic activities but as well cultural initiatives at which Latin is a composing part. Classic culture for a long time is a privileged means to read the present and to understand that human achievements are not definitive but should be kept and analyzed what has been achieved through history in order to grow up and educate as citizens equipped with a critical mind and aware for our right and obligations. It comes at the conclusion that Latin has an international importance and without it cultural baggage of the whole humanity would have been really poor.

Without the influence and the use of that language many relations would be impossible. The need and the actuality of Latin in modern times as a way to build the history inherited from the roots of the ancient Rome can be an important topic and a motif for scientific research.

***Keywords:*** *Latin Language, terminology, expressions, words*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-13603*

## Maltreatment of children-School as an important factor of prevention and assistance to children

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We are witness of the time of maltreatment of children happens in most of the world areas, regardless statements for the protection of children's rights to which adults are required to care for children and their psychosocial well-being.It is school institution as a key factor in building the personality which includes all children regardless of the difficulties obstacles, injuries which it comes to the aid and has the greatest impact on children's lives and particularly to protect children from maltreatment. Students regardless of which country they come from, they should ensure primary education in many countries and Secondary education as mandatory categories that means organizing free educational process. The abuse can be psychological, physical, sexual or non-fulfillment of basic needs for life. Daily presence of children in school gives teachers the opportunity to observe the child's appearance, mood and behavior. The first efforts to protect children from these maltreatments come precisely from school teachers and other staff. The presence of parents in the school, as well as their impact on the decision reduces the possibility for child maltreatment.

***Keywords:*** *Maltreatment, violence, help, schools, parents, teachers*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-15303*

## The differences between male and female students in experiencing the stress under the influence of academic factors

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This study investigates the difference in the perception of academic stress among male and female students. A questionnaire with 73 variables divided into three sections was used by researchers as a measuring instrument for the data collection. A total of 1015 students from six public universities in Albania selected through the sampling method in the group responded to the survey instrument. The Statistical Package of Social Sciences (SPSS 16.0 for Windows XP version) was used to conduct the observation of the data and statistical analysis of the factors that influence on the growth of the level of academic stress in students. To determine the gender differences among respondents, we used Test-t for the independent samples. The results show that there are differences between men and women experiencing stress under the influence of factors; performance of teachers, parental expectations, adaptation, management of time and the anxiety of exams. Based

on the average values, female respondents recorded higher values of academic stress compared with the male respondents, despite not found any significant difference between male and female during the experience of academic stress.

***Keywords:*** *Academic stress, academic factors, university students, gender differences, perception.*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-15703*

## Integrating an Albanian into an Albanian school – the challenge of a newly returned immigrant

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Massive economic immigration in the early nineties in Albania was a new and unexpected phenomenon for a closed country with no connections with the rest of the world for nearly fifty years. Thus families with young who immigrated often had a strong urge to integrate as soon as possible, mainly by encouraging their young children not to speak the native language, and immersing them in the language, culture and social structures of the hosting countries. During the economic crisis hitting countries such as Greece and Italy with the majority number of Albanian immigrants, many families were forced to leave the host country, with their children. Albanian schools on the other hand don't have experience in including children with linguistic difficulties. The action research we are presenting explore the challenges of a newly returned child to his home city, having to integrate in his native culture, risking being bullied and alienated, and the school who struggles to find ways to integrate him in the system.

***Keywords:*** *Returned immigrants, language, culture, school system*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-17203*

## Migration and Education Dream - A Channel of Brain Gain

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Migration to highly developed countries not only provides job opportunities and increased incomes, but at the same time it presents people with a new culture,

experience and educational needs. The new experiences are very likely to change the behavior of the migrant.

The main aim of this study is to argue if a brain gain situation may occur due to a change in the educational vision of the migrants. We argue that the educational vision and the ambition of the migrants change in the country they migrate to. The data for the study was conducted mainly through interviews with 27 migrants who went to different countries and then studied there in a higher education institution. Consequently, the findings were developed through in-depth conversations. The results show that the migrants demonstrate a real change in their educational vision and intellectual capacity and we also realize that the brain gain phenomenon occurs.

***Keywords:*** *Brain gain, migration, higher education*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-17503*

## The student in the centre of the process; and the teacher, where...?

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This paper addresses the issues to the effectiveness of student-centered learning. The study aims to compare the level direction of the impact on the achievement of pupils techniques that place the learner at the center of the process, compared to techniques in the other direction Directive and the identification of factors that increase the effectiveness of the impact of student-centered techniques. The work was conducted with the participation of 16 teachers and 180 students of primary education. The present paper also examined demographic characteristics of teachers, the learning environment, classroom management and the spirit of interactivity. The methodology used is quantitative and qualitative.

Served instruments used Likert-type questionnaires for teachers and students, interviews with teachers, school leaders and parents. Results Found faced with the opinions of teachers and students' opinions. From the statistical analysis of the data shows that student-centered methods positively impact student grades. But it emerges from the data compared with Directive teaching methodology, they impact more strongly towards the formation of general competence than the grades achieved in comprehensive tests. Inhibitory factor influencing the preferences resulting mismatch of teachers with techniques such methods and inadequacy of the learning environment for their application.

***Keywords:*** *Student-centered techniques, lesson directive, effectiveness, methodology, grading*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-19203*

## Organizational culture in higher education institutions and its impact on enrollment growth, case of Macedonia

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Organizational culture is an issue that has a big attention in the world of globalization economy. As a result of competitive market in higher education institutions this dimension is very important tool in achievement of high performance. The main objective of this paper is to establish the impact of organizational culture in enrolment growth in both private and public higher education institutions in Macedonia. In this research paper we used primary data gathered from the questionnaires that were randomly distribution to the staff and students in public and private Universities. Using SPSS program we estimate the variables and came in conclusion that the satisfaction of the staff and students is related positively with student's enrolment growth. This mean organizational culture should be a great competitive advantage in higher education market even private or public Universities. Culture is a soft part within an institution that shows how organizations do things.

***Keywords:*** *Organizational culture, students, universities, enrolment*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-20403*

## The impact of stress on teachers in school

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This study deals with the stress on teachers. The sample of this study were teachers in the schools of the city of Durres (N=106). The study had 2 goals and 1 main hypothesis. The first objective was to determine the level of stress in the work of teachers. The second

objective was to determine the most influential stressors that cause stress to teachers. According to the results obtained by statistical analysis and by the Pearson correlation were able to verify the hypothesis of the study which was that ‘ Between the stress level and work stressors (work overload, career development, deadlines, interpersonal relations and conflict roles) is a positive correlation. While with the under load factor, the stress level has no positive correlation (-0:12).

***Keywords:*** *Stress, teachers, work, schools*

# THEMATIC SESSION 04:

## POLITICAL STUDIES AND LAW ISSUES

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*N°AIS Pristine 2015-0904*

### Migrant´s Social Rights

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Nowadays, the matter of legal pluralism is a subject of great relevance in relation to the immigration. We live in a world which moves towards an heterogeneous pluralism that must be harmonized as an expression of globalization. The European Union, for instance, is the result of a historical process of space articulation and it represents a special expression within the category of international organizations, whose aim is to satisfy different states' common interests. The migratory movements and the resurgence of nationalisms make the situation become more complex, with certain consequences in sovereignty's traditional concept, in Law's production sources and in the creation of new jurisdictional bodies.

In this way, social rights constitute subjective rights, representing a program of distribution of goods through a balance between public, collective and private interests. These results in a singular structure with a special mechanism, by which the State has to provide assistance and services, and create, strengthen and promote the conditions allowing individuals and groups to satisfy their needs. Thus their obligations are also related to the prerequisites for exercising positive liberty. The main point of departure is that individuals are moral subjects endowed with dignity. It defends the idea that we all have real capacity for choice and that we all direct our existence towards certain aims in life.

***Keywords:*** *Migration, migrants, social rights, integration, emancipation*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-6604*

## The Refugees in Europe: A Stress Test for European Values or for EU Policy Making Process

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Migration is by far the most severe crisis facing Europe today. This crisis touches not only upon all the moral values which are fundamental for the EU but it also affects the European security and policy in an unprecedented way. The developments in the last few months and the short-term measures adopted by the EU governments regards severe refugee waves clearly showed the lack of solidarity and the absence of long-term vision for an issue that will become increasingly important, namely a well-framed European migration policy.

The paper argues that these two dimensions – the moral and the political aspect of the current refugee crisis in Europe, should not be confused as being considered and addressed as one and the same. Even less, the absence or presence of respective political decisions and actions should be justified only with moral arguments and by using people's feelings. The latter is an oversimplification of the current situation and is the way the far-right radical nationalism deals with the migration crisis.

Making an overview of how the current migration crisis has been tackled by the European institutions, EU Member states and more general in European public discourse this paper further suggests how to more effectively implement the EU founding principle of solidarity while furthest advancing in politically developing the institutional framework and the joint approach on migration and EU external actions.

***Keywords:*** *Migration Crisis; European Values; EU Policy Making Process*

*N°AIS Pristine 2015-2104*

## Organized crime and security issues

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In Albania and the region organized crime has been identified as a serious threat to democracy, rule of law, respect for human rights as well as economic development. The magnitute of the threat is such that often puts into question the security and stability of the region as a whole. The impact of this phenonmenon can be felt beyound Southeastern Europe.

The European Union has often had to resort to political decisions and countermeaures to repond to the situation. The response against organized crime has been raised as an issues at a European Community level. The high level of threat as well as the complex inter-state character of this phenomenon requires that any response be comprehensive and involve the region as a whole through the design of policies and action plans that contribute to regional stability and collective actions which in turn increases mutual trust and cooperation accross the national boundaries. This paper will outline how organized crime impacts the economic development and security of a country and how this spills in the neighbouring countries. The paper will seek to demonstrate how organized crime, economic development and security are interdependant on one another. They are all three decisive factors for the stability and prosperity of a country and the integration of the region into the European Union. The stability and prosperity of a country is in right relation with the security situation and in inverse relation with the level of organized crime present.

***Keywords:*** *Organized crime, South Eastern Europe, Albania, Integration, Threat, Security*

***N°AIS Pristine 2015-2404***

## Interpretation of Article 11 of the Constitution of Albania on economic freedom and its restricting forms

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Economic freedom is one of the new concepts placed in modern constitutions and because of its importance it is found in the chapter of fundamental principles, as the main building principle of the economic system in the Republic of Albania. For a more accurate interpretation of this concept we are aid by some important decisions of the Constitutional Court of Albania, such as Decision no. 24, 24.07.2009, the Decision no. 12, 28.04.2009, the Decision no. 10, 19.03.2008 and the Decision no. 20, 11.07.2006.

These decisions provides us with definitions and analysis of concepts, such as: economic freedom and its forms, the regulatory function of the legislator in guaranteeing such freedom as an individual right as well as protect the market from distortions, economic freedom restrictions, Parliament's power, public interest and protection of the rights of others, proportionality, etc. In addition, this study seeks to analyze the content of Article 17 of the Constitution in relation to its Article 11, and Article 49. Moreover, the paper will address how this article is guaranteed under the Law on Protection of Competition and the measures taken by the Competition Authority as the competent body in enforcing economic freedom in the market economy.

***Keywords:*** *Economic freedom, Decisions no. 24, 24.07.2009, no. 12, 28.04.2009 and no. 10, 19.03.2008 of the Constitutional Court, Articles 11, 17 and 49 of the Constitution of Albania*

*N°AIS Pristine 2015-2704*

## The political elite

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For C. Wright Mills, the political elite consist of "people, whose positions provide the opportunity to overcome surrounding environment of ordinary women and men. They are in such positions that can make decisions with major consequences". While Giovani Busino, for the political elite says that "societies are run eternally by the minority, from an aristocracy, from a political class dominant, by an elite, briefly domination of the minority over the majority is a fact consubstancial of the life of people in society". There are two ways to do politics as an own profession. Either you live 'for' politic, but also, or you live "from" politics. But there are people who can do very well the both ways. When you live "for" politics, you turn into your own life, in the spiritual sense. People here enjoy power, are very proud, and for a count a person gives sense his life. Who tries to do politics as a permanent source of income, living as a profession "of" politics (Weber, M. 2006, 20-22). The political elite have the task of managing democracy through politics (Tushi, G. 2006, 18). But in our society has become dominant the partitocracia, people who have political positions, and not ideocracia, who people have beliefs, ideas clear goals to achieve... Model of political leaders, he is still of the man strong, which controls and manages all the institutions that bring into force the policy and doesn't recognize any circumstances resignation, responsibility or limits mass (Krasniqi, A. 2009, 351). On the whole political class, it's demonstrated the incompetence in managing the crisis dependent or not sparked circumstances (Cejku, A. 2000, 243).

***Keywords:*** *Political elite; Policymaking; Masses / Minorities; Democracy*

*N°AIS Pristine 2015-3504*

## The ideological confusion of DP and SP in Albania context

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In our context, the ideological confusion stems from the fact that neither of the two main parties fails to build an ideological (substantive) identity for itself and its electorate that is supposed to represent. Unable to build determinate social and political identities (rural or urban, liberal or conservative, cosmopolitan or nationalist, and so on), political parties mobilize the electorate mainly advocating the need for reforms, Euro-Atlantic integration processes, regardless of the implications concerning doctrinaire aspect. Thus, each of the political forces uses its discourse with elements of the Right and the Left,

as a result of internal and external factors. We aim to explain these multicausal links, providing a complex hypothesis within structural-functionalist perspective. In this study, macro analysis focuses on the identification and treatment of several important indicators in terms of influences in structuring the political identity as important elements even for the empirical testing to the solutions this paper proposes.

***Keywords:*** *Ideology, liberal, conservative, discourse, political parties*

***N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-6204***

## The Leader's Role in the Education of the Development Process

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Leadership is an area of interest in social life, but it is as interesting as it is complex especially in the field of education. Leadership in education is introduced as an interesting challenge to the scholars in regards to the leadership nature, unveiling the factors of an effective leadership, acquiring and establishing leadership abilities. The purpose of this study is to strengthen the leadership abilities in educational institutions, to explain and support with arguments the relevance of developing these capacities, as necessary staples for the prosperity and reformation of the Albanian educational system. The study reveals leadership as a process where the leader influences the group towards reaching mutual goals. As a consequence, this process reflects the overall demonstration of the leadership capacities such as, personality features, leadership styles, interaction, motivation and transformation. The perspective of teachers on acquiring the expected level of competencies in leadership in education, guided us towards the model of the nowadays leader. We named this model "leadership for change" and it has every necessary means to effectively address the demands of a society undergoing continuous, rapid change. In the quest to reform the educational schooling system, its leadership will undoubtedly require the establishment and development of leadership capacities in order for the reformation to be effective and successful.

***Keywords:*** *Leadership, competencies, leadership for change*

***N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-7004***

## Europe rocked by immigration, part of the problem are also Albanians

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European continent has been this period "attacked" not by a natural disaster, interstate conflict or war, but from a rapid wave of immigration coming mainly from countries at war, from very poor countries and fragile democracy and from the Western Balkans and especially by States where Albanians live. It is this pressure of immigration whose

forms are by land, air and sea, accompanied also by tragedies (we can mention hundreds of people who died in the waters of Italy and Greece), that has raised anti-immigrant sentiments in some European countries.

The question is: Why this second wave of immigration from Albania and other Balkan nations. The answer to this research question will consist on the analyze of the latest Albanian government policies, the measures and the reforms it has taken and what are the economic and social consequences of these reforms. Are these reforms accompanied by concrete measures against corruption among senior officials? On the other hand, what consequences bring to the society propping up corrupt and criminalized institutions, and whether this affects on softening the immigration waves? This study will also focus on a different perspective on how EU countries and EU institutions in addition to measures being undertake to meet this wave of immigration, to be considered "undesirable" politicians, lawmakers, ministers and former ministers, judges, prosecutors, media owners and media leaders who are corrupt and incriminated, would make a very valuable service each of the Western Balkan countries where the political culture and the spirit of protest is still modest.

***Keywords:*** *Immigration, reform, law, institution, public*

***N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-8404***

## The effects of contract inconsistency, comparing the provisions in the Albanian and Italian Civil Code

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As you can see from the title, the sources for this paper will be the specific provisions of Albanian and Italian Civil Code, especially those provisions that are on contract concept, its elements, moment of assignment, the inconsistency cases of the contractual obligations and the criteria for compensation of the damage created. Part of the paper will be also the main elements of the contract. Like any judicial act in order to be valid and to take the consequences that the parties want, should content some elements that are considered as necessary: such as the will, the object, the cause and the required form of the law. The cases of the civil liability will be another part of the paper, but it will be focused mainly in the civil liability as a consequence of the contractual inconsistent. The causes that made the debtor to not execute what initially took over with his will, will be analyzed. Often these causes can't depend on him and can exempt him from any civil responsibility for the compensation of the damage. The paper at the end will be dealing with the cause of the damage as a consequence of not executing the contract and the right of the compensation belongs to the creditor as a consequence of the damage he has had. The compensation of the damage takes place whenever there is civil liability and the latter takes place whenever the elements like: illegal facts, caused damage, the bond of cause and effect and the fault are found. The absence of one of these elements, release the debtor from the responsibility towards the creditor.

***Keywords:*** *Contract, contractual freedom, contractual inconsistent, the civil liability, damage compensation.*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-11004*

## External voting of immigrants: international practice and Albanian case

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Economic, political and cultural globalization as well as the increasing number of immigrants in most of the countries has returned the voting from abroad in a sensitive political issues as well as legal one. Albania is one of the few states that did not guarantee the right to vote from abroad to Albanian immigrants to other countries. Although the right to vote is a fundamental right of citizens guaranteed in the Constitution, this right is conditioned by the fact of being physically present within Albanian state borders on the day of voting. This paper, through the comparative approach, analyzes the voting from abroad as part of the political agendas of states within the framework of guaranteeing the political rights of immigrants. The paper is divided into several sections, which will focus on: the meaning of the voting rights of immigrants, ways and procedures of voting from abroad, the costs and difficulties of voting from abroad and the challenge of the Albanian state about this issue.

***Keywords:*** *The right to vote, immigrant, Albanian legislation, international practice, political will*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-12304*

## Local government: Comparative analysis between Albania Kosovo and Macedonia

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Every country, regardless of the party and the ruling regime has had local government institutions. They are governing sections which have the most direct contact with the citizens, as well as one of the most directly voted sectors. Due to the growing role of the institutions of the local government and their importance in the governance process, they are and remain the focus of scientific public and historical study.

The essential part the study is the comparative study of models and experiences.

On this basis, the paper analyzes the legislative and political practice and the function of local government in three countries: Albania, Kosovo and Macedonia. It addresses the common features and distinguishing issues, and emphasizes the necessity of improvement towards a sustainable model of representation of the local government.

The main thesis of the paper is: local governments in three states remain fragile in the institutional hierarchy, as well as the sharp contrast between citizen expectations and its capacity to fulfill the expectations. The Local government and the central government in three states is far from the linear model, with ups and downs, working for the political agenda of the central government and far from higher standards of local autonomy, which the three states are engaged to.

***Keywords**: Local government, municipalities, prefectures, communes, autonomy, legitimacy*

***N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-12704***

## Public Law in the broad frame of the contemporary juristic disciplines

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In the broad frame of the modern juristic disciplines can be seen an essential separation, which divides the public law from the private one. This separation has derived from the Roman law of the Ancient Roma, and his importance is expressed by Ulpian with these words: "Publicum jus est quod ad statum rei Romanae spectat, privatum quod ad singulorum utilitatem; sunt enim quaedam publice utilia, quaedam privatim."

Apart from all wide discussions which stand between scholars for the best explanation of the distinct criterions between two essential branches of the law, the basis criterion is also searched today by the dominant doctrine with its nature, importance and the disappearance of the different social interests which it takes in consideration: if there are general interest, which effects the whole community or a part of it, the norm which disciplines the relative relations is the norm of the public law; meanwhile if there are private interests, individual or personal, the norm which regulates those rapports is the norm of the private law. Consequently, the public law encompasses all juristic norms which regulate the relations between States, the relations between States and public entities, the relations between public entities; in short words, the relations which exist between the State, a public entity and the individuals, on purpose to regulate the exercise of their fundamental rights, tutelage of which is very important for a modern State.

***Keywords:** Rule, Law, Juristic discipline, Public law, Juristic system*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-13804*

# The identity politics of the international community in Kosovo

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After the NATO intervention in the Kosovo war that led to the capitulation of the former Yugoslavia and the withdrawal of its state apparatus from Kosovo, in which case it became possible for the UN to set the protectorate in Kosovo through the Resolution no. 1244 of the Security Council, in the first years after 1999 it was created the belief that the international community was on the Albanian side in terms of resolving the issue of Kosovo. Albanians believe that after the military intervention, the international community would "formally recognize" the Kosovo independence and so Albanians would have two national states in the Balkans.

The aim of this paper is to demonstrate that the international community, especially the UN and the EU, through their missions in Kosovo have never supported the resolution of the Kosovo issue in the context of the Albanian Issue in the Balkans. International mechanisms have been against the identificatation of Kosovo as an Albanian national issue, as the imposed standards, criteria and policies that lead to the alienation of the "albanian" as a concept. Through formulas and slogans about "multiethnic society", the international community has prevented the construction and identification of Kosovo as "Albanian state". For internationals the intervention in Kosovo was made only for humanitarian reasons, while the historical, cultural, political and legal truth on Kosovo as the official version had the perspective of Serbia. Prohibiting the identification of Kosovo with the Albanian nation, thus preventing its unification with Albania, imposing state symbols exclusively non-Albanian, promoting relativization of past occupation of Serbia in Kosovo, through the so-called "process of revision of history", the international community in Kosovo clearly implemented identity policies with the intention of creating the so-called "Kosovar nation". This thing was intended through the identity politics that promote "Kosovo identity" as an identity different from the Albanian national identity with which Albanians in Kosovo are identified.

***Keywords:*** *Politics, identity, multiethnicity, nation, state*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-14104*

## Legal regime, an alternative to the discipline of the property relations between spouses

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With the stipulation of marriage a number of rights and obligations arise between the spouses. In our opinion, the modalities to discipline the matrimonial property regime to be applied during the marriage have a special interest. The current national legislation allows to the spouses to choose between the matrimonial contractual regime and the legal one, differently from the previous one which provided only the legal regime for the discipline of the property relations between the spouses. The Family Code defines that the spouses, under their own autonomy, are entitled to decide which regime will discipline the property relations between them. The legal regime would apply if the spouses have not signed a marriage contract, if the contract is invalid or if it regulates only a part of the property. It is understood from this definition that, under the current legislation, the legal regime constitutes the exception rather than the general rule.

By means of this paper, we aim to present a general view on the modalities of discipline of the legal regime by the Albanian legislation. The legal regime is nothing but the regime of community of properties to be acquired during the marriage by each spouse. The characteristic of this regime is the fact that the law is the source of the rise of rights and obligations. The Code specifies in detail the components of the community and the categories of personal assets.

***Keywords:*** *Family Code, legal regime, community of properties, personal asset.*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-16404*

## Democratization process in Albania: Dilemmas and Challenges

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Albania, like the other post-communist, East Central European countries, has passed from a totalitarian regime to a democratic one. The political system in the 90' was totally transformed. Through this years, the wind of change has not blow only in Albania, but also in many other countries such, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Yugoslavia, Poland, Romania, Hungary) in 27 states following the breakup of the Soviet Union and

Yugoslavia, to the split of Czechoslovakia and the German reunification, and then in 29 states, after the division between Serbia and Montenegro (2006) and the declaration of independence of Kosovo (2008). Albania being one of this countries, of the third wave of democratization, has been undergoing through a process of transition, which occurs in every process of democratization, but Albania has remained among countries which are specified as semi-democratic, or hybrid regime countries, with the persistent risk of being reversible to an Autocratic one. Compared to all former communist countries, Albania seemed less prepared for the painful transition from dictatorship, in a pluralist democracy and market economy. This work is mainly focused in making a detailed analysis and finding the real internal or external component that impede democratization process, in one specified country with a difficult earlier period, such as Albania. In this manner we can contribute in identifying the challenges, and the goals to achieve so that one day, we can be listed as a fully democratized country.

***Keywords:*** *Democratization, political transformation, Albania, internal and external component*.

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-17704*

## Role and position of responsible bodies of criminal justice system in Albania relating to penal statistics

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The criminal justice system in our country is made up of such constitutional institutions as court, prosecution and prison system. The meaning and a short story about the organization of the judicial statistics in our country, the way the organization and the responsible body well connected with their management is handled in the first half of the paper. The role of State Police, the manner of its organization, collecting and analyzes statistical data about criminal offenses which then referred to the prosecutor or kickbacks under direct court case. The statistical data of Prosecution body in Albania, as ëell as its role and duties in collecting and processing this data. Only through these data the institution of prosecution makes it possible to determine the main directions and priorities in the fight against criminality. The role of the Ministry of Justice in this process, the regularity of holding and administration of penal statistics and specially the registration of offenses. Statistical data of prison system, its role and importance of well administration. In the final analysis, in the paper is emphasized another institution responsible for the collection and management of statistical data, such as courts. The author has stopped in the organization and collection of statistics receivership, dealing extensively concrete procedure followed in this case. In this context, what I want to emphasize is the fact that it conducted a detailed analysis of statistical process of collection, processing up to the reporting and dissemination of statistical data.

***Keywords:*** *Juridical statistics, police, prosecution, courts, prison*.

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-16504*

## Second Pluralism: the Challenges of the democracy in Albania
*(A comparative approach)*

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Twenty-five years ago, when the university students - supported massively by the Albanian citizens, demonstrating with the slogans "Freedom - democracy" and " Albania like all Europe", it was thought that the "magic key" that would open "every door" of progress was the establishment of the political pluralism, the creation of a multiparty political system. This was considered synonyms with the Western democracy, the market economy that "bring abundance", the dreamed wellbeing and the western way of life.

Now, after 25 years political pluralism, without ignoring the profound changes and achievements in many important areas, it can be said without fear that in its entirety, the political pluralism in Albania has "produced" many disappointments. That's because it has basically substituted some old monistic dreams and illusions, with "new pluralistic" ones, almost as harmful to the democracy and democratic thinking.

The author brings, for example, a significant indicator of the present quality of life "under so kind of political pluralism": more than two-thirds of young Albanians want to leave their country and the mass exodus of the first years of post-communist era was followed by the waves of asylum seekers, who in 2015 have quadrupled in number.

According to the author of this paper, who is the author of the book "Second Pluralism" (published recently), a second wave of political pluralism in Albania is necessary. This can be considered as a "second pluralism", understanding a request for a deep reform of the political system, as a "rethinking" of political parties in their role as "mediator" between the government and the people, based first of all in the European Left wing of Political Thought.

***Keywords:*** *Albania, political pluralism, "old" mass exodus and "new" asylum seekers, second pluralism*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-21804*

## Albania's position within the Caucasus-Balkan geopolitical axis

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Russia is the largest country in the world, with a unique identity and a wide range of regional and global interest. Russia's relations with the outside world are mainly disclosed in its surrounding regions: the Central and Eastern Europe, the Balkans, the

Middle East (including the South Caucasus), the Central Asia and the Far East. This breadth of regional interests has made Russia a great world power, since the 19th century. In the 20th century, the communist ideology and the nuclear weapons added new and larger dimensions to global role of Russia, transforming it in one of the two world's superpowers. After the fall of Soviet communism, Russia's global role is being reorganized under the influence of multiple domestic and international factors. Russian history, since the creation of the Russian Empire, it's the story of the empire that refuses to see itself under any other inferior status. Today, Russia found itself shrinking more than ever in its history. The impact of the Russian crisis in the '90-s, the status of the country and its role in the post-Cold War world politics, start to change step by step, since 2000, with the re-emerging of Russia as a great power. The rise and the scale of ambition, the transformation of its relations with other new independent Eurasia states, the United States, the Europe, the Muslim world and China, besides its age-long habit of being empire, have another driving force – a very important factor, the most unchanging: Russian geography. The reason of the Russian incessant battle for global domination is the Geopolitics; it is her reason of uninterrupted war as the main land-power against global sea-powers influence, currently, against the only global sea-power, the United States of America. The domination of Eurasia means global domination. With that kind of logic, we will analyze also the geopolitical developments taking place in the axis Caucasus-Balkans, as the part of a major geopolitical system. The strategies of these geopolitical players are vital for the future of our regions. The interests of systemic stakeholders are wrapped around the Balkan-Caucasus region. Powers as the USA, the Russia, the Europe, the Turkey as well, show their political interests in this axis - as shows also interest, a somewhat distant and powerful but not disinterested state, China. Alliance of each of these powers with Turkey may determine the distribution of power in this axis. United States and Turkey have regional partnership and common interests, making thus impossible the alliance of the major continental power with Turkey. Albania's positioning within this kind of scheme depends precisely on the ratio of the major powers which are withdrawn from the strategic position of Albania and which historically has made it a coveted spot. We will try to see this kind of relationship aiming to understand our national developments.

***Keywords**: Eurasia, global domination, geopolitics, Balkans, Albania, axis Caucasus-Balkans, geopolitical system*

# THEMATIC SESSION 05:

# RELIGION, COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

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*N°AIS Pristine 2015-0505*

## Negotiating a Diasporic Identity: the Israelites Jews in Thessaloniki

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Since the ancient times, Jews used to be in a diasporic situation. While embracing new elements, being in and out of their borders, in and out of their communities and regarding social, political and economical factors of the place they lived in, the Jewish people were reconsidering and reconstructing their ethnoreligious and cultural identity. In this paper, the contemporary Jewish identity will be explored, both individually and collectively in the context of the pluralistic city of Thessaloniki, Greece. Which are the components that their identity is compromised of? On the one hand, how does the factor of their recent Sephardic (Judeo-Spanish) origin influence their identitarian reference? On the other hand, how does the current state of Israel remodel and form new identitarian aspects of them? And finally, how does the Greek context affect their personal, communal and national identity? Living in a Greek secular state, where the majority of its citizens regard themselves as Orthodox Christian believers, what relations might be shaped between the non Jews and the Israelites Jews? How do the Israelites Jews perceive their self identity, and how do the non Jews? By using empirical data of fieldwork, the writer will endeavor to attribute the diasporic paths of the long term indigenous, Greek, Israelite Jewish identity both national and religious in the geographical place of the city of Thessaloniki.

***Keywords:*** *Israelites Jews, Greece, Diaspora, contemporary identity.*

*N°AIS Pristine 2015-1605*

## Relation between Age and Religious Values in Albanian Society

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The plurality of religions in Albania has existed even before the political plurality and traditionally this plurality has not risked the existence of the regional identity. This plurality is an important historical and cultural result, which needs to be respected. According to Zhelyazkova, after the year 1967 the atheist state was created, which stopped the rites of the three traditional religions and their temples were destroyed or transformed in magazines, cinema, etc. (Zhelyazkova,2003:26). The communism promised to the peoples a paradise, but not a paradise in the sky but in the earth. The saviour was the party or being more concrete the first secretary of the Party Central Committee. Instead of the religious books were the Enver Hoxha books/works. In these context is important to explore the religious values nowday in the Albanian society, to understand if there are differences between age groups, among young people who were born and lived only in a democratic system and the elderly who were born and have lived a good part of their life in the communist system. I used the quantitative method with the purpose of understanding the actual situation of the Albanian society, and applied a questionnaire with structural question where the responders had to choose one of the given alternatives. I will try to understand the trend of the religious values in Albanian society, that as it is logical in the future we will need to reflect the attitude of today's youth.

***Keywords:*** *Religious Values, Culture, Society, Religious atmosphere, Youth*

*N°AIS Pristine 2015-4805*

## Improving identity through intercultural communication

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As the quotes of Arthur M. Schlesinger said:" ...the history of our planet has been in great part the history of the mixing of peoples…" we will clearly admit that we live in a mixing society, full of diversity and commonness. Although the challenges of an increasingly diverse word are great, the benefits are even greater. Healthy communities are made up of individuals working collectively for the benefit of everyone not just for their own group. As humans we all have the same basic desires and needs, we just have different ways of achieving them. As we learn that our way is not the only one, we develop a tolerance for the difference, and we improve our way of living and thinking. This can be accomplished when we initiate a relationship with people who are different from ourselves.

***Keywords:*** *Diversity, commonness, communication, relationship, benefits*

# THEMATIC SESSION 06:

# MARRIAGE & FAMILY

*N°AIS Pristine 2015-0306*

## Why Should I Have to Migrate: The Case of Indonesian Gays in Paris

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The state and national identity are formed on the basis of mutual unification of thoughts and ideas through the process of representation and social imagination. Through these two processes, people determine what is good and not good, including the issues of homosexuality. Homosexuals in Indonesia have little or no power and limited legal access to fight for their rights. In the end, in order to survive, they are forced to hide their sexual orientation, or in extreme cases, they move to other countries. As long as these push factors do not change, migration will become the "natural way" for them to avoid being mistreated. This kind of migration is happened to Indonesian gays in Paris when they argue that living in Indonesia is not a "rational" choice because it was blocked by the thoughts of the society who still cannot accept homosexuality even though there are some people who think that homosexuality is a sexual preference that is not again nature. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) individuals can migrate in search of places that offer more freedom for them to express their sexual identity.

They can migrate out of fear of persecution because of their sexuality. Discussing this phenomena, there are three reasons why the Indonesian gays migrate to Paris: caused by the study, by the family condition (divorced family), by the chance (holiday or trying to get a lucky life). Below, we can see some short narratives from my respondents why they migrate to Paris.

***Keywords**: Gay, Indonesia, Gender belief system, Paris*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-5506*

## Albanian Youth's Perceptions Regarding Migration and Emigration Phenomena

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The main aim of this paper is to present all the impressions of a part of Albanian youth about the migration and emigration phenomena. This phenomenon is handled starting from the youth perceptions. The population of this study consists of the youth resident in cities and villages of Tirana, Shkodra, Durrësi, Lezha, Berati, Korça, Saranda, Gjirokastra, Elbasani, Kukësi, Fieri and Dibra. The sample is composed of 1008 respondents, extracted from the given population through the convenience sampling technique. The approach of this study was quantitative and qualitative and for this paper only the quantitative approach is used. Through the use of descriptive statistics are extracted some results that show that perceptions of the youth regarding the migration and emigration phenomena are different. Thus, young females prefer migration, whereas young males prefer emigration. Rural respondents prefer emigrations, while urban respondents prefer migration.

***Keywords:*** *Migration phenomena, emigration phenomena, young people*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-6406*

## The impact of emigration to the Albanian family and marriage during the transition period

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One of the most important and serious issues in Albania today is the survival of the marriage as one of the most significant social institutions. The Albanian family and marriage have gone through enormous changes and crisis during these 25 years of transition. These changes, to both the family and marriage, have come as a result of interaction of a number of factors, such as opening of the country and Albanian society to the world, the great changes in the mentality, in particular of the young generation, as well as political, economic and social transformations that have happened in these decades of transition.

Among these factors, the emigration is a phenomenon that has affected and brought considerable consequences in functioning and long-lasting of marriage and family, considering that the latter is vital in the social fabric of life. The impact of emigration has not led to the improvement of family functioning and relationship between couples, parents and children, on the contrary being away from the families, especially for long-terms, has influenced the diss-agreeements, stability and sustanability of marriages. Hence, the phenomena of emigration, combined with various cultural, economic and political changes during the period of transition, have had considerable impact on the Albanian family. This presentation/paper aims to identify and analyze the multi-facetal influences of emigration on the Albanian family and marriage, by firstly putting the hypothesis and at the end coming to the conclusion that this impact has had mostly a negative effect on both of them.

***Keywords:*** *Institution of marriage, family, emigration, transition*

***N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-6506***

## Human rights and the "problem" of sexual orientation in the context of international migration

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The issue of human rights is an issue of our time that worries the international society, and is the only political-moral idea that has found universal acceptance. The foundation of human rights is unconditional respect for the person. In this paper/ article we will discuss the issue of sexual orientation as a human right. Some of the key moments where we will stop are: 1. Why and how sexual orientation constitutes one of the most provocative human rights topics; 2. How is treated the issue from different societies, and is sexual orientation included in statements of human rights?!; 3. Are sexual minorities subject of discrimination based on lifestyle, intimate relationships or other forms of self-identification or expression, seen as out of it, which in contemporary society, is a rule of widespread models normative heterosexual social organization; Where we encounter the secases of discrimination; 4. Are immigrants from the Middle East and/or Balkan, ready and capable to adapt and coexist with individuals with different sexual orientation knowing that they come from cultures that aggressively punish such behavior. We are aware that there have been many efforts to sanction the human rights in many international documents, but, even though many states have accepted them, the respect for their leaves to be desired.

***Keywords:*** *Human rights, sexual orientations, cultural diversities*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-7206*

## Divorce and its psychological consequences to children in the city of Tirana

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The purpose of the topic is: Divorce in Albania and its psychological consequences to children. Divorce is of very importance in the impact of children's life after the breakdown is done. Children experience a lot of difficulties in their new life; they are always changing territories and friends, the attention from their divorced parents lowers, therefore their emotional state changes occasionally and their self-esteem is lower than children from intact families. Objectives of the subject focus on determining the psychological effects of divorce on children, the divorce rate in Albania after '90-s, the average age of divorce people, the number of divorced children in Tirana's public schools, the impact of parent-child relationship and also the impact of child-peer group relationship in children's life. Will be focused in the comparison of the number of marriages and divorces in Albania after 90's. Families and family groups are changing their structure and composition. Migrated families located in Tirana's periphery coming from other cities of Albania face bigger social problems; as a result, their children will face more difficulties in their everyday life and in their life as adults. The methodology used is related to the use of a contemporary European and American literature which clearly shows the trends of divorce in the world today. Also empiric data are provided from Tirana's elementary and high schools with the number of children coming from divorced families. Conclusions and recommendations focus on important aspects such as: divorce rates are increasing in Albanian society, especially in the city of Tirana, psychological effects of divorce affect the life of divorced children, divorced families are poorer than intact families, and children of divorce are experiencing more anxiety in their life, and have lower self-esteem than the children from intact families. So, there are needed more studied social policies in order to improve their life as children.

***Keywords:*** *Divorce, children of divorce, psychological effects, social policy.*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-8606*

## Public Perception of adoptive family in Albania

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Adopting a child is a rare event in Albania, is about 45 children per year over the years 2004 – 2014. Adopting is a mechanism by which the adults legalize their parental relationship to nonbiological children. It's seemed that community sentiment

is generally 'supportive' regarding adoption and adoptive families too. But what about the realty! The goal of this study is to better understand how the general public percept an adoptive family in Albania. The purpose of this project is to explore attitudes towards among adults who had no close ties to this alternative method of creating a family. One of the hypotheses of this survey is that: being an adoptive family makes you different from the family created biologically.

The survey was conducted from mid-February 2015 through the end of July 2015. The responders were selected from North Part of Albania, cities of Lezha, Lac, Shkoder, Malesi e Madhe, Kukes, Peshkopi, Burrel. The data were obtained using semi-structured questionnaire that was administered by an interviewer and subsequently analyzed using SPSS. The final data consist of 482 interviews: 208 females and 274 males, who were 18 -60 years of age. Results support the above hypothesis. There is significantly greater belief that adoptive families are different from families formed biologically'. Supporting families within this cultural reality remain a valid need for specialists of the field.

***Keywords:*** *Public perception, adoptive family, perception, attitudes*

***N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-8906***

## Issues related to Albanian Private International Law, on legal dissolution of marriages

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Marriage is a universal institution and all societies in an international level have a concept of marriage. As the basis of the family unit, marriage is well guaranteed and protected by the legislation of every country. The right to marry is among the fundamental right of human rights recognized and guaranteed by the European Convention on Human Rights. But not all marriages have a happy ending, and practice shows that the number of divorce has been increasing. In the case where this relationship is characterized by a foreign element before analyzing the consequences that result from the dissolution of marriage, appear to solve issues such as: do the Albanian courts have jurisdiction to deal with marriage dissolution with a foreign element? Which law is applicable? In which cases the divorce is preceded in a foreign country, will be recognized in Albania? Through this study we aim to shed light on the causes and consequences of divorce under the Albanian law, with emphasis on legal regulation to the dissolution of marriage.

***Keywords:*** *Dissolution of marriages, Private International Law, law applicable, recognition.*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-12406*

## The need of a statutory regulation of the property relations in the cohabitation relationship in Albania

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The Albanian Family Code recognises heterosexual cohabitation, like the marriage, as a form of family. While, on one hand, marriage finds a detailed regulation in the Family Code provisions, such as the validity conditions to enter into a marriage, the matrimonial property regime, the rights and duties of the spouses, the dissolution of marriage and its consequences; on the other hand, the cohabitation does not have a full statutory regulation. There are only two provisions in the Family Code regarding the cohabitation relationship, Article 163, which gives a definition of the cohabitation relationship and Article 164, which provides that cohabitants are free to enter into a notarial agreement aimed to regulate their personal and property relations.

Nowadays the cohabitation is a social reality that should not be, any more, underestimated by the legislator. The rapidly increase of the cohabitation relationships in Albania, in the last decades; demand a statutory regulations of the personal and especially property relations between the cohabitants. Also some financial provisions in the case of the dissolution of the cohabitation are needed. At least, the legislator should provide a minimum protection of the rights and obligations of the cohabitants, such as the protection of the family dwelling and the material contribution for the needs of the family and children.

The legal instruments, throw which the legislator should regulate this relations; for example an intervention in the Family Code provisions, or the regulation of this relations in a separate law; need to be discussed. The aim of this paper is to analyse and recommend the legal instruments and the modalities throw which the legislator should reform the cohabitation law in the light of the social trends.

***Keywords:*** *Family, marriage, cohabitation, property relations, matrimonial property regime.*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-14306*

## Immigration and its impact on marital relations

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The phenomenon of migration is an early and real phenomenon. In this sense, its dynamism has been accompanying the human society sometimes bringing issues of concern and others bringing new realities with positive innovation. People tend by nature to try to improve their livelihoods and therefore can migrate when their

country lacks the resources and opportunities to fulfil their needs and aspirations. This situation led to an increased emigration of the Albanians after the 90s, who left for a better life for themselves and their families after a long period of communism and transition which resulted in poverty and high unemployment levels. Since that period on wards Albania has experienced a migratory trend with many turns and changes. We are real testimonials of huge demographic movements and migration flows in the country after 90s.

From a total ban on free movement, where everything was controlled by the state, was shifted in a massive migration of the population, both domestically and abroad. Obviously on one hand this shift had a huge cost for the Albanian society, but on the other hand it had a lot of benefits. Just a few questions, such as: Is immigration more positive or negative?; Does this phenomenon affect the lives of immigrants and beyond?; Is immigration considered as a means of cooperation in modern civilizations and cultural interaction opportunity?; How does it affect the development of the institute of family? This and other questions will be answered in the paper that I shall handle in this Conference. The methods that I have used in the study of this topic have been the observation, analysis and comparative method.

***Keywords**: Family, immigration, reality, politics*

***N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-16006***

## Traumatic stress linked with divorce

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Divorce seems that constitutes for many couples one of those life events which caused much stress and suffering. It can be ranked into the most significant life events which marks individual life involved in such a traumatic experience. Through a depth analysis of literature related to the field, we have taken significant results. It turns out that divorce is one of those experiences that the most severe consequences are reflected to children, but also partners who could fall as a prey to a series of psychological problems as a result of it. It is recommended that families who are in the verge of divorce to be assigned to support in order that all members could pass through this traumatic experience supporting each-other through a constructive communication spirit.

***Keywords:** Divorce, children, partner, trauma, psychological consequences*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-16206*

## The modern style of the social life is being felt in the Albanian families as well, causing characteristics, qualities and traditional standards to face up with new tendencies and problems as regard to its restructuring

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Family is situated in the relation between biology and symbolic, culture and nature, conservatism and innovation, past and future. It brings together the naturalist affirmation "everything is given" with the culturalist affirmation "everything is built". There might be inequities within it, as there is as well socialism and humanism, thus allowing to everyone to experiment the other throughout conjugal life, genealogy and brotherhood. It may favor gender inequity, face sexual enigma, and the strange experience of conception and generations' continuity. It may be the place of the physical or psychological violence, but, in the meanwhile, the same may oppose to the utilitarian anthropology which originates from globalism, offering hospitality and collaboration away from any bargain and monetary definition. When family is based on the comprehension between husband and wife, or the one between parent and child, and when it progressively quits from the obligation and enforcement in favor of communication and mediation, it shows that first of all, it is a sensible and active form that is being built in this transitional era. In case it is being built, what is exactly being built? This work aims at introducing precisely the construction and recomposing of the Albanian family face. Its tradition-related problems, for the Albanian society, are an object of debate and discussion not only with a philosophical and academic nature, but with a practical nature, as well, because, in democracy, new relationships are created even within the family.

***Keywords:*** *Family, tradition, construction, re-composition, modern style*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-19606*

## The comparative features of the marital nature according to the Albanian Customary Law

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This study intends the conduction and recognition of traditional marital rites and rules of Albanian Customary Law highlighting distinctive elements in different regions and areas of the country. In mountain areas they were stronger rules, while in the lowlands and cities they were weakened, being replaced with the new rules,

who responded to greater economic development and social progress of these areas. Engagement and marriage of Albanians until 1929, when the civil code of the Albanian State of Zog I came into force, and family relationships were not treated with any special civil code, but according to religious affiliations of the parties, the traditions of the country, etc ..

But by the '40s marriage in Albania maintained in general, the character of its old bonds: an agreement between two families or between parents, without asking them to be married. In mountain areas, marital family relations where mainly handled according to the customary law. Here we see a sad view when it comes to personality and the human dignity of the women. We see not a creature similar to the male kind, but an object, and a servant treated as property of her husband. So this writing will follow the marital rites associated with a ritual behavior which has its origins in the ancient practice of customary law sphere.

***Keywords:*** *Ritual, traditional marriage, customary laws, wedding rituals*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-21206*

## Post divorce co-parenting; the case of Albania

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Nowadays in Albania separation and divorce have become a normal part of life. There is a separated couple in almost every social group or relatives. Kids who front more easy parents' divorce and show less emotional and behavioral problems are the ones who keep in touch with their parents and have a positive attitude. Parents who share parenting responsibilities after divorce, in legal terms, those who solve marriage arrangement under section 125 of the Family Code, coping better with the consequences of divorce. This study aims to provide an insight to the personal experiences of divorced parents in relation to co-parenting after divorce. In this qualitative study 18 parents attended, 9 mothers and 9 fathers. Eight of them were divorced by agreement, others by section 132 of Family Code. Open interviews and focus groups were administered and analyzed by topics. The findings showed that respondents have experienced difficulties in co-parenting after divorce. The main challenges were related to access to children, relationship conflicts, stress about remarriage of ex-partner, lack of shared responsibility, communication problems and lack of therapeutic support. In order to promote effective post-divorce parenting, this study make recommendations for developing educational programs and counseling, therapeutic services for parents, children and relatives affected by divorce. For the all recommendations is taken into account compliance with the legal framework.

***Keywords****: Post-divorce, co-parenting, therapy, counselling*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-21506*

# Penal acts against violence in marriage and family; a comparative analysis between Albania and Kosovo

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Family, as the most important column of the society, faced a lot of social problems during the transition years, among which violence in family relations as well. It is a social phenomenon and relates to the whole society – young or old, educated or unalphabets, married or single, relates to every gender, race or ethnic group. It includes disrespect against civil, cultural, economic, political and social human rights. Violence against marriage and family appears in different forms, among which we can mention: physical violence, psychological violence, sexual violence, economic violence, neglecting. This article is about violence in Albanian and Kosovo families, and a comparative analysis between the two countries.

I will write about its forms, the groups which are more exposed as well as the role and collaboration the institutions should have in order to reduce violence. It happens sometimes that the family, from the one side, is the column of the society, which assures support for its members, but it turns to danger for family members. Penal acts against violence in marriage and family in the Albanian society are a big problem and are appearing in all its forms, even in extreme cases. Penal acts against women, which are related to family violence, are turning into a phenomenon needing the attention of the whole society. In this material, the legal side between the two countries will also be analysed concerning penal acts against violence in family and marriage.

***Keywords:*** *Marriage & Family, violence, legal side, society*

# THEMATIC SESSION 07:

# INTEGRATION AND GLOBALIZATION

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*N°AIS Pristine 2015-2807*

## Tourist Displacements in Argentina and South America (2009-2015)

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The aim of this paper is to analyze tourist displacements in Argentina for the period 2009-2015, as part of a larger analysis of regional tourism. These displacements are the central element of the tourism industry; hence, the benevolent connotation acquires the economies and government agencies.

However, international tourist displacements mainly involve social displacements of people seeking pleasurable experiences outside state borders of their provenances. This requires an anthropological perspective and not merely benevolent, that proposes a pragmatic approach to tourism as a web of interdependencies between people, places and societies. Thus, the initial interrogations of this work are what are the configurations of displacement affecting tourism in Argentina?, and, how affect the processes of regional integration in South America?. On purpose of these questions, we use multidimensional statistical analysis, and qualitative data analysis as an approach to the problem.

***Keywords:*** *Tourism, regional integration, tourist displacements*

*N°AIS Pristine 2015-4507*

## The migration in our global era; a philosophical reflection

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Migration is a natural phenomenon of human being since its origin. The essence of migration is the continuation of life through the changes of country, by the movement. The movement (motion) is the essence of being / life, including the social being. Migration is one of three components of life of the population, along with fertility and mortality. So the migration is an ontological component of civilization / culture. Since prehistoric times, the human beings have migrated and have founded the urbanisation and first cities. Migration is interdependent in relation to social development. Interdependence is complex link and not simply causal link. In the global era the development and the integration cannot function without human migration. The migration has got a new content and a new form of development that have been unknown before. Many sociological theories have done researches basing on the data migration waves and of course their opinions are valuable. But this is not enough, because in this area, the philosophical thought moves more slowly than the practice of migration. The philosophical thought is yet unable to be a sure guide of international policy and even less importance to the global decision-making, for migration. Politics often not built on a critical analysis of data on migration in the history of development. Therefore the political thought is more an opinion than a vision of future; is a news for media consume. Well, today the politics is not serving of migration. This phenomenon is the politicization of immigration. This phenomenon is the politicization of immigration.

***Keywords:*** *Migration, development, integration, globalization, philosophical thought, and migration policy*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-20507*

## The role and influence of small states diplomacy in regional and international safety

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Security problems through time have become the area of responsibility for the most important institutions of countries and their experts. The world, in any case, was never safe for small countries because history has shown that it is very easy for major powers to manipulate with these countries, both economically as well as militarily.

While a small country is not able to afford a conflict on its own, the only way for it remains the diplomatic struggle to avoid or reduce the risk of conflict. The only way to avoid uncertainty, which for a small country in international relations is much greater than for a large country, is their association in international institutions. For small countries of the Western Balkans there is only one strategic choice and that is Euro-Atlantic integration. In general, the security project and joint defense was the brainchild of major European countries, but the objective to be positioned in the international system was the main motive that forced nearly all small countries to join. The difference between countries that have been able to survive and those who have perished is that some small countries have survived due to their engagements, which led them towards the desired objective, that of military defense. Those who want peace must prepare for war. Preventive military measures of aggression constitute the most difficult problem for security matters, the independence of small and medium countries such as Israel, Switzerland, Singapore, Kosovo, Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, etc., and the decision to utilize force if necessary is equally responsible, important as avoiding aggressors.

***Keywords:*** *Security, security concept, small countries, diplomacy, alliances, UN, NATO, EU*

***N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-10507***

## The need for universalising of cultural values in the context of Albania's EU integration

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To apply the construct based on values in social sciences means to know the basis of values and cultural foundation. Theory of cultural universalism comes after a series of studies conducted by European sociologists and broader ones. Dynamics of the structure of the overall relationship between cultural values and differences of social conditions have generated the need for a detailed study of them. According to Durkheim and Weber, cultural values have been at the centre of the study of social sciences since their inception. In their theories they understood that the values are the essence of social explanation, personal organizing and changing of societies. Modernity and its global shape are deepening the need for unification based on values within the avoidance or minimization. In this article will be treated the importance of theories on value fundamentals that affect the recognition and cultural identification in the European continent and their impact on the socio-cultural transformation of the Albanian society. The study is characterized by the analytical reflection of social change in Albania among which the most prominent are those of cultural dimensions.

***Keywords:*** *Universalising, values, modernity, identification, cultural transformation*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-17007*

## Socio-cultural integration and social pathological deviations

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Integration processes in contemporary society interfere and determine social events and phenomena that are often channeled and manifested as a social pathological deviation by challenging axiological sociocultural system as well as positive legal system. Such a thing is currently happening in Kosovo society as well, whereby the deviations of such nature are being increasingly manifested in certain social structure, namely school youth in the form of abandonment of learning by students, violence in schools, (at least 3, homicides this year in Kosovo, where the victims were minors and the perpetrators of the homicides being minor as well), domestic violence, drug addiction, an addiction to gambling, etc. On the other hand, the consolidated educational policy, the reformed social policy and a comprehensive flexible institutional approach would aid the achievement of objectives of the new democratic state in ensuring and guaranteeing a sustainable social welfare as well as ensuring a satisfactory and encouraging perspective by youth as the structure in focus and other social categories in the community.

***Keywords:*** *Integration, diversity, deviation, pathology, welfare.*

# THEMATIC SESSION 08:

# CHILDHOOD, YOUTH & GENDER

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*N°AIS Pristine 2015-3208*

## Female migration and its impact on family care. A case of Poland

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Currently, in the era of globalization, migration movements include an increasing number of families, more and more frequently a new type of family, a transnational family. Accordingly, the functions of the family and family practice of everyday life, the relationships between members of the group change together with the roles they play in the context of caregiving. Caregiving function is most frequently exercised by women: mothers and daughters. In case of migration, they need to develop strategies to reconcile the role of a caregiver with the role of a working migrant. This article discusses the dilemmas that migrant women and their families need to address in the scale of micro-social relationships, strategies of coping with care deficit in case of children left behind and the old parents. The paper will present the analysis of qualitative studies of Polish families of female migrants: children, old parents/ grandparents and their caregivers (N=100). The main problems presented will be: areas of care deficit, relations with female migrants working abroad, relations with caregivers and emotional and social problems they meet.

***Keywords:*** *Female migration, care, children left behind*

*N°AIS Pristine 2015-1008*

## Albanian youth toward new/old challenges, unemployment and youth

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Young people in Albania make up 70% of the population, making Albania the second youngest population in Europe after Kosovo (Council of Europe, 2010). The 2011 census shows that the average age of the resident population is about 35 years. More than 45% of the population is under 30 years, and 18.3% are aged 15-24 years (Levizja Mjaft, Institute Agenda, 2010: 3-4). Given the population data, it is clear that Albania's future is in the hands of its people, the youth (Williamson, et al., 2010: 18). One of the strongest problems faced by Albanian citizens are the economic issues (AIIS, 2011: 30; AIIS, 2013: 9).

By international studies, Albania is considered as one of the countries with worrying levels of poverty and unemployment (Unicef Albania, 2010: 1). In this article I argue that the Albanian youth are facing many challenges but, unemployment is one of the most troubling problems among young people. In this article I argue that unemployment is the new – old cause that induces young people to leave. Youth unemployment takes away their opportunities to contribute to development of the country and to exercise their rights as citizens. With no income they will not be able to buy as consumers, will not be able to invest, will not have the opportunity to improve their lives and those of others, etc. With no income they cannot gain financial independence and autonomy (Lundberg & Wuermli, 2012: 12-18, 210). Young people employment increases opportunities not only for their own development and their families but for the whole country.

***Keywords:*** *Albanian Youth, unemployment, migration, challenges*

*N°AIS Pristine 2015-1808*

## The role of avoidance dimension of maternal attachment in eating disorder risk in late adolescence females

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The present study investigated the relationship between avoidance dimension of attachment style with mother and eating disorder risk as measured through evaluation of body dissatisfaction, drive for thinnes and bulimia.The study consisted

of 484 female university students ranging form 18-22 years of age who completed The Experience in Close Relationships- Relationship Structures (Ch.Fraley) aimed at identifying the levels of anxiety and avoidance dimensions of attachment in late adolescence with their mothers and a self-report symptoms on eating disorders (Eating Disoder Risk subscale of Eating Disorder Inventory-3 ).Results indicate that avoidance dimension of attachment with mothers in late adolescence plays a mediator role between body dissatisfaction in one part and drive for thinness and bulimia at the other part.Adolescents with high levels of avoidance in relationship with their mothers had higher levels of body dissatisfaction, drive for thinnes and show more frequent bulimic behaviours.

***Keywords:*** *Avoidance, maternal attachment, eating disorder risk, body dissatisfaction, drive for thinnes, bulimia*

***N°AIS Pristine 2015-5108***

## Women's portray in Kosovo's Media

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Socio-cultural standards of the women's portrait in Kosovo's media have extremely negative character where women appear as invisible, underrepresented, either in public, or in politics. Even though in various media's advertising, the woman appears only with ideal body standards, which standards eliminate the wisdom of women? The cases of Kosovar media that shows sexism will be presented starting from different publications, emissions, and various advertisements.

These cases will be analyzed social aspects that have influenced our media to produce sexism. The purpose of this paper is to identify social factors and potential impact of affecting the growth of this phenomenon as well and steps to prevent. The methodology of this study is based on analysis of different media publications, portraits and sexist advertising.

Female portraits that are common in Kosovo's media which portraits are served to the viewers, listeners, and readers are inferior, servile which contribute in unequal treatment of women. Media, as one of the important pillars of democracy, and its educational role should work in the spirit of gender-based non-discriminatory reporting during the broadcast of programs and publication of various items. Therefore, considering this important role, media should serve as a tool to promote gender equality because through this promotion facilitate the access to employment, politics and above all be represented in decision making.

***Keywords:*** *Media, women, portray, gender equality*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-7708*

## Socio-cultural differences between generations in Pogradec city

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Social life is made up of various social phenomena and cultural changes which also bring changes into our lives. It is these changes that enable us to understand the importance of social elements that exist and give us the ability to absorb new ideas regarding lifestyle, way of thinking and behavior in society. The study "Socio-cultural differences between generations in Pogradec" was conducted in order to identify the social and cultural factors that influence the progression of the differences between generations in the family and society.

***Keywords:*** *Society, youth, generations, differences, culture*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-10408*

## The albanian women during the comunist regime

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The Albanian woman was a worthy participant during the National Liberation War. She followed the example of other women around the world against Fascism by lefting behind the prejudices of the time, as an important step in the victory of her rights. She represents a power in the society and by struggling and self-denying she did a lot to escape from robbery within her family and society. The cooperation with women was an important element even in the governing bodies of war. They considered her equal with men during this war totally different from the Nationalist like Ballist, Zogite even the north Bayraktar who were in a more conservative and traditional position. The Albanian Communists were realistic and closer to the modern trend. Women's participation in this war was just a neccessity. In this international movement they would be an inseparable part. This movement organized from the governing bodies of the war,marked the beginning of her emancipation.ACP (Albanian Communist Party) The Albanian woman became part of this organization in the early 1942. Enver Hoxha personally dealt with this problem in the document directed to the organizations. The women's emancipation was realized by the leading party ACP. The directives on women's emancipation and employment were approved in a five-year-plan. Her emancipation followed the Marxist and Leninist ideology of the leading party.

***Keywords:*** *Ideology, class warfare, Marxist-Leninist directives*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-14508*

## The employment prospects of young people (Sociological perspective)

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Young people are the energy and the engine of developing of the society, it is them where the future of society finds a safer and peaceful layer as it comes as a process and not as an event. This research analyses the views of the graduated young people that face the employment challenges. So, it is a way of seeing the reality on the eyes of these young people. In this way, the research confronts two important elements. Firstly, the school and how it manages to fullfil its targets to prepare youth for being skilled enough for the labor market. Secondly, how efficient are until now, the government policies to support these young people to accommodate in the social layer, and thirdly, how youth people engage themselves, fight for their future. But, is there a protest and where is this protest led today for their condition? This too, is one of the research questions directed to the study. The case of emigration is also a theme treated extensively in the research, as most of the youth want to emigrate. In the research, emigration is considered in two angles, as a need and as a trend. As a need that comes from the lack of perspective, but even as a trend that prevents perspectives. Considering the purpose of the research: to understand deeply the individual realities of the participants in the research, from their educational and social perspective, searching for their individual and social fruition, through employment and not only. It is also used the qualitative method through the application of semi-structured interview. This research has an important value to be recognized directly and clearly with the youth issues, their views, the efficiency of the government policies and serves as a base and book for designing new educational policies, of employment and not only.

***Keywords:*** *Perspective, employment, education, emigration.*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-17308*

## Family predictors of adolescents antisocial behavior the albanian case

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Under the pressure of over two decades of cultural, social, demographic, and economic changes Albanian adolescents are frequently engaging in a range of nonconformist, antisocial behaviours, such as truancy, substance use, early sexual

initiation, bullying, weapon carrying, violence among peers and other outlaw actions. On the other hand, little has been attempted to explore the prevalence and dynamics of these behaviours and to identify the micro and macro risks Albanian youths have been exposed to during their development. The presentation shares findings of a research based on a risk assessment prevention approach of antisocial behaviour among adolescents, aiming to suggest effective prevention actions focused in community context. 1300 students, (Girls = 783 and boys = 517) of 13-17 years old (Mean age ± SE 15.1 ± 1.4) from three of the most populated areas of Albania (Durres = 395; Tirana = 708; Elbasan = 197) participated willingly in a school based cross sectional study during spring semester 2012.

A multistage stratified random sampling technique was used to select students of grades 7 through 11 from middle and high schools of urban and rural areas. Data was collected using an adapted and pre-tested youth survey Communities that Care (CTC) version. Measurements, in Likert scale, covered self reported information related to adolescents' attitudes, perceptions and both past or actual behaviours. Five in scale risk factors of the family domain (Cronbach's alphas were in the 0.52 to 0.83 range) were *Parental monitoring,* Family conflicts, *Favourable attitudes of parents toward antisocial behaviour*, *Favourable attitudes of parents toward substance use* and *Family history of antisocial behaviour*. Family, as well as other risk factors (independent variables) were measured by sets of items in scale, which level was calculated in a percentile score from 0 to 100. The dependent variable, in 11 items covers behaviours such as: being suspended from school, carrying and bringing to school cold weapons and guns, selling drugs, intentionally attacking someone, gambling, bullying and gang participation.

Results showed that most adolescents lived with both parents (only 8.9% lived in a single parent family) are exposed to a high level of risk considering family antecedents, almost one in two students were in high risk toward family history of antisocial behaviour (48%), parental monitoring (47%) and family conflicts (44%). Hi-square tests suggest that significantly more boys and older students ($p$ 0.001; $p$=0.001), recorded higher exposure to these factors. Logistic regression showed that the probability to future engagement in antisocial behaviour is higher for adolescents: who had lived with persons other that their parents (20.3%; p 0.05); who had been exposed to a low parental monitoring (6.7%; p 0.05); who had lived in a family with antisocial behaviour history (8.3%; p 0.001) of with conflictual experiences among family members (6.2%; p 0.05). Finally, a framework of prevention actions incorporating research findings will be analysed.

***Keywords:*** *Antisocial behavior, Albanian adolescents, risk assessment, Family risk factors, preventing antisocial behaviors*.

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-21908*

# The parental dilemma of children supervision during internet surfing

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Children of now days use internet for different reasons like: social interaction, e-learning, self expression, creativity etc. However, there are also a lot of risks that children face on the Internet. To protect children for negative effects of social media many researcher recommend of parents to monitoring the activity of their children during the using of social network. "Monitoring" in this context has been defined as "checking up on the child's activity covertly or overtly after use" (Livingstone and Helsper 2008). So, parents monitoring may be either covert or overt, but it have a difference between this 2 forms of monitoring. A basic question of this paper is: are experts advising parents to violate their children's on-line privacy when they advise monitoring? The aim of this paper is to describe parental positive arguments for monitoring of children during social network activities and also to take in consideration some arguments against monitoring based in questionnaires with children, focus group with 10 Albanian parents & literature review. The over control of the children internet activity, it's not always a protective action, because it minimize children's capacities to develop autonomy, intimate relationships, and trust.

***Keywords:*** *children, internet surfing, parental monitoring*

# THEMATIC SESSION 09:

# ORGANIZATIONS, PROFESSIONS AND WORK

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*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-7109*

## Protecting European Borders: Changing Border Police Cooperation in the Baltic Sea Area

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In 2014-2015 a European collaborative project called Turnstone (partly funded by the European commission) was implemented to increase control of European borders in the Baltic Sea area and to diminish trans-boundary criminality such as the smuggling of stolen goods and human trafficking. The purpose of the project is also to increase cooperation between border, police and coast guard officers in Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, and Sweden. The officers argue that the abolition of internal borders and the implementation of the Schengen regime in the EU has led to increased efforts to control and monitor borderlands and border crossings. The border officers must rely on cooperation to perform their duties of border guarding and hence must change their methods of working. This is a qualitative study based on empirically gathered material such asfield interviews and fieldwork observations at the different border agencies. The purpose of this study is to analyze how the staff of the different organizations define successful collaboration and what collaboration obstacles they have identified during the implementation of the cooperation project. The findings suggests that the border officers re-negotiate spatial and cultural identities to make cooperation possible. The idea of common northern European historical identity is described as important for

successful cooperation. At the same time, language and communication difficulties, differences in work practices and national legislation, differences in status and different areas of interest are seen as collaboration obstacles. However, the border officers are united in their views and efforts to protect EU territory and Schengen space from criminal activity.

***Keywords:*** *Europe, borderpolice, protectingborders, Baltic Sea area, Schengen.*

***N°AIS Pristine 2015-1209***

## Exploring the limits of young Albanians lacking work and choosing immigration

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The main purpose of the study is to explore the reasons that stimulate Albanian youth population to leave the country. The study is exploratory in nature based on the dataset of Census 2011, Instat and Eurostat data and seeks to deepen the reason why young people of the labour force consider international migration as the best option for them. The problem of the research article lags into a social and psychological consideration based on statistics from the psychologist' screen of the work/labour market as one of the reasons why young generation of Albania massively leave the country. Results' show that labour market is seen as a situation rather than an attraction. Mismatching skills towards education, lack of recruitment and selection procedures to be hired, low wages and lack of labour market policies for the youth population make them feel stressed and raise their hope out of their native country. Loss of human capital, brain drain, depopulation for the country of origin and on the other hand exposure to xenophobia and discrimination are causes towards a disturbed psychological health of the individual. The study concludes in recommendations regarding labour market policy and supply that have to do with innovative work and hiring procedures.

***Keywords:*** *Work, recruitment, selection, youth, immigration*

***N°AIS Pristine 2015-3709***

## Accounting profession facing the implementation of professional ethics

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Given the contribution to the public interest and in particular the role it has played in the economic development, the accounting profession in different countries of the world has known PROGES and continuous development. Nowadays, on the one hand the services

provided by accountants cover a wide field of action, expertise and specializations, and on the other, members of this profession, can work in public practice, in large professional firm or firms or professional practice medium, small or as professional free hanging. In practice, currently feel a lack of regulation of the profession of independent accountants and confusion about its regulation. Currently, in practice there is a lack of regulation of the profession of independent accountants and confusion about its regulation. For this, based on the analysis of the data collected will be highlighted the current state of the accounting and financial reporting regulation in Albania and we think that the regulation of the accounting profession in medium term should take into account not only the legal and professional culture in Albania and look at possibilities of their participation in a professional organization aiming benefit but not as a way to develop and protect the interests of profesionit.Në conclusion will be given some recommendations aiming that this will help in the process of standardization and harmonization the current practice standards requirements. The regulation of the accounting profession should in the medium term to take into account the legal culture, professional and further to Albania. Look at possibilities of participation of professionals in a professional organization aiming benefit but not as a way to develop and protect the interests of the profession. Code of ethics of accounting professionals to become part of the free share in the implementation of actions and reflections accounting standards harmonized with them.

***Keywords:*** *Accounting, financial reporting, ethics, auditing standards*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-8109*

## Relationship between turn over and job satisfaction at work

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This study aims to explore the relationship between turn over and job satisfaction at work. The sample of this study was 200 employees of commercial banks in Tirana. Job satisfaction is a crucial variable related to the intention to stay at work. Individuals show a tendency to stay when the organization treats them fairly. Also when they perceive that the organization understands their capacities, skills and recognizes or appreciates their bonuses. The tendency to leave and the tendency to stay are seen as opposite sides of the same coin. Leaving the organization is a final decision preceded by thoughts of escape. The tendency to leave or stay is affected by the job satisfaction and commitment to the organization. Satisfied employees will be engaged with the organization and it will contribute to the tendency to stay. It is noted that employees are more satisfied with some aspects such as communication, the nature of work, supervision and co-workers. Factors related to job

dissatisfaction, are some various administrative procedures and salaries. Correlations show that the higher the job satisfaction the higher will be the tendency of workers to stay in the current organization and vice versa.

***Keywords**: Turnover, job satisfaction, work, organization*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-13909*

## Principal Leadership Behaviors Which Teachers at Different Career Stages Perceive as Affecting Job Satisfaction

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The purpose of this qualitative study was to explore the perceptions of teachers as to how the leadership of their principal affects their job satisfaction. This study collected the view of teachers at different career stages and examined their perceptions and needs. The participants consisted of 3elementary school teachers at Vlora city Albania at three different career stages (beginning, middle, and late). This study confirmed that principal leadership effort can affect job satisfaction, and that principals need to be aware of the needs of their teachers. It also confirms that knowledge of teacher career stages can help principals create better working partnerships and determine the professional development needs of their staff. The findings of this study contribute to the literature on teacher job satisfaction and principal leadership by providing a better understanding of how teacher job satisfaction can be impacted by the perceptions that teachers have of principal leadership.

***Keywords:** Job satisfaction, leadership, career stages*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-14809*

## Factors determining motivation at work: UMB Executive Master Students'viewpoint

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Human resource management (HRM) plays a crucial role in the process of increasing companies' effectiveness, while motivation factors are amongst the most

important factors in HRM at all levels of organization. This paper aims to reveal the motivation factors for Executive Master Program's students, seen in the light of existing theories on motivation. The research was based on a survey carried out with students from UMB who were asked to rank thirteen motivation factors in the order of their importance. Results indicated that Job security and Good wages were the most important factors for all students.

Interesting work, promotion in the organization and appreciation of work carried out were ranked in the top five important factors. These findings suggest that most efficient motivation system is the one which fulfils a diversity of needs from more than one category. The approach should not be based solely on intrinsic motivators neither on extrinsic motivators. The perfect job should be a secure job, well paid, interesting and offers also a great chance for promotion. Although, it might be hard to offer a position that satisfies all those needs, organizations should be aware of them. By following this approach, companies can meet the challenge of attracting, motivating and retaining the best employees.

***Keywords:*** *Employee, Environment, Motivation Theory, Promotion, Rewards, Skills*

***N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-15109***

## Instruments' evaluation for measuring the quality of services and quality of life in residential programs

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The paper is part of a doctoral thesis on the Systemic analysis of programs in residential centers in Albania (23 public centers). The programs are designed and implemented to improve the lives of users, focusing on physical health, well being and emotional / mental, social development, education and vocational training, practical independence and employment and material welfare. The paper is focused in the evaluation of some basic instruments for measuring the quality of services and quality of life in these centers, taking in consideration two basic instruments used for these purposes: 1) The quality systems instrument (Wagner and al, 1999) used for the measurement of quality of services (output system) and 2) GENCAT Scale (Verdugo and al, 2009), used for measurement of the quality of life (outcome system). These instruments are validated and used by the primary health institutions and social care institutions in Europe. The instruments are evaluated about their reliability, administration, based in a literature research of several papers published in the online journals: Evaluation and Program Planning, American Journal of Evaluation, Educational Research and Evaluation, Disability and Society, European Journal of Social Work. As a part of the largest thesis methodology, the instruments' evaluation is an important step for the quality and reliability of the research.

***Keywords:*** *Evaluation, measuring instrument, quality of services, quality of life, residential center*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-17409*

# The Theory of Public Services Motivation: A Review of Literature

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One of the main factors that affect public and private sector is answering the question of what are the main reasons that motivate employees nowadays. Based on the assumption that public employees are being motivated only by financial incentives, performance related salary practices are widely spread in the public sector all around the world. The theory of public Services Motivation which is an alternative approach to these applications has considered that public employees are patriotic, motivated and altruists persons. If public services motivation is kept in high levels than individuals will want to work more in public institutions. The theory of public services motivation is trying to explain the main internal and external reasons of different levels of motivation among the public employees. Despite the growing rate of different dimensions of the theory of Public Services Motivation in the international literature of public administration, in Albania this theory is known not enough. The main aim of this study is to make a review of the literature and bring attention of Albanian public administration to this important subject. To accomplish the purpose of this paper is used qualitative method and historical data collection.

***Keywords:*** *Public service, motivation, public administration, performance*

# THEMATIC SESSION 10:

# THEORETICAL, COMPARATIVE & HISTORICAL STUDIES

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-6910*

## Migration as transformation: an anthropological perspective on the current situation in Europe

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In this paper the concept of liminal transition (derived from anthropological studies of ritual passages) will be applied to the study of migration. Ritual passages in different cultural and historical contexts around the world (such as the transition from boyhood to manhood in indigenous societies) are made up of three steps: 1. separation (from previous roles and routines), 2. liminality (in-between state of ambiguity, spatio-temporal dislocation, social indeterminacy), 3. reintegration (into a new role or status). Social scientists like Victor Turner and Shmuel Eisenstadt have stressed the importance of liminality in a more extended meaning as a theoretical tool for the understanding of transition and transformation in large-scale societies.

In that vein, migration can be understood as a three-step transition including a "betwixt and between"-phase of liminality in transit and before integration into another society or culture, resulting in the social transformation of both migrants and receiving countries. In this paper an operational concept of liminal transition for the study of migration will be proposed. This concept will then be applied to the current migrational situation in Europe.

***Keywords:*** *Integration, Liminality, Transformation Transit*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-7410*

## Xenophobia and Anti-Semitism: the Ubiquitousness of Discriminative Discourse

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One of the burning topics in contemporary Europe is undoubtedly the rise of (sometimes even militant) xenophobia. With the recent severe beatings and attacks of foreigners in states such as Russia or Greece, as well as with the ever-increasing strictness of the UK Border Force regulations and the increase in potency (both parliamentary as well as in popular support) of neo-Right parties such as the True Finns (*Perusuomalaiset,* Finland) or the Swedish Democrats (*Sverigede-mokraterna*), as well as the numerous deaths of immigrants in the Mediterranean in 2015 after the revoking of the Mare Nostrum policy, (im)migration has once again come to the forefront of public policy, governance and the public sphere. It is an issue that needs to be addressed urgently and professionally.

Discriminative xenophobic discourse has already been approached by scholars mostly from the field of Critical Discourse Analysis and the so-called Discourse Historical Approach. A common denominator of most of such works is a staunch parallel between antisemitism and xenophobia – two modes of discrimination that share a rather similar discursive approach. The recent Washington Post article written by Ishaan Tharoor elaborated in some detail the myriad.

***Keywords:*** *Critical Discourse Analysis, social history, xenophobia, antisemitism, political science*

*N°AIS Pristine 2015-5310*

## The distortion of historic memory in the literary memory of social realism

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This study endeavours to assess the deliberate distortion of historical memory in two works written in different periods of time by the same author, namely Vedat Kokona with the novel "Me valët e jetës" (With the waves of life) published in the '60s, as well as his own autobiography "Endur në tisin e kohës" (Woven in the veil of time), which was written and published after the '90s. The novel was written under the censorship conditions of social realism, and consequently the stance toward historical war figures was shaped by the ideological prism: "Enver Hoxha leads the

war, opponents like Lumo Skëndo collaborate with the enemy, and the indifferent intelligentsia must feel blameworthy for their non-engagement with the communists". This scheme apparently collapses after the '90s, when Kokona takes it upon himself to narrate his autobiography, in the (collection/abridgment) entitled "Endur në tisin e kohës" (Woven in the veil of time). Therein is revealed his realistic assessment of the figures of Enver Hoxha, Lumo Skëndo, Ernest Koliqi, etc. Freed at the time from the chains of ideological censure, in his memoirs, Kokona discusses these historical characters. Supplied with individual human sensitivity, facing good and evil, he reflects upon the past, with the consciousness of the intellectual who has witnessed an era permeated with major changes.

***Keywords:*** *Social realism, censorship, deformation of history*

***N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-7910***

## Space and time in the philosophy of Husserl and Heidegger

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Space and time are objects of philosophical consideration since antiquity and continue to be studied even nowadays. Interest on them is not only theoretical but also practical. The rapid pace of life, technology, consumerism, overpopulation, etc., put these two concepts at the center of the contemporary philosophical discourse. A very important contribution in their study is provided by Husserl and Heidegger. The paper analyzes the position of these two philosophers on the question of space and time in a comparative view. Their theories were developed in the early twentieth century and they resemble each-other as much as differentiate. In his analysis, Husserl, through phenomenology, departs from elementary perceptions linking the idea of space and time, not with the objects or the man, but as concepts related to the giving of objects in consciousness, where space and time are essential for the perception. The connection between the perceptions in order to give the object cannot be explained without space and time, because through them the object is given as a phenomenon in consciousness. According to Husserl, space and time are fundamental forms of the objects. Heidegger examines the problem of space and time starting from a flaw, the flaw of being with the world. These concepts are analyzed from the ontological perspective of being in the world, presenting us a new perspective. Man is not in the world such as objects are in space or time, but as an opportunity. Time to man is understood within temporality, being for death, being for the future. According to him, space and man are related. Unlike his predecessors he uses two concepts, location and positioning. Heidegger does not bind the space with any idea or conscience, but with the essence of being, claiming that space makes the space, namely, the space associated with the being of the man.

***Keywords:*** *Space, time, phenomenology, ontology, twentieth century*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-8310*

## The Political ideas of Faik Konica

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The paper "The Political ideas of Faik Konica" aims to recall the attention to the figure of Faik Konica, as an emblem of political and cultural movement in Albania. Faik Konica is already knows as one of the most prominent representatives of the Albanian political and cultural movement. His political ideas must be analyzed not only within the framework of national renaissance but the main approaches to international relations.After the failure of the June Revolution of 1924, Faik Konica would represent a certain alternative democratic future developments in the country. Therefore, Konica supported the idea that the democratic development of Albania should be based in the successive reforms in the context of growing political maturity of the Albanian people and its leadership class. He was convinced that the reforms should be based in the liberalism ideas as the only escape of our nation to be develop. His political activity intended ending the methods of Ahmet Zogu control regime, bureaucracy, speculation officials, and all the negative phenomena of Albanian society who did not serve democratic ideals.

***Keywords:*** *Faik Konica, political ideas, renaissance, liberalism, international relations*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-11910*

## Pluralism and sociology; The Steps for the Institutionalization of Sociology in Albania

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The first approach to sociology in Albania was realized through the teaching practice that was introduced in the program after the restructuring of the Party School and its unification with the higher education in 1967, which foresaw one month per year of fieldwork. Thus, the need arose to acquaint the future party. The second approach took place in 1972-73 in the form of a cycle of lectures on Western sociology and especially on some theories and new approaches that dominated the sociological thought in the 70-80$^{s}$ of the 20th century. The third approach, when it could be talked about the institutionalization to study sociology at the Albanian University, occurred in 1987 and was associated with a spirit of liberalization of country's life, especially in the academic one. In this year Encouraged by this new and growing interest, shown for the sociology, based on the gained experience, the recognition of the issue and an extensive literature studied in course of years, I thought of preparing the dissertation and defend

the scientific degree "Doctor in Sociological Sciences "for the profile and level of the social theory, which I successfully fulfilled in 1989. The defence of the thesis in itself was a remarkable event not only for me personally, but also for the University; it was assessed as a step towards the institutionalization of sociology. Professor Agim Popa, at that time director of the Foreign Department of the Central Committee of the PLA, underlined this in its peer review. The thesis of the Assistant Professor Servet Pellumbi constitutes a valuable contribution to this field. "While the decision of the Special Commission emphasized: "It is not without interest to note that some of the recommendations of the thesis have started to be implemented in the branch of philosophy...". It clearly seemed that the conditions to make a qualitative leap in the field of sociology and sociological studies were ripened. The society felt the need for new ideas and political pluralism. The new political developments of two years later (1990-91), which marked the switch from totalitarianism to democracy, would bring other crucial steps for the institutionalization of sociology in the universities and in the life of the country.

***Keywords:*** *Albania, Pluralism, Sociology, Institutionalization of Sociology*

***N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-16710***

## Historic causes in migration of the Albanians

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The international migration for the Albanians during last two decades and more has been at the same time the best choice to overcome the poverty and the shock from the socialist dictatorship. No other European Country has been affected to such extent by international migration such as our country with a background of post communist transition, poverty and underdevelopment comparing to the contemporary western societies. Referring to the analysis and debate about pros and cons of migration, such as the theories of migration to economic slowdowns, financial insecurity; unemployment etc... we will conclude that 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 disintegration (Balkans diary), etc.

***Keywords:*** *Causes, history, dictatorship regime, globalization, economy, culture*

# THEMATIC SESSION 11:

# DEVIANCE

# & SOCIAL CONTROL

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*N°AIS Pristine 2015-2511*

## The offenders experiences in Tirana Probation Service

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This study aims to explore the experiences of offenders in Tirana Probation Service. The Probation Service is a new institution in Albania. It was created in 2009 with the support of OSCE. During these years, the Probation Service is consulting experiences of probation services in Europe trying to get the best models. Till now, there are no study to see the impact of this service to offenders. In this study we will identify the basic principles of effective practices of probation to find ways how probation officers have helped the offenders.

Also reveals how supervision has motivated the offenders to change attitudes towards crime. This study uses qualitative methods of data collection and analysis. We have interviewed 10 offenders, all individually. According to them, supervision was a positive experience. It is found that when the probation officer, has practiced the supervision in the field, the offenders felt the support needed to desist from crime. However for those who were not motivated to desist from crime, the supervision offers a routine plan that reduces risk for recidivism. Although this study is of small size, findings cannot be generalized for all offenders in Albania; it demonstrates the value of feedback in order to develop effective practices in probation.

***Keywords:*** *probation service, offenders, supervision, recidivism*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-12111*

# Migration and Trafficking in Persons; their strong Correlation in the Case of Post- Communist Albania

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Post-communist Albania is considered an excellent laboratory for studding many issues of social sciences, including the migratory phenomenon, the trafficking of human beings, and the correlation between them. From one side, no other Center and East European Country has been affected to such extent by migration like Albania; from the next side, present Albania is a typical country affected by trafficking of human beings. This paper is based on an empirical data set (n=1336), focused on the nexus between forced migration and trafficking in persons, and taking into account the variables of gender, age, education, location, and civil status, size and the kind of the family, ethnicity, religion, (un)employment, economic level, and other socio-demographic features. It results that forced migration and trafficking in persons share many elements in common, much more than the perception of people, and even scholars. For example, more than 15 percent of the national sample are felt, at least once, in danger of being involved in trafficking, in one of the types of recruitment, such as: of being kidnapped for prostitution use (a); through promises of marriage abroad, (b); through promises for employment abroad (c); with promises for education abroad (d); with promises to win money quickly in different ways (e); to become a beggar abroad (f); or being tempted in other ways (g). Based on data, some Critical Themes of migration and trafficking in persons are analyzed, such as: the dimensions on trafficking in women and adolescents (which are more vulnerable to trafficking), the perception of trafficking in relation to the personal stories related to, migration and trafficking in relation to the other social problems of Albania, integration or recycling in trafficking, trafficking and social institutions etc. The case of Albania though, however unique, reflects problems faced in other countries too.

***Keywords:*** *Albania, migration, trafficking in persons, social laboratory*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-15011*

## Someone different from you and the role of social control for deviant behaviors

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Deviant behavior- disrespecting the cultural norms of a social group or of the whole society; In defining the deviant behaviors, there are some aspects that influence in it, such as: social position, time, its relation with certain norms and its relation with social circumstances. Fighting (quarreling), being concerned on fate, independence, severity, versatility, and vitality are features of deviant subcultures. Becker's Theory of Labeling: judging the others helps them in the way how they percept themselves. He also explains the relative aspect of deviance (behaviors are not estimated as deviant by everyone). A certain behavior can be considered as a hard deviant behavior by a certain social group and by another social group it can be seen differently - the abortion is known as a legitimate right of the group in some societies. Using symbols in human interactions, people see themselves right in the way the others see them. Social relationships, commitment, faith and possibilities are elements of the explanation of the deviance by Hirsch in his Theory of Control: The offending nicknames are more hurtful in societies with stronger tribal relations; Prior deviance stands for the explanation that the person, who firstly is labeled as deviant, later can change his behavior; Secondary deviance - pattern of behavior conducted under the pressure of labeling as deviant or to cover the first model deviant behavior.

***Keywords:*** *Deviant behavior, Prior deviance, Secondary deviance.*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-19411*

## The investigation of suicides

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Suicide intertwines in itself human, criminological, criminal, social, and other phenomena. Suicide, as a human phenomenon, is not presently considered a penal offence in most of the legislations of the countries in the world, but may be related directly or indirectly to a criminal activity. The investigation of the suicide offence is exactly the activity which clarifies and proves the above elements and utterly certifies whether we are dealing with a mere suicide offence or it is an outcome, a consequence, or a simulation of another penal act. Suicide, though characterized by an increasing trend with each passing

year, is a phenomenon generally ignored and not properly contemplated by the society, the government, and the institutions, which is easily supported by the lack of institutions, legal framework, and the proper preventing and victim rehabilitation instruments. The same consideration is reflected at the level of suicide investigations compared to the investigation of other penal offences

In order to have a full, objective, and professional investigation of suicide offences, there must be a thorough knowledge on the mechanism the suicide is committed with, the existence of the conditions and the suicide tools, the suicide attempt, pre-suicide, self infliction, the difference between suicide and murder, natural death, accidental death, accidental suicide, suicide accomplice, forced towards suicide, causing suicide, suicide committed due to involvement in a criminal activity, as well as the information about the key signs which must be found at the crime scene or the victim as indicators of suicide committing patterns. Amongst the main suicide investigation objectives, priority should be given to the confirmation or exclusion of the elements of a penal offence which precede, go along with, or perpetrate the suicide. In general, the present Albanian experience of suicide investigations is characterized by simple and minimal investigative procedures bypassing the proactive investigation and its discovery feature.

***Keywords:*** *Suicide, suicide conditions and tools, suicide attempt, pre-suicide, self infliction, accidental suicide, suicide accomplice, force to commit suicide.*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-19811*

## Challenges of migration and crimes committed, with this fenomena, by individual and criminal organizations

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This paper refers to differences of Balkan vs. developed European countries, in the economic and social areas, and the impact on the field of crime and public security; it refers to criminal phenomenon - accompanying migration – such as: trafficking of human beings, human smuggling, illegal border crossing, forgery of documents etc.; current legislation against illegal migration and crimes committed exploiting the Balkan populations trend to migrate; suggestions on the necessity to improve the legislation in the area of crimes related to migration; Some social and state policies recommended, as efficient ones, regarding the registration and education of children belonging to poor strata of the population, mobile minorities or families with serious social problems.

***Keywords:*** *Trafficking, smuggling, forged documents, illegal migration, criminal organization*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-21611*

# Community policing as philosophy and form of future policing

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In the recent years, in many countries of the region, including Albania, a new method of policing is being implemented, the community policing and policing for the community. After a fruitful experimentation and implementation, especially in the last decade, supported by the our international partners (international police missions that have assisted the State Police, and still do so), the philosophy and practice of community policing, known as the philosophy of partnership with the public, is gaining terrain and full shape in each passing day. The institutionalisation and implementation of this major project as a form of future policing, is nowadays a part of the efforts of the Albanian state and society to address the implementation of community policing as an approach with the most characteristics of democratic policing in our country. This is mostly obvious in all presentations and novelties carried out in the framework of the structural and organisational reforms, in the recent years.

The main objectives of the community policing are defined in the State Police Strategy 2013-2021, where the aim is laid in the integration of this form of policing in all components of police activity, establishment and consolidation of the partnership with the communit, local government and groups of interest, improving the quality of the police and administrative services for the community, etc. In essence, this project aims at solving the, everyday increasing needs and demands of the community for a professional and correct police services, as well as increasing the public trust in the State Police. This analytical treatment of the implementation of this project and of the problems accompanying its implementation aims at highlighting the fact that community policing is implemented in Albania, in spite of problems we face, that efficient policing requests partnership with the communities benefiting from police services, that police officers should be a part of the society's efforts to promote legal protection and public safety.

***Keywords:*** *community policing, community trust, partnership with the community, groups of interest, strategic documents, public safety*.

# THEMATIC SESSION 12:

# ETHNIC RELATIONS, HUMAN RIGHTS & COLLECTIVE GOODS

*N°AIS Pristine 2015-1112*

## The Anti-immigrant Discourses Rising: Media Representations of Refugees in Turkey

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The proposed paper is based on a critical discursive analysis of the media representations of refugees in Turkey. The dense influx of Syrian refugees in the last two-three years to the largest cities of Turkey particularly lead to frequent encounters of anti-immigrant discourses in everyday interactions and a more systematic increase in representations of refugees on media generally accompanied with negative connotations. However, it is not possible to argue that these representations and anti-immigrant discourse in general is homogenous and generated from a mono-nationalist core. It is also true that the rise of anti-immigrant discourses cannot only be thought in relation to national sentiments but also needs to be understood with regard to wider socio-economic and cultural factors.

Therefore, through a detailed discourse analysis, this paper aims at an understanding of the different types of anti-immigrant discourses and their multiple cores. Seeking this objective, three mainstream newspapers from different ideological viewpoints are being analyzed and the preliminary findings will be shared.

***Keywords:*** *Turkey, refugees, anti-immigrant discourses, media, discourse analysis*

*N°AIS Pristine 2015-2212*

## The Albanian Question and Regional Security Complex

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The object of study and research in this paper is the "Albanian Question and Regional Security Complex in the Balkans." The Study and research of the Albanian issue and its impact on regional security presents an interest in national perspective and Balkan one. This paper aims to prove the mutual relationship between the degree of resolution of the Albanian issue and regional security as well as giving possible options for developments in the future. In the estimation, establishing equilibrium and distribution of power in the Balkans, regional and international actors, expelled Albanian factor and their national interests since the beginning. Lack of settlement in time of the Albanian cause and their exclusion during the configuration process of regional balances, after the fall of the Ottoman Empire continually, has made fragile the balances located in the region and have threat the safety. To test the mutual relationship between the degree of resolution of the Albanian issue of regional security and the possible developments in future, besides the theory of balance of power, this paper will use at the Balkan level the theory and analysis of regional security complex of Copenhagen School. But what is the meaning today for regional security complex of Balkans and Albanian issues and what are the relations between them? To these questions and other matters related to them, I will try to give an answer in this paper.

***Keywords:*** *Albanian question, the Balkans, the regional security complex, the model fraternity /hostility, regional security*

*N°AIS Pristine 2015-2912*

## The Connotation of the Ethnic Factor in the Social Space of the Russian Federation

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The article investigates the implementation of the strategy of the state national policy of the Russian Federation. Identified the necessity through the traditional form of government to determine the direction of priority orientation and effective mechanisms for regulating the national public policy. The authors offered to pay special attention to improving the educational, cultural and educational measures in the implementation of the state national policy.

***Keywords:*** *National policy, public administration, ethnicity, identity*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-10712*

## Human Rights and Law on Administrative Procedure in Albania

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Albanian reform on public administration it is both an international obligation in the framework of the integration process of our country in the EU and a national duty to raise standards of good governance in public offices and administrative procedure. Good governance is not only an obligation but also a right of every citizen to benefit from public services quality and safe procedures in order to protect and fulfil human rights and their legitimate interests. One of the main laws governing the daily activities of public administration is the administrative procedures law, which is also called as the Code of the Public Administration Procedures. Albanian Parliament has approved on year 1999 the Law on Administrative Procedures, but lately with the rapid development of public administration reform, on 2015, it was approved the Code of Administrative Procedure, which is a new law that has brought positive change not only for reforming activity in public offices but also in favour of human rights and fundamental freedoms of any individuals. This academic research aims to find out the main positive aspect of the new law analyzing it through the new provisions contained the rights of every citizen to intervene in administrative procedures and to benefit under the public service procedure. The right to acess in public and administrative procedures has been an problematic issue along the development steps of administrative reforms in Albania and by these interes the above academic reasearch fits a broad attention to the field of human rights.

***Keywords:*** *Human Rights, Law, Administrative, Legal Procedure*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-14212*

## Inclusion of the Children in labour market: the case of Kosovo

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Child labour is widespread now in all countries of the world and poses a disturbing fact also for Kosovo. Today in Kosovo, we have a large number of children engaged in

various types of work and that in reality constitutes a high risk for their age and health. Child labour is considered as a violation of their rights and a violation of human rights in general, and is the main cause of their exclusion from school engagement. The roads have now become the main place for socialization of many children due to lack of proper care and oversight. This phenomenon is widespread in all countries of the world, but a precise estimate on the number of these children is impossible. The paper aims to identify and analyze the causes of the involvement of these children at work and gives a special contribution to the description of this phenomenon in those areas of Kosovo where it is widespread. The paper is based on quantitative data issued from a survey conducted through questionnaires and where the subject of research was precisely those children who belong to different age groups and genders. At the end of the study, we conclude that poverty is the main reason to encourage children to work because their income is insufficient for survival.

***Keywords:*** *Child labor, poverty, serious affairs, risk of health.*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-14712*

## Connecting Traditional knowledge and Genetic resources: reflection of Nagoya Protocol in the National Biodiversity Strategy

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The Nagoya Protocol (ABS Protocol) aims to share the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources in a fair and equitable way. Based on ABS protocol, each Party shall take measures, as appropriate, with the aim of ensuring that traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that is held by local communities is accessed with the prior and informed consent or approval and involvement of these indigenous and local communities, and that mutually agreed terms have been established. By promoting the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, and by strengthening the opportunities for fair and equitable sharing of benefits from their use, the Protocol will create incentives to conserve biological diversity, sustainably use its components, and further enhance the contribution of biological diversity to sustainable development and human well-being. As signatory party of the ABS protocol, Albania is bound by the relevant ABS provisions of the CBD, which provides the general framework for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

Considering the interrelationship between genetic resources and traditional knowledge, their inseparable nature for indigenous and local communities, the importance of the traditional knowledge for the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components, and for the sustainable livelihoods of these communities, this paper sheds light on the connections between traditional knowledge and genetic resources as one of the major objectives of the newly formulated National Biodiversity Strategy of Albania.

***Keywords:*** *Access, Biodiversity, Convention, Genetic resources, Traditional Knowledge.*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-16112*

## Ethnic conflicts in the context of social science theories

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This article discusses different approaches to the phenomena of ethnicity and the methodologies of the discipline influence a wide spectrum of interpretations and its key role of in society. Through this article is aimed to give a reflection of sociological and political theories on conflict. A competitive society can be based only in a well-educated population, undressing it from all types of prejudices and discriminatory features and problems. To analyze existential and vital elements such as ethnicity, security, stability, stereotypes etc. for the society and the possible reasons why these represent causes of relationships under conflict, research of theoretical and factual data that influence these relationships need to be done.

The main purpose of the study is the confrontation of approaches as two different viewpoints of the same issue (conflict situation), which brings innovation in the crosscut and changes of these relationships in conflict. Democratic rights, economic strength – and how it is distributed – social cohesion, environmental balance and well educated people cannot be separated in today's world. We need more than ever to deal with our common future in a holistic way. The only way democracy will prove itself is through a living relationship between peoples and their governments based on trust, accountability and the determination to deliver practical results.

***Keywords**: Conflict, ethnicity, social science theories*

# THEMATIC SESSION 13:

## ECONOMY & DEVELOPMENT

*N°AIS Pristine 2015-0613*

### Exploring the dynamism of international migration for Socio-economic development in southwest of Nigeria

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International migration is increasing in scope and complexities with concomitant impact on socio-economic institution in countries of origin, transit and destination. Statistically, the United Nations report published in 2005 shows that about 200 million people (one in every 35 persons) carry the identity of 'international migrants' across the world. However, one notable fact about international migration is that its trend in contemporary society is unanimously fueled by '*structural deficiency*' in World System interface that creates escalating poverty, social inequalities, youth unemployment, food insecurity, environmental vulnerabilities, political corruption, violation of human rights and other social issues in 'peripheral' regions with a particular consciousness that inform people's movement (official and unofficial) to the 'core' in search for better life, happiness and alternative means of climbing out of excruciating developmental milieu. However, the study aims to explore how the positive and negative consequences of international migration can be synergized to bring about socio-economic development in developing countries- peripherals'. The research design will be exploratory and descriptive. The study will adopt push and pull theory and world system theory as theoretical guide. Extensive deskwork will be conducted using secondary data from current and relevant academic publications, official bulletins and reports, online message boards and blogs. Findings from the study will provide detailed knowledge on how Nigeria and other developing countries can tackle the various socio-economic challenges that undermine the gains of international migration towards achieving desirable socio-economic outcomes which do lead to development.

***Keywords:*** *Migration, Structural deficiency, World System, Socio-economic, Development*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-6713*

## Circular Migration as a Policy Tool to Foster Development in Kosovo

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Kosovo's population has a longstanding migration experience: An estimated one out of four Kosovars currently lives abroad. Migration can expand the choices Kosovo's workforce and contributes to (human) development. On the other side Western European countries are currently experiencing shortages of professionals on their labour markets. Due to demographic change this trend will strengthen in the future. Already by today severe shortages are experienced in certain professions, sectors and/or regions, in particular in health-care related professions. Against this background, the need for skilled labour in Western Europe (and other countries) but as well the need to develop human capital of Kosovars and through this to contribute to human, social and economic development in Kosovo becomes obvious. If managed in a proper way circular migration can contribute to this development. However, so far no holistic and/or targeted approaches towards circular labour migration management have been considered in Kosovo and existing programmes have had rather an ad hoc character of isolated activities. This research paper will address the question how circular migration could effect on development in Kosovo. In order to answer this question the paper will elaborate on a pilot project currently planned by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MLSW) in the field of elderly care. Based on a theoretical and conceptual introduction, the paper will briefly sketch the planed project and will apply a comparative design in order to identify potentials of the project as well as best practices and starting points for mutual learning.

***Keywords:*** *Circular migration, development, long-term care, Kosovo, international comparison*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-15613*

## Labour Drain to the Arab States and Change in Rural Agricultural Practices in Sending Communities; the Case of South Woll, ETHIOPIA

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Most studies on International labour migration have focused on the socio economic status of migrants in the receiving society. This paper focuses on transnational labor drain as an agent of change in the lives of the sending communities. It focuses on the less well-studied sending side of the migration band. This thesis looks at the migrants' home community rural

production are being affected or conditioned by highly selective labour drain to Arab Countries. This impact relationship between the migrants and their home areas operate through the preconditions of migration to social and economic remittances and the loss of the most economically and biologically productive part of the rural population. This paper mentions explicitly about the relationship between labour migration and rural agricultural production in the sending community. Most topics rose in this paper directly or indirectly addressed this dynamic relationship. The labour drain has a multi-temporal and dimensional impact on rural production and subsistence. The migration induced migration i.e. transnational migration causing rural urban wave of sending households in the rural sending community is another crucial issue this paper have brought to the table of migration dialogue. The impact of out-migration on the rural areas is highlighted through survey and archival data, observations, qualitative interviews and biographical sketches of affected households. A temporal impact analysis model (TIAM) is developed and used to capture the multi-temporal and dimensional aspect of the impact of out migration on the rural sending communities

***Keywords:*** *Social Change, Labour Migration, Transnationalism, Culture Lag, Household*

***N°AIS Pristine 2015-4013***

## Immigration and its effects in developing countries

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In recent years our countries as well as regional countries are faced with very large movement of people to countries with a more developed economy. For this reason, I think it is necessary to study the implication that brings this immigration in these countries and how can we do it with as little negative consequences while maximizing positive effects. Of all the influences between countries, immigration has a greater lasting impact. Immigration can change moving individuals, societies in which they go, even societies they left behind. So there are needed good immigration policies, which should go beyond the local impacts and to take account of these mutual global effects. It is clear that the biggest impacts go in the context of economic development. Immigration is often motivated by various economic developments between countries, but also affects their economic development. This article summarizes theoretical findings from different studies and tries to present some recommendations to be taken into account by those who make policies. It focuses on policies that maximize the benefits of immigration, especially in developing countries (from which people leave). This article is focused on how we can use the effects of immigration on economic development and poverty reduction. It will examine three main cohesions:

- immediate and long term impacts of immigration of people;
- The impact of financial flows (of remittances and investment)
- the Role of the Diaspora population

Of course, immigration has very negative consequences for developing countries, especially if those who emigrate are those most educated and skilled ones, but we will focus on the positive aspects of immigration and how to develop policies that promote the positive impacts of it.

***Keywords:*** *immigration, economic development, impacts of immigration, financial flows, Diaspora population*

*N°AIS Pristine 2015-5213*

## Balkan countries stock exchange analysis and financial markets performance

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The fact of globalization, improvements in efficiency of intermediary services and activities, transactions that can be done in electronic environment and stocks that quoted on more than one stock exchange markets led to close integration process. These developments contribute to financial stability and growth. These developments have affected stock exchange markets in Balkan countries as well, and those countries tried to cope with globalized world.

Recent developments and integration in Balkan countries had positive impact on this harmony. Moreover, financial integration leads to structural changes in economy. With the increase in the integration level of Balkan countries, they become more sensitive to global developments, because risks became more easily spreadable, bigger and diverse. Uncertainty or growing risks in one market become easily spreadable to other markets and the changes in the prices. In this study, data which was collected from Balkan stock exchange markets and financial markets were analyzed and results were compared with ISE. In addition to that financial integration is analyzed and relationships of stock exchange markets are identified.

***Keywords:*** *Balkan Countries, Stock Market Analysis, Financial Markets, Integration, ISE*

*N°AIS Pristine 2015-5413*

## The socio-economic situation of the Roma community in Albania after the fall of communism

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The collapse of the communist regime in 1991 also marks the beginning of the decline of the Roma from a relative well-being to extreme poverty and social exclusion.

The decline of their socio-economic situation came as a result of four impoverishment processes: 1) Job losses as a result of the collapse of the state-owned industrial and agricultural enterprises; 2) The selling of homes, which turned many members of the Roma community homeless and in some cases reintroduced the nomadic lifestyle; 3) The mass school drop-out among Roma children.

This process led to the emergence of a low educated generation unable to be competitive in the labor market; 4) The lack of serious government programs for the support and integration of the Roma community. While the first three exacerbation processes also affected large parts of the non-Roma population, the last one is a Roma-specific phenomenon. In this paper I will try to present and analyze the current situation of Roma in Albania in four areas: labor market, education, healthcare and housing. This analysis will be based on one of the most important aspects of (human) rights violations, namely social exclusion.

***Keywords:*** *Roma community, Albanian human rights policy, social exclusion, communism*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-8513*

## Dimensions and growing trend of audit market in Macedonian Case – Quality of auditing

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World Business and legal regulations should not be seen as a parallel, but it needs to function separately from each other. Businesses should exercise activity based on legal regulations, audit firms must implement policies and auditing standards in order to meet essential standards in the evaluation of financial statements and expressing their opinion, based more on the basic principles of auditing. The main aim of this study is to determine the quality of financial audit depending from the size of the audit firm and how is the connection with the audit market in Macedonia? Can you elaborate auditing reports without detailed policy that implements a company's organizational structure? The paper is based on analytical and critical assessment forms in the field of audit study relying on literature in the field of auditing and practical analysis based on real data. These analytical and critical evaluations bring us in more quality recommendations to the Audit operation in Macedonia.

***Keywords:*** *Audit, Transparency Market Reports Audit, Quality Auditing*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-9313*

## Financing of public-private partnership and the effects of the implementation of this project in the profitability of the company

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Public-private partnership is a new field to us as a society, but also in other countries of the world there is a great experience because this field has begun to appear in the late 90's of last century. The use of public-private partnerships has received dissemination, especially after the crises of recent years in different countries of the world, which highlighted the insolvency of governments of different countries for making the investments required to meet the needs of various public especially in infrastructure, but also in other areas. Forms or models of public-private partnerships are different, among which the best known and most widespread so far have been concessions. Implementation of PPP in providing the best services and improves the quality of life of every citizen of the Municipality of Gjilan. In order to analyze the importance of implementation, all this partnership, we have taken as example in Eco Hygiene Company in Gjilan, which since the 2012 act on public-private partnership with the enterprise Moser Ecovision.

Through the analysis in the linear regression we will make attempts to be given Response to, the research question of the research, that is: How much was the favorable implementation of PPP that in the Company to Eco Hygiene and it has had an influence that this partnership have its impact on growth the profitability of a company, increase the collection of revenues and also on increasing customer satisfaction with the services that the company offers.

***Keywords:*** *Public-private partnership, the rate of collection, profitability, financial reports*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-13513*

## Knowledge and prediction of surroundings influences, international migration factor, in the process of strategic management

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Various surroundings forces can be less or more important to the organization. International migration is undoubtedly influential factor, especially in multinational corporations that have subsidiaries in several countries with different systems and

political governance. In this paper we analyzed the effects of migration in strategic management process, which is treated as part of the external surroundings influences the organization. Identification of the surroundings variables that are critical to the organization is an important task in the process of strategic management. From extensive research it has argued that the most important cause of change in the business environment is the change in the structure and dynamics of the population.

The phenomenon of international migration causes changes in the social, economic and political development of a company or even a nation. All this reflects the increase/ decrease in purchasing power, the need to create new markets etc. However a large number of immigrants in a country with limited natural resources can lead to serious political and social problem that threatens the very economy of the country.

***Keywords:*** *Strategic management, international migration, external factors, organization*

***N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-17613***

## The impact of World Bank in economic development Case of Kosovo

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Through this paper we intend to understand the results achieved by the program and World Bank projects, trying to identify areas where there was more successful, where are challenges and where the problems overcome the major challenges. Our focus will be primarily on the developments of recent years. Kosovo has a young and dynamic economy. Its base is transformed from a controlled centralized economy in an open market economy, which its deep transformation that has experienced after the 1999 liberation of Kosovo from Serbia.

One of the challenges faced over the last decade is the process of privatization. In South-eastern Europe Kosovo's economy has become part of the economic integration of the region, offering expanding market opportunities in a very wide space. Aim in itself already is to increase competitiveness of the economy by increasing export capacity to reduce the trade deficit that Kosovo currently has. As an important location for business development Kosovo offers a number of comparative advantages as: youngest population in Europe and very well qualified, where the average age is very young, natural resources, favourable climate, new infrastructure, fiscal policy with lower tax in the region, geographical position in the regional market access to CEFTA and the European Union .

Kosovo besides being a member of CEFTA, in June 2009, has joined the IMF (International Monetary Fund) and WB (World Bank) and other mechanisms to aspiring to powerful economic and financial is BERZH which is now a member, as well as the Development Bank of the Council of Europe CEB. Kosovo during June 2013 was accepted as a full member of the CEB. This bank is an autonomous branch of

the Council of Europe. It aspires to other mechanisms of financial economic powerful World Trade Organization WTO etc. So my main research will be the development and economic integration of Kosovo and the role and influence of the World Bank in this regard, especially in recent years.

***Keywords:*** *World Bank, Economic Development, the Bank projects, impact*

***N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-15813***

## Migration and remittances: their impact in the socio-economic development of Albania

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Increased international migration and remittances are significant features of globalization. The number of people living outside their countries of origin has risen from 190 million in 2005, to 247 million in 2013. Migrants' remittances to developing countries are estimated to have reached $436 billion in 2014, a 4.4 percent increase over the 2013 (*WB, 2015*). The British scholar, E. Ravenstein, was the first that concluded that migration was governed by a "push-pull" process; unfavorable conditions in one place "push" people out, and favorable conditions in an external location "pull" them out *(1889)*. Other scholars have contributed to enrich further his theory. World Bank (*2007*) separated "push and pull" factors in economic and demographic, political and social groups.

Albania ranked in the 10-th position in world with 45.4 percent of population in emigration (*WB, 2011*). About 75 percent of Albanians have emigrated in Greece and Italy. In the two last years is growing also the migration to Germany. Illegality remained the main feature of the Albanian emigration during this period of transition. The migration is motivated by some factors, such as: high poverty rate, high unemployment, the poor economic aid, lack in infrastructure, in health and education in public sector, etc. Remittances are growing year after year reaching the higher level in years 2006-2007, respectively: 937 and 952 million euro. Remittances contribute to sustainable economic development in our country.

Their volume constituted a significant percentage toward GDP, balance of foreign trade, foreign direct investments etc. They have impacted in the reduction of poverty, especially in the rural areas, in the creation of small medium enterprises, in the education of children etc. But, after 2008, the volume of remittances has been in decreasing, reaching to 547 million euro in 2013. This reduction is a consequence of financial global crises as well as consolidation of relationship of migrants in countries where they are working.

In the paper are presented some suggestions to reconsider governmental programs and policies, to cooperate better with bank institutions, local authorities, universities and ONGs in the formalization and using of remittances with effectiveness in interest of economic and social development of the country.

***Keywords**: Migration; Remittances; Albania; Push and pull factors; Socio-economic development; Governmental programs*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-17913*

## Unemployment and Poverty in the Municipality of Ferizaj

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Unemployment and poverty are considered as among the major problems that have accompanied humanity since history until today. Also, these problems have caused conflicts among other things, wars, material damage, damage to people, but also the problems and other challenges. With the creation of the welfare state, he gave a hope that will change for the positive aspect and the citizens will have a good social justice and the welfare state conforming material. Nevertheless in many countries of the world social system was not stable doing so things on the ground to take a rest and originate connotation to the various revolutions.

Kosovo, as part of Europe until 1999 had a somewhat developed economies, however, unemployment and poverty even though they were present they were not like today. After the war ended with the creation of the Kosovo institutions, the arrival of a number of international organizations, thought that would raise the economy, employment and many other things, but the process of privatization, other problems such as corruption, nepotism, lack of enforcement of legislation in practice, a prolonged period of transition, the transition from mechanical to organic solidarity, but also other factors that Kosovo did sink into chaos really economic terms, even considered by many international organizations such as the poorest country in Kosovo. As a result, the consequences are only just beginning to see that reflected enough and seen how people immigrate illegally, some have problems with depression, crime has increased significantly, as drug addiction, as well as many other problems.

***Keywords:** Economic development, unemployment, poverty, its causes, consequences, the process of European integration.*

# THEMATIC SESSION 14:

## SOCIAL SECURITY & PUBLIC HEALTH

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-19914*

### Leadership in State Police; the case of Albania

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The topic I would like to bring before you deals with Leadership in State Police. Such studies have been relatively limited in our country and our literature on this topic is fairly lacking which is why, I was very interested in studying it. This work tries to analyze the ways leaders use their authority, the role it plays for an effective leadership and also, and also it aims to study the cases and situations when and how their authority must be used. What's interesting about this work is that a great part of it, is dedicated on the power wielded by the followers, due to the fact that in many cases people perceive that the power is only exercised by the leaders. This work also tries to answer various questions such as: What do we understand with the word "leadership"?; What is Albania's history in police leadership?; How important is for the leader to prepare a successor to his poison?; What does the bulk of police workers think of their leaders?

By the word "leadership" we understand the concept of a relationship between a leader and his subordinates, as well as, the situations and environments where this relationship is developed. When this work environment changes, it is also required for the parties involved to adapt and find new means to keep this relationship functional and effective. The creation and sustenance of this relationship has been very hard after the 90s in Albania, because all of the necessary transformations that the police had to go through, were hindered and limited by our institutional tradition. The Albanian police didn't understand the concept of management and our system of education had gained a bad image as being the protectors of the old hierarchy of state power. Thus, we could not produce true managers and leaders for our police organization.

The mutual bond that exists between the development of leaders and the chaotic changes in the social environment, as a result of the existing power vacuum, bring about incomplete reforms and slow development in the policing environment in our country.

Due to the fact that we lacked a policing tradition or the influence of inherited

experience, our leaders and managers were trained by foreign experts. What differentiates a good leader is the process of decision-making. This is also the focus of police leadership because it is only through a qualitative form of decision-making that we can confront ourselves with the growing demands of our times. This topic will be a contribution for Police Leaders by treating various aspects and methods of decision-making and police management and leadership by bringing out the best models that we will find in our study.

***Keywords:*** *Leader; leadership; authority; successor; decision-making*

***N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-20214***

## Stress as the result of trauma situations experienced by the Republic of Albania Rapid Intervention Forces and Special Forces Police in the line of duty

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This study aims to understand and figure out the connection between stress and trauma situations experienced by Police of the Special Forces and Rapid Intervention Forces viewed through the optic considering them as members of those employed to ensure public safety. In a more detailed context, this study tries to explore what are the trauma situations, their connection to experienced stress, the level of this particular stress and its intensity, etc. The OPTI-Fragebogen questionnaire was used as a measuring instrument developed especially for public safety employees, to provide a clear expose and overview of the existence of this phenomenon, *taxonomic* of trauma situations, stress level and the predisposition of this group of population in particular to be affected by the post trauma disorder and psychological burdens. Ten percent of the general number of police all over the Republic of Albania was polled for this questionnaire. This study also sheds light on the need of competent and respective bodies to take preventive measures in order to enable the police members serving in these bodies to experience as little as possible stress while and after exercising their duties because an employ who enjoys good mental health, will accomplish and fulfill in the best manner his functional responsibilities. This phenomenon has been widely studied in the most developed countries of the world, but this is the very first time ever that it is being studied in our country based on rigorously scientific foundations.

***Keywords****: Stress, trauma situation, Special Forces and Rapid Intervention Forces, , Republic of Albania*

*N°AIS Pristine 2015-3314*

# Capacities and attitudes of police officers in dealing with cases of domestic violence and community policing

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DOMESTIC violence and gender-based violence are getting more and more the attention of institutions and society in general, to be addressed more adequately and professionally. In this context, the adoption of the Law no. 9669, dated 18.12.2006 "On measures against domestic violence" (as amended) and "Policing Strategy Community Safety 2015- 2017", gives to employees and police structures more responsibilities associated with providing assistance and treatment to the victims of domestic violence and gender-based violence.

At the same time they should apply new working methods orientated towards cooperation with the community. The paper aims to give an overview on the situation of the actual capacities of the police structures regarding their work with cases of domestic violence related to the community policing as a new component of their work. The methodology is based in the desk review of the studies and legal framework in the field and interviews with key persons dealing with cases of domestic violence and community policing structures.

Data analysis showed that the main gaps in the knowledge of police officers stand at the lack of information on violence, its causes and consequences, lack of knowledge and skills about the community policing in general, law and responsibilities of the police state regarding its implementation as well. The study also concluded that there is a lack of official cooperation between the police, NGOs and relevant institutions and lack of psycho-social services in police stations.

***Keywords:*** *Domestic violence, gender based violence, police officers, community policing*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-5614*

## Unemployment - Poverty and Social disintegration of the women. The case of Albania

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Unemployment continues and has become even more evident today, but not only that, since it carries poverty and a series of problems related to poverty. This article will focus on the phenomenon of unemployment and poverty as they are rather related to each other. In the modern society of our time, one of the most essential problems is that of employment since only throuh this process can poverty be avoided. For most people, work is not only the main source of income, but also the main areas of personality approach as a specialist in social activities. While unemployment generally is associated with negative consequences on the economic situation and the psycho spiritual formation to most people. Furthermore the article also shows the possibilities and ways of overcoming this phenomenon which leads to isolation and social disintegrations. This work will be mainly based on a review of previous studies in this field bringing different conclusions and recommendations.

***Keywords:*** *Unemployment, Poverty, Women, Work, Social disintegrations.*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-5714*

## Social and economic assistance structure in Albania; their problematic and ideas for the implementation of the new structures

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One of the main purposes of the social coverage/assistance is poverty reduction. The question arising often is: Are these policies effective? This has been one of the "hottest

potatoes" in the discussions among the social researchers as some of them are of the opinion that social policies alleviate the poverty, whereas some others are still sceptic given the facts that first only a little portion of the social funds end up in the hands of the most needy ones, second offering the social assistance reduces the personal initiative of the poor thus creating the so-called "poverty trap", and third the high taxation and economic gains reduce the economic growth surpassing the effect of poverty reduction. The study begins by displaying a wide panorama of the social policies situation in supporting the families in need. It continues searching and assessing the effectiveness and the efficiency of the social assistance and its implementation. The purpose of this study is stressing the main problematics of the social assistance structure, the obstacles face or perceived by its beneficiaries in Durres Municipality, and the necessity to compile a new economic assistance structure, which is being tested in some of the main cities of our country, and its characteristics. This is mainly an empiric study, transversal, and the population, subject of this study is members of the needy families living in Durres Municipality during 2014-2015.

***Keywords:*** *Economic structure, families in need, social policies, poverty reduction.*

***N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-6014***

## The problems of Environment as Social Problems; Berat-Albania Municipality Case Study

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Social problems are the biggest concern of the central and local institutions in Albania. Recent years due to economic development and intern migration different area are facing even environmental problems. These problems are another concern for institutions in Albania as long as their treatment depends on national legal frame and institutional capacity to act. However there is an increased attention to them. People are demanding the implementation of practices that do not harm the environment. Different studies point out those countries with major environmental problems tends to have numerous social problems and vice versa. Their commitment to solving is complicated by the economic level and general unemployment. Therefore factories and manufacturing industry exploit this situation to be localized and to hire people living closest to them. In the light of the above mentioned arguments, this paper presents the social and environmental problems as a argument faced by local institution at the municipality of Berat. The target group of this study were the specialists of the municipality. Data collected through semi-structured interviews has shown that, although these institution have addressed their concerns, there is a lack of collaboration between them and local businesses. Environmental problems will continue to exist as long as there is a lack of perspective development in this region, particularly in this municipality.

***Keywards:*** *Social problems, environmental problems, social service, local institution*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-15914*

## The relationship between postpartum depression, migration and other stressful life events

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Postpartum depression is described as a range of difficulties that mothers experience in postpartum period, within one year after birth. Studies show that postpartum depression has serious consequences for the woman, the child and the whole family. The aim of this study is to explore postpartum depression (PPD) and the factors that can contribute to PPD, with an emphasis on stressful life events. Stressful life events and some specific stressors increase the chance of woman diagnosis with postpartum depression. Three hundred-ninety-eight new mothers, from one month postpartum to one year post partum were part of this study. The study was conducted in Tirana. 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 per cent of women that used the Edinburg Postpartum Depression Scale were found to have PPD. To evaluate the relationship between Postpartum Depression and stressful life events is used Chi square test. Chi-square test shows a significant relationship between postpartum depression, financial problems, marital problems and unemployment. The study does not show a statistically significant relationship between postpartum depression and migration.

***Keywords:*** *Postpartum depression, stressful life events, migration*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-20314*

## The issue of terrorism under international humanitarian law

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International humanitarian law forbids terrorism considering the attacks against the civilian population as a crime against the entire international community. Debates on the status of terrorists and their rights in armed conflict reflect different political

judgments of the states about the best ways to protect civilians. Regarding to the interventions as one of the ways to react against terrorist acts, even today there are many and complex debates going on.

The doctrine of the Responsibility to Protect has gradually transformed the discussion regarding to the intervention and is considered that provides a new guide on the fact that when to use military force in order to more strongly influence in humanitarian situations. This for sure requires a more essential and coherent assessment on the fact who can and should take decisions for the implementation of the Responsibility to Protect, in what conditions and with what certainty for the responsibility of the undertaken action. Despite of the achievements, there are too many unresolved issues about how to proceed for various terrorist cases such as ISIS. Without clarity on these fundamental issues, politicians are likely to continue with the implementation of violent interventions that cause more harm than do good, undermining in this way a global order based on law.

***Keywords**: International community, terrorism, international humanitarian law, responsibility to protect, intervention.*

***N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-20714***

## The investigation of crimes against life

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The problem of the protection of human life from murders represents a historical importance, politico-social, juridical and practical one. Crimes against life are serious crimes that violate the right to live, the most important fundamental human right protected by the UN General Assembly Declaration (1948), European Convention (1950) and the Constitution of the Republic of Albania (Article 21). Crimes against life are provided for in the first section of the second chapter of the Criminal Code. In all the criminal legislation evolution crimes against life have been considered as serious ones, for which it provides heavy penalties.

Among the most important amendments, those done with law 144 of 2013 are the most important. We have to highlight the fact that it is exactly the investigation of these crimes that clarifies and provides necessary evidence for the elements of these crimes and proves the perpetration of the crime and also the individualisation of the criminal responsibility of the offenders of such serious crimes. A statistical analysis show that crimes against life have been a concerning issue for the Albanian society since the establishment of Albanian State. The high number of homicides is linked with the wide presence of blood feud in many parts of the country, the lack of public order structures and judiciary. At the same time, the wide presence of weapons, massive demographic movements throughout the country as well as the lack of consolidated property relations, have been reason for conflict and, as a result, of many murders. But, it should be stressed that self-made justice in solving conflicts and problems has

been the main cause of criminal murders. For a thorough, objective and professional investigation of crimes against life, the mechanisms of the perpetration of such crimes must me known: the provision of the conditions for murders, existence of a conflict, existence of the motive and aim, the provision of the necessary equipments for the perpetration of the crime, removal of obstacles, traces and evidences found in the crime scene, identification and interrogation of witnesses and victim's family members, etc. Among the most important objectives of the investigation of crimes against life, the confirmation of the perpetrator of the crime as well as the identification of the motive and aim of the crime should be the primary one. The investigations of crimes against life are complex and from this point of view, the application forensic techniques, the performance of necessary experiments, as well as the application of up-to-date methods of analysis of all investigation elements to draw objective conclusions, are of vital importance to bring perpetrators before justice.

***Keywords:*** *Crimes against life, attempt for murder, forensic techniques, analytical methods, blood feud murder, premeditated murder*

***N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-20614***

## Migration in Albania in years 2008-20015 and its impact on the field of security

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Migration is one of the occurrences that continue to be dominant amongst people. Today, the evaluation and attention in the security field have engaged Albania, the region but also Europe more than ever. Albania is one of the places with highly developed emigration, counting 30% of the overall population. Meanwhile, during 2008-2015, a new trend of rising emigration in the territory of the Republic of Albania has been noticed, and particularly the illegal one. The illegal emigration, according to its forms and spread, has to be seen as a potential threat for the security.

During these last few years, migratory flows from South Africa towards Europe threatened the biggest achievement of the "Schengen" Europe. This happened because these flows seriously threatened the security aspects. The tendencies to support tourism or the economy, the motto about the ease of movement of people and goods between borders sometimes disconcentrate on the security matters. The imbalance about how and to whom of the two components of the motto " *free and open borders*", but " *controlled and safe"*, affects straight in the security of a country. Although there are a lot of studies about migration, only a few of them discuss its effect in the security matter of a country, or in most of these writing, this effect is checked slightly. This study tends to bring innovation of the migratory normative in general and migratory one in particular, not only as a factor of development, but also as a factor in the security matter.

***Keywords****: Migration, security, development*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-21014*

## "Cybercrime"

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This topic treats some fundamental issues regarding cybercrime. The obvious lack of literature in Albanian language, lack of information on this crime in our country, the complexity that this crime represents in everyday life in Albania and above all the high risk this crime carries in our societies, constitute enough reasons tackle this issue.

The current rapid technological development has accelerated, to the same extend, the expansion of this crime worldwide. This is confirmed by several facts coming from countries with great economic potential. The moment the readers learn about such facts, understand the need and the necessity to seriously treat and fight this crime at any cost. Understanding cybercrime is vitally important to grasp the clarity and objectives this fight. Studies conducted by different authors and scientific debated include the provision of a correct and widely accepted definition of such a criminal activity. Scholars continuously treat ways of exploitation of computers and computer networks, links of criminal law with other disciplines and also the jurico-penal aspects of cyber criminality.

Cybercrime in Albanian has its time and relatively short history, starting with the implementation of the first legal provisions, ways of treatment of different kinds of cybercrimes, currents situation difficulties obvious difficulties we face in the adoption of strategies and main objectives from worldwide advanced experience.

***Key words:*** *cybercrime, sophisticated crime, technological development, intelectual crime*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-21114*

## Managing the police after years '90, positive and negative elements in terms of management and their impact on the maintenance of order and public safety increased (*Analysis and conclusions*)

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Management, among others is one of the essential elements in the work of every leader in general as such is also the director of police of each level. From him is considerably dependent the success and failure in the work of the director of police structure, so to be successful, every director should know the concept of management, its functions and be able to apply the requirements of concrete management police activity.

Referring to analyze the management of the police, in this period it was done because this period is characterized by rapid changes in Albanian society and consequently the Albanian police in response to these changes. This is also the other fact that this period is full of serious criminal offenses as well as experiences, positive and negative, of the police to manage them in order to prevent, detect, investigate these crimes and bring to responsibility of their authors. For study purposes, analysis of the elements of police management is divided into several periods, starting from these reasons:

*First*, the management of the police in the period 1990-1996, because it was the time when Albania was overthrown totalitarian system, political pluralism was declared and the country entered the path of democratic processes of deep institutional reform (including the police).

*Second*, the management of the police in the period 1996-1997, as this is one of the most difficult periods not only for the Albanian society, but also for the police and its existence was the time when in Albania because of the collapse of pyramid schemes and dissatisfaction accumulated in our country were highlighted serious criminal events, massive infringements of public order, civil internal unrest, public order and security which did not exist and state institutions (the police as part of them) were non-existent.

*Third*, the management of the police in the period 1999-2014, the time when Albania left behind the great drama that led to the events of 1997 and embarked on a path of major transformations in the life of the country and therefore there were important transformations in Police State in terms of mission, organization, legislation, increasing the professional level, aligning it with the advanced police of European countries, becoming the armed force in public service. In conclusion, for each of the periods analyzed, they were identified positive and negative factors that have contributed to the maintenance of order and public safety increased, issued conclusions and recommendations are made.

***Keywords**: Preservation of public order, public safety, police mission, armed force, public service, preventive role, investigative role, strategic planning, police management, MAPE, ICITAP*

***N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-21614***

## Cross border crime and regional cooperation for its prevention

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The aim of this theme is to give information to the reader for the criminal offences which can be committed through state border, features of the prosecution, detection, prevention and the punishment of the perpetrators, as well as the strengthening of the regional cooperation for the prevention of this activity. Our country has faced this crimes times ago, they have international character and have a serious consequences for the life, stability, national order and security of citizens. In the last decade this kind of criminal activity has been growth. Interesting for the reader will be the treatment

of the concept on IBM in the Western Balkan, as well as legal analyse of the criminal offences related to the trafficking of the narcotic substances and vehicles, document forgeries, assistance for illegal border crossing etc.

The legal analyse of material law will be treated closely related to criminal procedure activity as well as the duties carried out by the Department of Border and Migration Police for the investigation of this activity. It will also be handled the police structure cooperation in the bilateral and regional plan for the state IBM, to create a clear concept for the exchange of criminal information, realization of the joint operation and the seizing of the vehicles serving for the criminal activities. The cross border cooperation will be closely handled with development of technology and joint programs in collaboration with neighbour countries mostly, in border for the control of the person and vehicles. The all process will be studied related to the respect of fundamental rights and freedom of the persons.

***Keywords**: IBM (integrated border management), border security, cross border cooperation, border base principal and standards*.

# THEMATIC SESSION 15:

## TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATIONS

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*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-8215*

### High Education and E-Learning

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Mobil devices and applications are changing the way people are studying and learning. Meanwhile E-Learning can reduce costs, improve quality and relevance of Higher Education. Standardisation of curricula in Higher Education can improve quality for a lower price. A paradigm of learning together can lead to Trans disciplinary challenges. Thus, E-Learning and technologies can provide the multiple of opportunity to learner to the entire world, also to Albanian learner. The study tries to express some of developments and characteristics of digital changes into the Albanian Higher Education today. This work is based on the survey of a group of students from Faculties, Economics and Education, who respond to the questionnaires.

***Keywords:*** *Digital Era, Mobil Devices, Higher Education in Albania, Using of Technology*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-17815*

# Innovative technology to enable global tomorrow tourism - a challenge for industry and travellers in S.E. Eeurope

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Over the past tourism has become a key part of our global society, increasing wealth and prosperity the world over. Tourism is today a trillion-dollar sector, involving the movement of billions of people each year. The internet has revolutionized the way people live, including the way people travel. In particular when it comes to preparing and purchasing a trip, an increasing number of people are now booking their holidays online, often combining services from different operators, so-called dynamic travel packages. Most of holiday arrangements are now made online, and this trend is expected to accelerate in the coming years due to the continuous move of the tourism service sector to online platforms. Three areas of action for private and public stakeholders in sustainable tourism, including innovative technology to enable tourism enterprises to become more efficient and competitive; education and training; and sustainability standards. One of the key areas of development of soft infrastructure investments in tourism are ICT development as implementation of information systems and improvement of promotional material. Long term forecasts for European tourism are for continued growth, but at a moderate pace. Innovative technology must support tourism enterprises to become more efficient and competitive as a challenge for industry and travelers in South East Europe.

***Keywords:*** *ICT, tourism, information system, SEE.*

# THEMATIC SESSION 16:

# STUDENTS SESSION

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-19016*

## Education and implementation of democratic participation for sustainable development in the community

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This research paper was conducted to identify the policies for sustainable development in terms of democratic community participation, identification and assessment of factors affecting sustainable development, evaluation and identification of policies undertaken by the community for democracy, and their impact in sustainable development.

The target group of this research were 50 schools from the entire territory of Kosovo (respectively 1,000 students, 1,000 parents and 250 teachers), where committees for the protection of child rights are actively involved in the research process considering that these committees are constantly engaged looking to protect their community and development, through numerous activities in and outside the school. Kosovo has been in a transition period where education for sustainable development has not been and is not treated properly. Generations are more or less in shape attitudes, personal and shared aspirations, their development goals of what they provided formal education systems within the relevant concepts and mental models. Education, vocational training and related activities to increase public awareness are essential in achieving sustainable development. This affects on improving capacity to address the overall development of a country. Of particular importance is the establishment of a broad community capacity to understand and accept the responsibilities of their social, economic and

environmental. Kosovo hopes and expects that all children grow up and become responsible citizens. School represents the most suitable environment where they can begin the formation of awareness about sustainable development and democracy and create conditions for its application in everyday life. From the questionnaire results revealed that learning about democracy and sustainable development, is somewhat lacking in our educational institutions as well as in family and community in general. However, there is great willingness of all respondents learning about democracy and sustainable development.

***Keywords:*** *Education, Democratic participation, Sustainable development, Community*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-18116*

## Criminal Offence of Trafficking with Humans in the territory of Basic Court of Pristine 2008-2012

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The object of the study is the criminal offense of Trafficking with Humans and their protection by Kosovo law in general, with the specific overview on the Region of Pristine during the period 2008-2012. On the practical – judicial terms, the object of the study is consider the application of the positive dispositions on protection of the victims on trafficking with humans victims, as well as legal measures taken for the punishment of the offenders. The aim of the study is the treatment of the problem on criminal offences trafficking with humans, having known their negative consequences caused , not only on the trafficking person, but even on their family and in our society and not only with the physical consequences, but as well as moral and psychic consequences to the victim, particularly on child victims. The thesis is focused on the causes and factors that urge the offenders of those criminal offenses to take such act, efficiency of the legal mechanism on protection and rehabilitation of trafficking with human's victims, as well as measures that have to be taken on prevention and mitigation of this phenomenon.

The thesis structure include: Introduction, the main course arranged in three chapters, completion and used literature. In the first chapter of this thesis is elaboration of the judicial and criminal and comparative overview of the criminal offence trafficking with humans; in the second chapter is the criminology of the criminal offence trafficking with humans in the territory of Basic Court of Pristine during the period 2008-2012, and in the third chapter is treated the role of the criminal legislation, the role of the national and international institution on combating and preventing the criminal offence of trafficking with humans.

***Keywords:*** *Judicial and criminal, comparative and criminological overview of the criminal offence trafficking with humans.*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-18016*

## The organization and functioning of local government in Kosovo after its independence

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Local government is a broad concept and is defined as formulation and execution of collective action at the local level. The purpose of local government is to ensure the most efficient use of public resources and to perform services at the level closest to citizens. Each country to develop the concept of Local Government chooses the most appropriate theory of Local Government. This paper is based on an analysis of the current model of organization and functioning of Local Government. This paper is focused on the functioning, organization and powers of local government in Kosovo, whereby the separation of powers is generally presented, including separation of powers between municipal bodies; the Mayor and the Municipal Assembly; relations between Local and Central Government; as well as activities and obligations towards citizens; the powers of the Municipal Assembly; the Mayor and the Municipal Administration; and the rights of citizens and their participation in decision-making process at local level. The paper will also tackle the Units of Local Government, respectively municipalities, including their establishment, territory, borders, cooperation with other organizations, authorities, responsibilities, supervision of legality, etc.

***Keywords**: Local government, the central government, public administration, municipal administration*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-18216*

## Emergency Management in Local Government

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Natural disasters, in all of their phases, have been and are part of social development processes, where their types describe development stages and their impact is reflected in cultural differences and social development processes. A big impact in this processes has also the technological development, which has affected the society to face various crises. Unfortunately, policymakers have not learned a lesson from this and as a result they do not prepare themselves and public to react adequately against these crises. Facts

indicate that technological advancement created the possibility of presenting different development sizes of catastrophe. As a result, our planet represents "the world of danger" since development activities in one place affect the population outside its borders. This applies to natural and technological disasters, like: earthquakes, floods, fires, industrial and nuclear incidents etc. Dynamical developments of our time require clarification of some problems which are very important for the security of every human being but also for the country and functioning of its security system. Although these cases are managed on daily basis in the lowest possible geographical, organisational and legal level, again there are circumstances in which successful operations in managing an incident depend on the involvement of many governmental levels, functional agencies and emergy response. These circumstances required effective and efficient reaction between a citizen as the first one to face the danger and local government bodies which are obligated for his protection.

***Keywords:*** *Emergency, Natural disasters, Legal, Municipality, Local Government*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-11116*

## The social right of children for a family

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Children are one of the most vulnerable groups in the Albanian society. Therefore, our society is aware of and has defined as one of the priorities the protection of children's rights and the provision of the basic needs. One fundamental common need that all children have wherever they are in the world is the need to have a family. However, in reality not every child has a family and this is due to many contributing factors. Many children in the world live in residential institutions. Based on the statistics of 2015, the number of children placed in public residential institutions in Albania from January 2015 till now is 410, which is more than what it was planned (345). In Albania the main reasons for abandoning children in institutions is for economic and social problems. Therefore, this gives the society an obligation to support and empower families that have economic and social problems in order to prevent the abandonment of children and institutionalization. In 2008, the Council of Ministers set out a Foster Care Strategy, outlining the intention to establish foster care in Albania. In 2010, the Foster Care Implementation Standards Framework came into force. This provided the legal and policy basis for foster care in Albania. The Foster Care Pilot Project became operational in 2010. A family empowerment policy is a pressing need for social policy in Albania, as a precondition for guarantying the children's right for a family.

***Keywords:*** *Children's rights, foster care, deinstitutionalization, family empowerment*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-18316*

# Factors affecting the implementation of the rights of children in primary schools in Durres

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The purpose of this study is to investigate the factors which affect the implementation of the rights of children in three public elementary schools in Durres. The study focuses on administrative factors that affect the implementation of the rights of children in the total public function.In these primary schools were target 26 teachers and 763 pupils in three public elementary schools in Durres (specifically in Sukth, Shkozet and inside Durres). The study used two sets of questionnaires: a questionnaire for teachers and a questionnaire for pupils. For the administration of the questionnaires were approved random samples (not probability).

In total, we study the population of 789 individuals, were selected for the survey only 10 teachers and 80 pupils. The findings of the study proved that despite the fact that teachers and students were informed about the rights of children, there have been cases of abuse of children's rights within the academic institution. Among the factors that affect the implementation of the rights of children in these three public elementary schools are the financial resources and administrative factors (*such as coordination between the school administration and the school as an institution and the lack of initiative by school administration)*. The report somewhat higher teacher-student in these three public elementary schools contributes negatively to the proper implementation of the rights of children. From this study, I found that most teachers use two teaching methods, which leads the methods' 'Playing as meson', in order to remind knowledge to students.

In conclusion, the financial resources allocated to these three primary schools greatly affect the implementation of the rights of children with a high ratio of teacher-pupils. The study recommends that appropriate measures be taken in these three schools in order to ensure sustainable implementation of children's rights. These measures should include the provision of adequate financial resources for the implementation of children's rights.

The study also recommends that more schools to make efforts to open more classes and low teacher-pupils ratio. In addition, the Ministry of Education should provide adequate teaching materials for each pupil and the respective schools. On the other hand, should take measures for teachers in order to make sure that they use different teaching methods in order to stabilize number of participants in the class.

***Keywords:*** *Children's rights, financial resources, administrative authority, lack of initiative by the school administration*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-18516*

## Problems of education comprehensiveness children with limited needs in ordinary schools

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Children with disabilities in Albania are still one of the most excluded from the education system. After 90 years in our country there any attempt to create the necessary political framework and legal support education for children with disabilities and provide models of inclusion of these children in mainstream schools. However paucity of disabled children with disabilities included in mainstream schools indicates that this process faces challenges. The survey conducted as a case study in mainstream schools in the region of Durres aimed to evaluate in depth from the standpoint of stakeholders (teachers, parents and students with disabilities, headmasters) implementation of the model of inclusion of children with disabilities limited in common schools, highlighting the problems and needs intervention. Data collection was conducted through a qualitative methodology, when 100 people take part. At the end of the study noted that despite positive stakeholder approach to this process, the model of inclusion of students with disabilities in mainstream schools is not fully realized. Shortcomings in the organization of the school, supporting infrastructure, qualification of teaching staff, the involvement of other professionals, showed that current educational system does not provide accommodations for the full implementation of inclusion. Rather than a problem with the human and financial means, the inclusion of pupils with special needs requires above all a change of mentality based on a renewal of pedagogical practices and the partnership and acceptance of Differences.

***Keywords:*** *Children with disabilities, children needs, model of inclusion, Albania*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-18616*

## Psycho-social and emotional effects of childrens admitted in the tirana pediatric hospital

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*Faculty of Education;*
*Department of Social Work*
E-mail: alda.paramoni@gmail.com;

Being informed about the psycho-social needs and emotions of children in hospital has taken a special importance in understanding of the quality of the services and hospital care offered to children's and parents/guardians. The importance of this study is that:

It represent a research on the modern clinical literature about the , psycho-social impact of children admitted in hospitals, the importance of family functions and professional staff in implementing of programs and policies oriented to an adequate pediatric and psycho-social care for children. The analyzing of practices and existing programs used in training of children and parents in dealing with the experiences lived int the Pediatric Hospital of Tirana. In order to complete this study are used 53 questionnaires, 47 live intervieës and 28 survey reports about doctors and nurses and professionals of psycho-social care, parents and relatives to the children admitted in the hospital during the period of time betëeen May and June 2015. The questionnaire results evident the psycho-social and emotional effects that children go through during their admissions in the hospital and give a quality assessment of the services that are actually offered at the Pediatric Hospital of Tirana to children and family/guardians.

***Keywords**: Psycho-social needs, quality of services, hospital care, children*

***N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-18716***

## Crimes against humanity and war crimes against civilian population in the municipality of Glogovac during the war of 1998-1999

**Kimete KRASNIQI**
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*General Juristic Faculty*
*Department of Criminal juristic*
E-mail: kimetekrasniqi15@gmail.com;

The idea to set this theme has followed all the time, where I have given a series of social problems that preoccupy my community even today. 16 years after the war ended, another reason was the desire to put on paper what I experienced, my family and the entire population of the municipality of Glogovac. The object of this paper is to present a more realistic state of crimes against humanity and war crimes against the civilian population in the municipality of Glogovac committed by Serbian regime (police, military and paramilitary) Serbian forces during 1998/99, where through those facts, statistics and witness I was trying to present a more realistic situation during that time. The main objective of this study-research is to raise awareness of the public about crimes that have happened in the last war in this area, trying to become long term study of the genocide suffered by the civilian population during the war in 1998/99, where even many years after the war, Glogovac municipality is suffering those consequences and is repeated injuries which has left the Serbian regime. The study of this area is of particular interest to theoretical, and through this study we create the possibility of recognizing the challenges and problems faced by the civilian population during the war, and the creation of a database with documented facts, which serve to informing future generations.

***Keywords:** Crimes against humanity, war crimes, killing civilian population, massacres, rapes, genocide*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-19116*

## Change Management and Leadership in Public Sector Kosovo

**Jahir GASHI**
*AAB College, Pristine Kosovo*
*Faculty of Public Administration*
*Department of Public Administration and Diplomacy*
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Through this research paper it is intended to not only identify the principles, practices and characteristics of leadership, the management and the combination between them, but also how these are implemented and functioned in structuring and specified time. Moreover, a part of this presentation, it analyses the results achieved during the changes in management. The purpose of this research is to contribute to practices on changes management and leadership, considering the ways in which the modern leadership changes to post-modern leadership all the way through to transformation leadership, as well as, the vision, values, etc., and the differences between management and leadership. Why is such change needed in management, the criteria in the changes, rather than affecting such a change in personnel, knowing the fact that each state institution need to change management and leadership, especially with the momentum of world developments, increased requirements, emerging technology, competition, market conditions today as it is a growing and indeed is inevitably managerial restructuring. Factors that lead to changes in management and leadership can not only be its human factor but the conditions and the environment, mainly from previous historical experiences. We aim to achieve results explanatory hypotheses raised in this research are based on management models of some European countries comparing the changes which are occurring or plan to occur in public institutions in Kosovo.

***Keywords:*** *Management, Leadership, European countries, Kosovo*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-18816*

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

**Elda SOKOLI KUTROLLI**
*Albanian Institute of Sociology (AIS)*
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In the local elections of 2015 in Albania was released a balanced gender ratio, but only for the Municipal Councils. Anyhow, is this a historical social step? That's the basic hypothesis of this paper. Many other issues are addressing in this paper about participation of women in political decision making, such as: is the contemporary Albanian society ready for a more complete equality of gender in relation to power; what about the

historical background, or historical heritage, on this issue and is there any impact of this background on the present Albania, especially in gender disparities; are there the conditions (political, economic and social) for a full gender equality; if there is apolitical will and political engagement to the realization of a historic social transformation in women's participation in the public sphere, particularly in political decision-making; if there is a clear correlation between the participation of women in political (democratic) process, and the quality of democracy etc.

The author refers, comparatively, the experience of different developed countries, especially in the correlation "gender representation – the quality of democracy", and if there is any natural combination between the quality of democracy and gender representation. The author is based on official data, as in the quantitative empirical data (n = 1029) as well. Empirical research and the theoretical approach, using a wide bibliography, can be considered as strengths of the paper.

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

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-18916*

## The Business Challenges; Albanian reality *vs.* "Kantian capitalism"

**Julian KUTROLLI**
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*Faculty of Social Sciences*
*Program of the study: Sociology of Social and Community Development*
E-mail: kutrolli.julian@hotmail.com;

Avery government after the 1990s has presented its program of the entrepreneurship (or business). However, as argued in this paper, the challenge of entrepreneurship has been and continues to be the biggest challenge of Albania. The entrepreneurship is analyzed in its relations with freedom, democracy and social welfare. The paper refers to the Albanian tradition in comparative perspective, to the post-communist transition, the features of Albanian capitalism of last two-three decades, to the specific problems associated with property as a pillar of the enterprise, the market and sustainable development, the money and perception, the sources of wealth and informality, the socio-economic differentiation which turns out to be the highest, compared to other countries with the same historical fate (as former communist countries) and following further deepen etc. According to the author, the Money Making represents a very indicator of the problems of each society, and the entrepreneurship represents a universal key to solving social problems, from employment up to human trafficking, etc. The author further refer to the Albanian paradox, associated with the asymmetry between economic growth and (un)employment, as well as a critically analyze of the employment program of the ongoing government. Finally, this paper investigates the so-called "Kantian capitalism", based on the concept of stakeholders (in an ethical and moral point of view), in relation to "chaotic" capitalism of Albania…

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

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-9613*

## International Migration and its impact on economic development in Kosovo

**Shpëtim MEMISHI**
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E-mail: shpetimmemishi@gmail.com;

"International Migration and its impact on economic development in Kosovo" case is a phenomenon present in the early 1990s that migration plated have fluctuated during the past two decades, the general trend tends to increase over time. Kosovo has been a massive migration phenomenon from the beginning of the 90s. This important aspect of the democratic regime was virtually unknown before Serbian 90s regime, when Kosovo society was a closed society. After years '99 main component that defines the democratic regime was Kosovar society under the administration of UNMIK until 2008 where he was proclaimed the independence of Kosovo. Emigration term used to describe the process of movement of persons removed from our lands in the European territories like Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Italy and many other countries. Also we had within its migration from harassment and problems Kosovo and the Serbian regime, which influence the structure of the distribution of population within the country. Emigration is a complex sight Kosovo that has affected many decades. Many studies have been undertaken to explore the distribution of Albania's international migration and emigration after the fall of the Serbian regime from the 90s until '99 th years. It is known that people migrate when their country lacks the resources and opportunities to fulfill their needs and aspirations. This is the state of Kosovo emigrants who left for a better life for themselves and their families after a long period and transition siege which resulted in poverty and at high levels unemployed. The term "a better life" includes a broad range of factors that make Kosovars to flee and is reflected in the lack shape between Kosovar immigrants.

***Keywords:*** *Emigration, migration, Kosovo, income, politics, economy*

*N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-20816*

## Marketing Strategy of Trainkos J.S.C

**Arbesa MJEKU BOSHNJAKU**
*AAB College, Pristine Kosovo*
*Faculty of Economic*
*Department of Marketing and Business Administration*
E-mail: arbesa.m@gmail.com;

This paper will have as special treatment of the market which is one of the main points which defines our position in the overall market for services in the conventional transport of goods, in freight transport of containers and in the transport of passengers, as well in market segmentation in which clearly defined the basic strategies that should

be followed for each business department of Trainkos J.S.C

***Keywords:*** *Marketing, Strategy, Transport, Goods, Passenger*

***N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-20916***

## Education on Health Politics

**Resmije ZEKOLLI**
*AAB College Pristine, Kosovo*
*Faculty of Faculty of Social Sciences*
*Department of Social Politics and Welfare of Children*
*E-mail: resmije_zekolli@hotmail.com;*

The right treatment of education on health politics is a very important topic and very valuable for an emancipated society, which attempts for a right and a worthy treatment for all people no matter age or gender. This can be reached through people education, starting from the new ages, especially in schools. Education and health politics must be expressed in all dimensions of schools including here textbooks of primary school. Starting from the general situation of Kosovan society, I belive that it is taught very little about health in schools, even in the texts of education subjects. Based on the analyses of the laws and the documents of politics and health care, I have raised the main hyphothesis, " to apply with succes politics and laws of health care in Kosovo, an importatnt factor is the health education of population. This hyphothesis I will try to verify by referring to the drafts and laws of the Ministry of Health in Kosovo which should be reflected in textbooks and curricula at all levels of education.

***Keywords:*** *Education, social politics, health care, population, welfare, right treatment*

***N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-21316***

## Marketing influence, in client's behaviour, case IPKO Company

**Donjeta BOSHNJAKU KRASNIQI**
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*Economic Faculty*
*Department of Management and Informatics*
E-mail: donjeta.-@hotmail.com;

In this master thesis I compare marketing development through different periods of time. In thesis I did compare the behavior of customers (survey, interviews and experiment), using of products and services of IPKO, and certain elements of promotion that have considerable impact on the identity of the product and consumers, marketing history, difference between marketing and advertisement, market research. Also I analyzed and research advertisement through different periods of time that how they have been and what are they now (logo, design, text, product quality, etc.) for example Marlboro,

Nike, Palmolive soup, Dove soup, Pears soup, etc. I've made a questionnaire to IPKO's customers for two days, a labor day (Monday) and a weekend day (Saturday). Basing this many customers have been satisfied with products and services that this company offers, but a customer's complaint was configuration and activation of internet packages, they didn't know to do that service and then they are directed at the IPKO's branches. All these are presented graphically.

***Keywords:*** *Client's behavior, Product, Marketing, Advertising, Decision taking.*

***N°AIS AAB Pristine 2015-21416***

## Marketing strategies of banking products and banking services in banking system in Kosovo

**Donika DEMJAHA MULLIQI**
*AAB College, Kosovo*
*Economic Faculty*
*Department of Management and Marketing*
E-mail: ddemjahamulliqi@live.com;

Kosovo banking system It has been developed step by step expanding new private banks, through privatization and restructuring of state banks, through the extension of the banking network, improvement of legislation and payments system, perfection of technology and banking services, increasing the level of credit, increasing the level of efficiency and to other services the bank added. Whole strategy on market segmentation is the idea of grouping customers with similar needs. Banks aim to target clients who receive regular income (salary, rent  regular transfers), clients who have savings culture, as well as clients who need to use the services, electronics, services credit and overdraft/ credit cards. In this way the banks have a higher focus on meeting the individual needs of each group of clients as individual ones small or medium businesses and agro businesses. In this way the banks but also benefit by offering products to clients grouped into various banking package which besides meeting their needs and offer you additional benefits such customers. Purchases with debit / credit cards are online and stimulant for non-cash payment, it allows also avoid receiving false banknotes as well as flexibility and easy access to the account, have bonus benefit. Commercial banks of the country constantly strive to design and deliver such services bank could save time and build long-term relationships with customers. As a result today have a wide range of banking products and services with advanced technology, all these available to clients along 24/7.

***Keywords:*** *Kosovo, banking system, strategy of marketing.*

# VI. ALBANIAN INSTITUTE OF SOCIOLOGY - ALBANIAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

## EIGHT YEARS: 21 NOVEMBER 2006 - 21 NOVEMBER 2015

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**Founding Meeting:**
21 November 2006; Tirana-Albania; Tirana International Hotel

## I.
## General Assembles 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

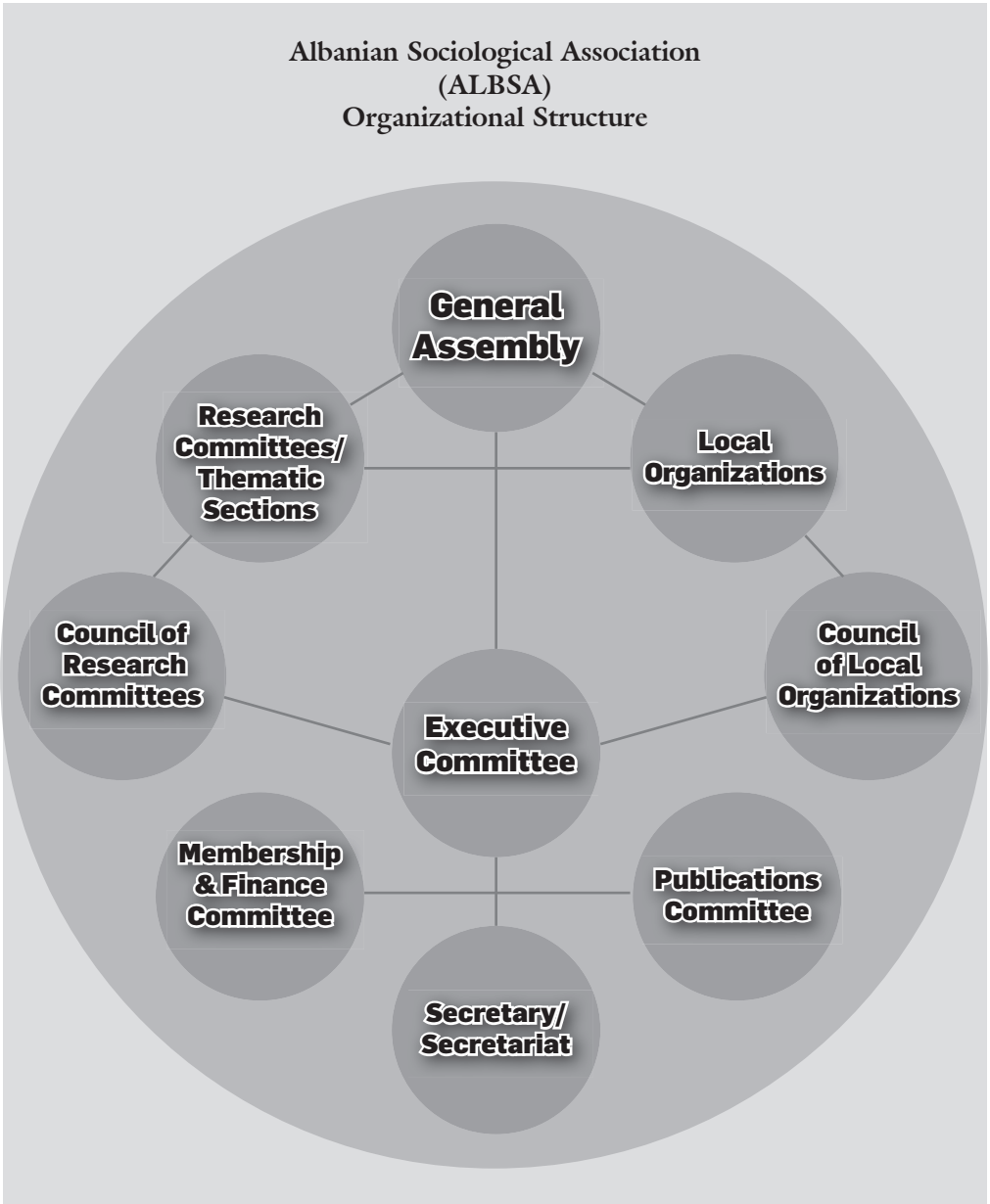
**4th AIS General Assemble**
21 November 2011, Tirana-Albania; Polytechnic University of Tirana

**5th ALBSA/AIS General Assemble**
22-23 November 2013, Durres-Albania; "Aleksander Moisiu" Culture's Palace
(The Assemble of reorganization)

**6th ALBSA General Assemble**
20-21 November 2015, Pristine – Kosovo; AAB College

## II.
## Albanian Sociological Association (ALBSA)

(After the reorganization on the General Assemble
Durres-Albania 22-23, November 2013)



## II.
## AIS Academic Boards - Albsa Executive Committee

**1. Academic Board of Albanian Institute of Sociology**
(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

**2. Academic Board of Albanian Institute of Sociology**
(15 June 2007-22 May 2009)
1. Nora MALAJ; 2. Servet PËLLUMBI; 3. Albana CANOLLARI; 4. Alfred UÇI 5. Kozeta HOXHA; 6. Enis SULSTAROVA; 7. Apollon BAÇE; 8. Brunilda ZENELAGA; 9. Fatbardha GJINI

**3. Academic Board of Albanian Institute of Sociology**
(22 May 2009-21 November 2011)
1. Fatbardha GJINI; 2. Enis SULSTAROVA, 3. Albana CANOLLARI; 4. Kozeta HOXHA; 5. Luan SHAHOLLARI; 6. Afrim KRASNIQI; 7. Irena NIKAJ; 8. Mark TIRTA; 9. Liliana REÇKA

**4. Academic Board of Albanian Institute of Sociology**
(21 November 2011 – 2013)
1. Brunilda ZENELAGA; 2. Enis SULSTAROVA; 3. Albana CANOLLARI; 4. Afrim KRASNIQI; 5. Merita XHUMARI; 6. Gezim TUSHI; 7. Rudina HOXHA; 8. Irena NIKAJ; 9. Luan SHAHOLLARI

**5. Officers of the Albanian Sociological Association (2013-2015)**
**Elected by the ALBSA General Assembly, Durres-Albania 22-23 November 2013**
(The Assemble of reorganization)

President of the Albanian Sociological Association (ALBSA): **Lekë SOKOLI**
Vice-President for Research Committees/Thematic Sections: **Afrim KRASNIQI**
Vice-President for Local Organizations: **Nora MALAJ**

**Executive Committee (2013-2015):**
(In alphabetic order): 1. Afrim KRASNIQI; 2. Aleksandra PILURI; 3. Brunilda ZENELAGA; 4. Edlira BAKA; 5. Eralda ZHILLA; 6. Ermioni CEKANI; 7. Fatbardha GJINI; 8. Jonida LAMAJ; 9. Kozeta HOXHA; 10. Lekë SOKOLI; 11. Merita XHUMARI; 12. Nora MALAJ; 13. Sunaj RAIMI.

**Membership & Finance Committee**
1. Jonida LAMAJ, Chair; 2. Elda KUTROLLI, Secretary; 3. Ledia KASHAHU; 4. Lediana XHAKOLLARI; 5. Enkelejda HAMZAJ

**Publications Committee:**
1. Ermioni HOXHA CEKANI, Chair; 2. Eglantina DERVISHI, Secretary; 3. Erjona FUSHA; 4. Johana MYFTIU; 5. Mirjam REÇI

Executive Secretary: **Elda KUTROLLI**

## IV.
## 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 and Vice Presidents of Albanian Institute of Sociology & Albanian Sociological Association (ALBSA)**

**2007 - 2009**
Servet PËLLUMBI
Nora MALAJ

**2009 - 2011**
Mark TIRTA
Fatbardha GJINI

**2011 – 2013**
Enis SULSTAROVA;
Irena NIKAJ

**2013 – 2015**
**Albanian Sociological Association (ALBSA)**
Lekë SOKOLI
Nora MALAJ
Afrim KRASNIQI

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

**11th AIS-BSF International Conference**
Education & Sustainable Development: the future we are creating
Balkan Sociological Forum (BSF) & Albanian Institute of Sociology (AIS)
Skopje - Tetovo, Macedonia: 18-19 November 2016
Contact: bsocforum@gmail.com; conference@instituti-sociologjise.al;

**10th AIS - ALBSA Conference:**
How Migration is shaping the Contemporary Society?
Pristine-Kosovo: 20-21 November 2015
AAB College

**9th AIS - ALBSA International Conference:**
Law and values in contemporary society
Tirana-Albania 21-22 November 2014,
European University of Tirana (UET)

***3nd BSF Annual Conference***
*The Balkans in the New Millennium: From Balkanization to EUtopia*
*Tetovo & Skopje, Macedonia: 20-22 June 2014*

**8th AIS International Conference:**
Democracy in Times of Turmoil; A multidimensional approach
Durres –Albania: 22-23 November 2013
University "Aleksander Moisiu" of Durres

**7th AIS International Conference:**
Identity, image and social cohesion in our time of interdependence
Vlora-Albania: 26-28 November 2012
University "Ismail Qemali" of Vlora

***2nd BSF Annual Conference***
*Close but Unknown Neighbors: Balkan Sociological Perspectives*
*Sofia, Bulgaria: 9-10 November 2012*

**6th AIS International Conference**
Education in turbulent times: The Albanian case in European and global context
Tirana-Albania: 21-22 November 2011
Albanian University & Mediterranean University of Albania

***1st BSF Annual Conference***
*Sociology and social sciences in Balkans; Experiences, Problems and Challenges*
*Tirana-Albania: 22 November 2011*

**5th AIS conference:**
The social problems: their study, treatment and solutions; Albania in global context
Tirana-Albania: 7-8 June 2010
University Kristal, Tirana-Albania

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

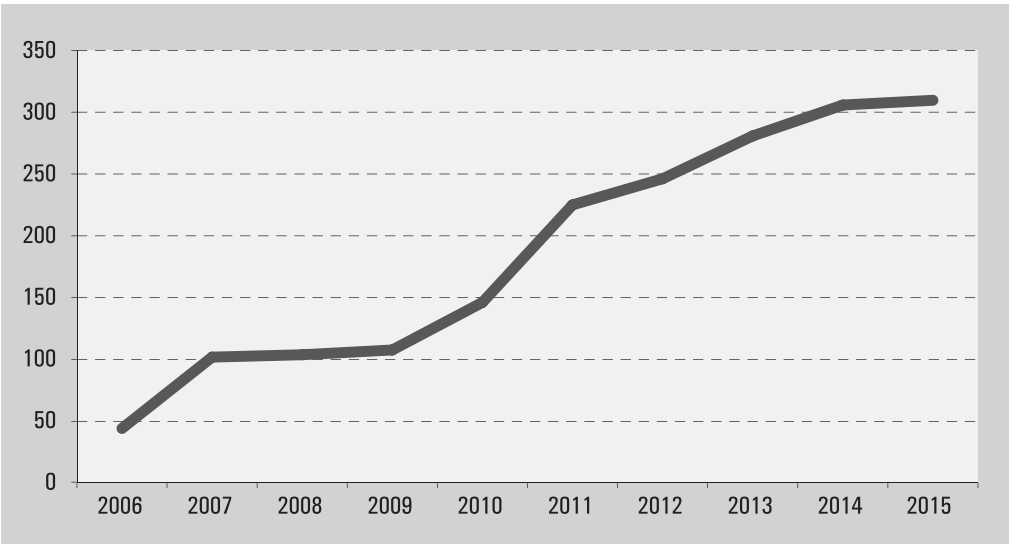
**3rd AIS Conference:**
World Economic Crises and its impact on the Albanian Economic and Social Life
Tirana-Albania: 22 May 2009
Tirana International Hotel

**2nd AIS Conference:**
Issues and Models of Communitarian Organization
Tirana-Albania: 27 June 2008
Tirana International Hotel

**1st AIS Conference:**
Political pluralism and Albanian political thought
Tirana-Albania: 15 June 2007
Tirana International Hotel

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

## VI.
## AIS Members (2006-2014)




## 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:**
22 November 2011
Regular and Collective Member of Balkan Sociological Forum, founded with the initiative of the Albanian Institute of Sociology (AIS)

# VII. CALL FOR PAPERS:

## 11TH AIS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

### NOVEMBER 2016

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http://www.isa-sociology.org/conferences.php;
http://www.instituti-sociologjise.al;

## CALL FOR PAPERS

**International Interdisciplinary Conference**
**"Education & Sustainable Development: the Future we are creating"**

**Organizers:**
Albanian Institute of Sociology (AIS 11th International Conference);
Balkan Sociological Forum (BSF),
& Wilson Educational Institute (Macedonia & Albania)
with
International Sociological Association (ISA: RC4 - Education; RC7 - Future Research; RC9 - Development)
AAB College, Pristine-Kosovo & other International Partners

**Time and Place:**
18-19 November 2016
Skopje-Tetovo, Macedonia

**Deadline for abstracts submission**
15 September 2016; 24.00 GMT

**Conference themes:**

**I.** Central Theme: "Education & Sustainable Development: the Future we are creating"

**II.** OTHER THEMES BY 16 PERMANENT THEMATIC SECTIONS:

- **TS 01:** Public Sphere, Communication, Language, Culture and Arts
- **TS 02:** Population & Migration
- **TS 03:** Education & Sport

**TS 04:** Political Studies and Law Issues
**TS 05:** Religion, Collective Behaviour & Social Movements
**TS 06:** Marriage, Family and Community
**TS 07:** Integration and Globalization
**TS 08:** Childhood, Adolescence, Youth & Gender
**TS 09:** Organizations, Professional Groups and Work
**TS 10:** Theoretical, Comparative & Historical Studies
**TS 11:** Deviance, Criminology, Security Forces and Social Control
**TS 12:** Racism, Nationalism, Ethnic Relations, Conflict Resolution and Human Rights
**TS 13:** Environment, Economy, International Tourism, Regional and Urban Development
**TS 14:** Social Security, Public Health, Armed and Security Forces
**TS 15:** Science, Technology and Innovations
**ST 16 Students:** 2nd International Conference of Master Studies

**Publishing:**
1. Proceedings (Program and Abstracts Book, organizers, plenary sessions, thematic sessions etc.);
2. In Special Issue of the International 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,** AIS Executive Director
E-mail: bsocforum@gmail.com; conference@instituti-sociologjise.al;

We are looking forward to meeting you in Macedonia, next November!

## PAPER PROPOSAL FORM

(Please, fill out the **Paper Proposal Form** and
send it to the Conference secretary)

| | |
|---|---|
| Author's name and Surname | |
| University or Institution | |
| Country | |
| E-mail address: | |
| Tel/Mobile: | |
| Co-author name and Surname (if any): | |
| Co-author e-mail address: | |
| Thematic Session (ST01-ST16) | |
| Abstract Title (not more than 15 words) | |
| Abstract (200-250 words) | |
| Keywords (4-6 words) | |
| The presentation: 1. Oral Presentation; 2. Power point; 3. Distributed paper; 4. Poster Presentation | |

Note:

If you are interested to publish the full paper (as article) in the Scientific Journal "Social Studies" (in English, Albanian or other language if the blind review is possible) please contact to the Secretary of the Editorial Board (studime.sociale@gmail.com);

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