

Proceedings

International Interdisciplinary Conference

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<http://umib.net/thirrja-e-fundit-konferenca-nderkombetare-good-society-multidimensional-approach;>
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Organizers:

Universiteti Marin Barleti of Tirana, Albania
Albanian Sociological Association, ALBSA - Albanian Institute of Sociology,
AIS (12th Annual International Conference)
University of Mitrovica Isa Boletini, Kosovo
AAB College, Kosovo
University Aleksander Moisiu of Durrës, Albania
with:
International Sociological Association, ISA

- Central Theme:
“Good Society – A Multidimensional Approach”
- Other themes:
By 15 permanent Thematic Sections (TS01-TS15)

Tirana-Albania
17-18 November 2017

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ALL ANNUAL CONFERENCES (2006-2019)

14th Annual International Conference:

Religion and Modern Society
Durrës, Albania, 22-23 November 2019

13th Annual International Conference:

Balanced perspective on Past, Present & Future
Mitrovicë, Kosovo 16-17 November 2018

12th Annual International Conference:

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

11th Annual International Conference:

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

10th Annual International Conference:

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

9th Annual International Conference:

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

8th Annual International Conference:

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

7th Annual International Conference:

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

6th Annual International Conference

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

5th Annual International conference:

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

4th Annual International conference:

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

3rd AIS Conference:

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

2nd Annual Conference:

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

1st Annual Conference:

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

Funding Meeting and the Founding AIS Conference:

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

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I. GENERAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Keynote speakers:

Mark SMALL, Clemson University, North Carolina, USA
Lap YAN KUNG, Chinese University of HONG KONG
Isuf KALO, Academy of Arts and Science, ALBANIA

Registration:

Registration Desk: 17 November 2018, beginning 08.00
University Marin Barleti of Tirana, Albania: Campus I
(Conference program, conference book/proceedings, the Journal "Social Studies", and detailed information for the participants).

Opening Ceremony and Welcome address:

17 November 2017, 09.00-10 30
Moderator: Leka SOKOLI, Coordinator of the Conference
University Marin Barleti of Tirana, Albania: Campus I

Special Sessions

Theory and the Practice of the Good Society

Chairs: Servet PELLUMBI & Aida GOGA
Keynote speaker: "Education and Good Society"
Mark SMALL - Clemson University, North Carolina, USA
18 November, 09.00; University Marin Barleti of Tirana, Albania: Campus 2

Health Care and Good Society

Chairs: Andrea GUDHA & Marsida KRASNIQI
Keynote speaker: "Public Health & the Society"
Isuf KALO - Academy of Arts and Science, ALBANIA
17 November, 11.00; University Marin Barleti of Tirana, Albania: Campus 1

Social Sciences for a Good Society

Chairs: Doreta KUÇI & Blerina XHAKOLLI
17 November 2017, 11 00; Universiteti Marin Barleti of Tirana, Albania: Campus I

Students for a Good Society

Chairs: Fatjon LAMI & Xhensila SINOMATI
18 November 2017, 09 00; Universiteti Marin Barleti of Tirana, Albania: Campus II
Keynote speaker: "(Move)ment for a Good Society"
Lekë SOKOLI – University Aleksander Moisiu of Durres, Albania; Albanian Institute of Sociology (AIS)

Presentations, Parallel Thematic Sessions

17 November 2017: 10 30-14 30
18 November 2017: 09 00 – 14 00
University Marin Barleti of Tirana, Albania: Campus 1 & Campus 2

Conclusions, Closing Ceremony, and Certificates of Participation

By Thematic Sessions, after the last presentation of each Session

Conference Party & Lunch: 17 November 2017: 14 30-16 00

Balkan Restaurant; University Marin Barleti of Tirana, Albania: Campus 1

The Conference Issues:

Conference Book (Proceedings);
Special Issue of the Scientific Journal "Social Studies"

II. CONFERENCE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

AND

LOCAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

CONFERENCE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Chairs of the Conference:

Prof. Servet PËLLUMBI, *Academic Director of the Albanian Institute of Sociology (AIS)*

Prof. Marenglen SPIRO, *Rector of the Marin Barleti University of Tirana, ALBANIA*

Andrea GUDHA, *University Aleksander Moisiu Durrës, ALBANIA*

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

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

Anna WESSELY, *ELTE University, HUNGARY*

Apostolos G. PAPADOPOULOS, *Harokopio University, GREECE*

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

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

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

Brunilda ZENELAGA, *University of Tirana, ALBANIA*

Ilir PANDA, *Marin Barleti University of Tirana, ALBANIA*

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

Jasminka LAŽNJAK, *University of Zagreb, CROATIA*

Klejda MULAJ, *University of Exeter, UNITED KINGDOM*

Konstantin MINOSKI, *Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, MACEDONIA*

Kscanela SOTIROFSKI, *University Aleksander Moisiu Durrës, ALBANIA*

Ligia FERRO, *University of Porto, PORTUGAL*

Lulzim TAFA, *AAB College, KOSOVO*

Olga KUTSENKO, *Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, UKRAINE*

Rafal WISNIEWSKI, *Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, POLAND*

Sergiu BALTATESCU, *University of Oradea, ROMANIA*

Tonin GJURAJ, *European University of Tirana (UET), ALBANIA*

Tugrul KESKIN, *Shanghai University, CHINA*

Zamira ÇAVO, *Marin Barleti University of Tirana, ALBANIA*

LOCAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Jonida LAMAJ, *Marin Barleti University of Tirana, ALBANIA*

Gjergji DHIMA, *Chancellor of Marin Barleti University of Tirana, ALBANIA*

Reis MULITA, *Marin Barleti University of Tirana, ALBANIA*

Edlira LLOHA, *Marin Barleti University of Tirana, ALBANIA*

Iva HALILAJ, *Marin Barleti University of Tirana, ALBANIA*

Elda KUTROLLI, *Executive Director of the Albanian Institute of Sociology (AIS)*

CONFERENCE COORDINATORS

Prof. Dr. Leke SOKOLI

University Aleksander Moisiu of Durrës, ALBANIA

Dr. Valbona NATHANAILI

Albanian Institute of Sociology; Tirana, ALBANIA

III. OPENING CEREMONY

PLENARY SESSION & WELCOME ADDRESS

17 November 2017, 09 00

Universiteti Marin Barleti of Tirana, ALBANIA: Campus I

Moderator:

Leke SOKOLI

Conference Coordinator; Albanian Institute of Sociology (AIS); University Aleksander Moisiu, Durres -Albania

Representatives of the Organizing Institutions:

Marenglen SPIRO

Rector of the Marin Barleti University of Tirana, ALBANIA

Kseanela SOTIROFKI

Rector of University Aleksander Moisiu, Durres -Albania

Lulzim Tafa

Rector of AAB University of Pristine, Kosovo

Alush MUSAJ University Isa Boletini of Mitrovica, KOSOVO

Tonin GJURAJ

President of Albanian Sociological Association, ALBSA

Rector of European University of Tirana, Albania

Keynote speaker:

Lap YAN KUNG, Chinese University of HONG KONG

AIS-ALBSA Awards for Excellence in Research and Practice; Social & Human sciences"

30 years of the Sociology in Albania (1987-2017)

20 years of the Journal "Social Studies" (1997-2017)

From Tirana-Albania, 2017 to Mitrovica-Kosovo, 2018

13th Annual International Conference

Besim GOLLOPENI, University Isa Boletini of Mitrovica, KOSOVO

IV. COORDINATORS OF THE SCIENTIFIC THEMATIC SESSIONS

- TS 01:** Public sphere, Communication, Culture & Art
Eurona LEKA & Diana MONE
- TS 02:** Population and Migration
Encida FRASHERI & Matilda LIKAJ
- TS 03:** Education and Sport
Robert GJEDIA & Ledia KASHAHU
- TS 04:** Political Studies and Law Issues
Jonida LAMAJ & Ramiola KALEMI
- TS 05:** Religion, Collective Behavior and Social Movements
Stavri SINJARI & Enkelejda CENAJ
- TS 06:** Marriage, Family and Community
Valbona NATHANAILI & Mirjam REÇI
- TS 08:** Childhood, Youth and Gender
Migena KAPLLANAJ & Juljana LAZE
- TS 09:** Work, Professions and Organization
Dorian JANO & Xhuljeta KRASTA
- TS 10:** Theoretical, Comparative, Regional and Historical Studies
Gazmend ZENELI & Merlina POGRAZHA
- TS 11:** Deviance, Criminology, Public Health and Security
Edlira LLOHA & Marsida KRASNIQI
- TS 12:** Ethnic Relations, Nationalism, Human Rights
Ledion DROBONIKU & Rudina HOXHA
- TS 13:** Environment, Economy and Development,
Technology and Innovation
Luan SHAHOLLARI & Reis MULITA
- TS 15:** Student's Section
Silvana LOKA & Borana KAÇI

V. MAP - DISTRICT OF THE CONFERENCE



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THEMATIC SESSION 01:

PUBLIC SPHERE, COMMUNICATION, CULTURE & ART

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 8411

Youth ethics on the internet

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This paper deals with the moral and ethical behavior of young people on the Internet. The Internet is becoming more and more important to the lives of young people. This aspect along with the behaviors has also changed the identity of young people. Today, most of them are identified by their name, but there are those who also possess fake identities. Facebook, unlike Twitter, requires the signing up to be with the real name, even though is encouraging the number of young people who dare to use their true identity. The area in which the separation between identity on social networks and true identity is still there, it belongs to the aspect of morality, regardless of whether young people are as friendly and polite as they are aggressive and violent towards others in the network. Studies on this subject have shown a trend of emerging aggressiveness in the network, especially young people with false identities and in less developed societies.

One-third of British teenagers have stated that postings and commentary on the network have spoiled the mood and positivity during their stay in the network. The percentage the lowest is in Canada. Even those young people incline to positively discuss in the network, most often describe the Internet as a place where morality and ethics are, according to a rule, are not worthwhile, and where people talk and act

like nowhere else. This suggests that young people, regardless of their moral instinct, need orientation to access the Internet as a space where morality and ethics take place. This paper by analyzing the contents of statuses and network discussions on various issues of Albanian youth in Macedonia tries to examine the ethical and moral aspects of their behavior on the Internet.

Keywords: Internet, youth, ethics, false identity

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 2501

Translation as a creative process

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Language structure reflects the worldview of its users. Language is a means of communication. Languages, however, differ from one another because of their different phonetic, morphological, syntactic, lexical and semantic systems. Besides, languages are fruits, incarnations and conveyers of specific cultures. Hence, for the target text to conform to the worldview of its readers and thus becomes absorbed in their minds, it cannot but decode the source text through the constituents of the target culture. As a result, the target text is very rarely, not to say never, equivalent to the source text. According to Susan Bassnett, the target text is so far removed from the source text that it needs to be considered as an independent literary product, implying that the target text is a rewriting of the source text, that is, a creative process. My paper focuses on this issue, exploiting examples taken from the book *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*.

Keywords: Translation; culture; creative process; source text; target text.

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 7201

The musicians and the good society; the Case of Albania

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The art itself, strongly influences the spiritual part of the individual, society and the nation. Cultivating feelings and caring about the human life, it plays a very active role in the development of society. Art is conceived as the nucleus of the human spirit (Ndini, 2014).

The aim of this article is to analyze the perceptions and feelings of Albanian musicians in The Albanian society. Referring to the Doroth Sayers or TS Eliot, if a good society is the one that allows you to be “good.”, or better, “to do the good”, how Albanian society helps musicians to do their good?

The methodology used to gather data was qualitative one. 12 “experienced” musicians and 12 “young” ones have participated in the interviewing process. Comparing their perceptions the research showed a demotivation, not only of the experienced musicians, but also of the young ones. According to them, the transformation of the values of Albanian society, the importance of the materialism and pragmatism, destroyed the spiritual part of the society and decreased the active role of musicians and artists on making a better society.

Keywords: Musicians, art, good society, Albania

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 5701

Grammatology as a paradigm and its reflection in communication, culture and art

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Grammatology, in a sense other than the ordinary linguistic one, is a paradigm that is spreading more and more widely in various fields. The purpose of the paper is to reflect on the impact of this paradigm especially in communication, culture and art. To elaborate the great semantic, philosophical and scientific transformation, including sociology and other social sciences, the paper will follow three lines of reflection. The first line is the summative presentation of the theoretical aspect of grammatology as a science, the basis of which was given by Jacques Derrida in the work *Of Grammatology* and other writings.

The second line will set the stage for passing grammatology into applied science when from theoretical turns to the applied science. The main source will be Gregory Ulmer’s *Applied grammatology* and other works. The third line will elaborate the reflection of this paradigm, in the theoretical and applied aspects, in communication, culture and art.

The main transformation done both in terms of content and transmission has increased the use of neologism like e-communication, e-culture and e-art. The aim is to conclude that grammatology, now formulated as a theoretical and applied paradigm, is the contemporary trend of development and progress, especially in humanitarian and social sciences. The methodology will follow the structure of the three above lines, combining theoretical submission, and empirical support.

Keywords: Grammatology, Jacques Derrida, Gregory Ulmer, communication, art, culture

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 3101

Publics or communicative ghettos in today's media plurality

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Technological development and media transformations today have distinguished a wide range of publics within a given place. The former public that the Albanian vocabulary does not even recognize the plural and knows only one public, today is fragmented and multiplied. This is the case for many of publics of the society spheres, such as politics, economics, culture, etc., within which public is self-created within the public of a sector. Here is the difficulty that arises as a research question on how the message reaches the target group desired by the recipient. Another problem is whether many publics operating within a national public are cultivated as a communication ghetto within themselves without communicating with other publics within the country? The findings show that this situation as a result of the great increase of the new media and social networks where everyone finds its preferences has made the media product to be only for a profiled public rather than for the general public as the traditional media did. This has also transformed the Habermasian sense on public sphere.

Keywords: Information, communication, public-publics, new media, internet, social networks, communication ghetto.

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 10401

The issues of FDI -s in Albania during transition

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The topic selected was oriented from the current issues in the field of investment and the impact they have on economic growth. Albania continues to be at the lowest level of IHD in Region. Research shows that FDI has been a very important factor in economic production in CEE and SEE countries during the transition years. The strong link between FDI and GDP is evidenced by two facts: FDI inflows -that have a positive impact on the country's economic strength and high levels of GDP are a major motivator for higher FDI flows. This research conducts an empirical study, contributes to the analysis of FDI and economic growth issues currently faced by our country. In the study, an econometric method was used to reveal efficient and credible empirical findings on the cause-and-effect relationship of FDI -growth in the last two decades. For the economic growth series (g) there are data for 17 years, where the last year is 2016. The empirical findings suggest that the absorption of FDI is positive and statistically significant for the country's economic growth. For each unit of FDI increase the impact on the country's economic growth

will result in 3.88 unit. The most important recommendation suggests that trade policy makers in Albania should apply FDI-absorbing policy, based on multilateral agreements, to achieve lasting long-term growth. This can be achieved by removing barriers related to FDI in the context of improving the investment climate in Albania.

Keywords: FDI, economic growth, investment climate, absorbing policy, agreements.

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 5201

Media impact for a good society. Why we need constructive journalism?

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For a society to be healthy, informed, to have a functioning democracy and economic well-being, the existence of a free and responsible media is essential. Journalists - the public's eyes and ears - should be aware to wrongdoing, acting as watchdogs, and being able to expose any injustice. According to what is perceived to be the purpose of journalism, the society is bombarded with negative information - conflicts, accidents, the abuse with public finances, domestic violence – media is spreading only the negative. With the principle that 'if you talk about problems you contribute in the problem-solving process', news media have created a dark impression on reality, contributing in the audience pessimism and powerlessness. Various studies have shown that the impact of negative news on the emotional health of the audience is noticeably evident, leading to opposite tendencies: increasing public sensitivity, or increasing its acute indifference. In response to a negative mainstream journalism, as well as to the decline of audience trust in news media, a new way of covering stories has emerged: constructive journalism. With the purpose of focusing on the solutions rather than on problems, this type of journalism does not seek to kindly lie about reality but to constructively reflect it, respecting the audience's feelings and emotions. The media impact on society, the role of constructive journalism, and what all journalists should consider in order to contribute to a good society; will be the main issues that this paper will address.

Keywords: Constructive journalism, news media, society, impact.

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 11301

The Role of IMF on ideological structure of Albanian main parties

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Abstract: If we look at the role of the IMF from the ideological perspective, we come across some problems. Almost, all small and medium enterprises were

privatized after the recommendations of the IMF in the first phase of the transition period. Subsequently, the Socialist government - under IMF suggestions - conducted big privatizations in strategic sectors of the economy such as telecommunications, mining, energy, etc.

During the period 1991 - 2012 the Albanian economy was mainly oriented by policies dictated by the IMF, regardless of the fact that nature of these reforms in many cases caused problems because characteristics of the country were not taken into account or it was not allowed to take measures that might have been positive for advancement of the economic situation. The organizational structures of political parties become increasingly weak, the lack of strong ideological connections with the voters are emphasized even more. All this creates confusion towards the relation: party - ideology.

Keywords: IMF, political parties, ideology, voters, government

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 10801

The Nexus between Transnational labor Migration, Population Dynamics and the Rural Environment; The Case of Worebabo Woreda Sout

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Most studies on International labor migration have focused on the causes and 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 and the environment. It focuses on the less well-studied sending side of the migration band. This paper looks at the migrants' home community population dynamics (i.e. social life and analyzes how the division of labor, divorce rate, gender relation, material culture and rural production) are being affected or conditioned by highly selective labor drain to Arab Countries and the environmental responses to it. This impact relationship between the migrants and their home areas operate through the preconditions of migration, social and economic remittances and the loss of the most productive part of the rural population. 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 paper also seeks to give exploratory looks on the causes and indicators of the transnational labor drain in the rural community. 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: Transnationalism, Labor Migration, Environment and Population Dynamics

N° 2017 *Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 15801*

**Albanian movies in the past and present – the history
on the Screen, or Cinema sociology**

Esmeralda SELITA

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Images today represents a limitless research area. Why and how cinema continues to dominate this sphere? In the history of the 20th century and actually, cinema and television are extraordinary sources that reach out to a vast audience. This presentation probes into some aspects of Albanian cinema before the '90 and onwards that serve as screen testimony of the history of Albanian society; as an experimental attempt to incorporate cinema in the study of the past. Looked at a time distance, images of past cinema transmit a deep ambiguity, but when looking at past cinema in a procession, we discover aspects of social life. Forms of cinematographic expression rather than providing an "objective" reproduction of fragments of life through images, construed a thoroughly subjective discourse. Socio-realism movies and productions of Albanian contemporary cinema cited in this presentation, were selected under the lens of movable mass of images that coincide with the extreme permeation of social deep through the cinema.

Keywords: Images, Albanian cinema, socio-realism movies, society, audience.

THEMATIC SESSION 02:

POPULATION AND MIGRATION

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 8602

Socioeconomic status of Kosovar emigrants before and after emigration

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Emigration in one country occurs as a result of the unfavorable social, economic, political and other factors. Last century and the beginning of this century (XXI), Kosovo is faced with numerous social, economic and political problems which consequently have a high rate of emigration. Social and economic crises have an direct impact on the lives of emigrants. Thus, many Albanians from Kosovo, facing an unfavorable socio-economic situation, with a high rate of unemployment and poverty, and in search of a better life, decided to emigrate.

Migration has affected all categories of society, but the most vulnerable are young people, unemployed, low income workers, low and middle education, emigrants from village and city, all looking for a job and a better life for themselves and their family members. Kosovar migration continues to be high and today too.

To understand the social and economic status of Kosovar emigrants before and after emigration, this study (N = 500) focuses on the following issues: How much was the employment and unemployment rate, the monthly income, the level of education of Kosovar emigrants in the country of origin and how much is in the host society? And, other issues related to these.

The first findings teach us that about 75 percent of Kosovar emigrants were unemployed in the country of origin and with low incomes (up to 200 Euros about 50 percent); while in the receiving society, about 85 percent of Kosovar emigrants are employment, over half of Kosovar emigrants (over 50 percent) have high incomes (about 2000 Euros), about half of Kosovo's emigrants work in the hard sectors (construction, industry, etc.) in the host society etc.

Keywords: *Migration, kosovar, state, social, economic.*

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 2502

Migration and Life Experiences of Left Behind Parents

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Migration and its attendant causes and consequences have in recent times dominated both popular and academic discourses. This study identified the risk factors of left behind parents of migrant children and examined their coping strategies in the study location. This is a cross-sectional descriptive study that generated qualitative data from in-depth interviews with left behind parents of migrant children in Benin city, Nigeria. The results indicate a number of risk factors such as loneliness, emotional stress and problem of performing activities of daily living. The coping strategies of the left behind parents include operating small scale business and engaging in farming to enhance the financial support received from migrant children. The study concludes that an understanding of the experiences of left behind parents of adult children migrants may contribute to knowledge on the effect of migration on the aged in Africa.

Keywords: Migration, migrant children, parents, coping strategies, risk factors.

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 6902

Grandparenting in the transnational families. The Albanian case

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This article aims to explore the role of grandparents in the contemporary transnational families. Bryceson and Vuorela (2002) say that transnational families are “families [where family members] live some or most of the time separated from each other, yet hold together and create something that can be seen as a feeling of collective welfare and unity, namely ‘familyhood’, even across national borders”. In Albanian context of families, where the influence of kin and relatives is still strong, the role of grandparents on raising up and educating the children remains still important. In the transnational model of families this role of grandparents many times becomes crucial.

The method used to gather the empirical data was qualitative one. The data gathered from 6 case studies with families where children live with grandparents have been analyzed. This paper uses the solidarity paradigm to analyze the complexity of intergenerational relations in transnational families.

Keywords: Transnational family, grandparenting, intergenerational relations

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Return migrants as agent of change

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This research gives an overview of return migration in Albania during the last years and the re-integration dynamics that accompany the process and personal lives and returnees. It analyses the impact that the return migrants have as agents of change in the country's development and how state institutions and other public bodies are prepared to face the increased numbers of the returnees. The paper is based on national data from the Albanian Institute of Statistics (INSTAT) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), as well as on the basis of secondary data collected from archives, official documents and direct interviews with return migrants. It sheds light on the heterogeneity that characterizes the categories of returnees by analyzing their respective needs in Albania and other various factors shaping patterns of reintegration of returnees. This paper brings facts and figures that both in short and long term return migrants bring benefits to their country by increasing income per person and living standards. They transfer new skills, diverse talent and expertise. Return migrants give a new impetus to the labour market development and technology advancement and they can be a real stimulus to the development of local community where they invest their savings on small businesses, use their gained skills and know how, create jobs and change the labor market.

Keywords: Migration, Return Migrants, Integration, Social Development, Labor Market

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Is 'refugee' phenomenon an extremist threat for European societies?

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After a two decade of refugee waves from post-communist countries, Europe is facing again this phenomenon during three last years. During the Syria wars, residents from Middle East escaped to Jordan, Libya and Turkey. By the extension of these waves refugees' destination was European countries. By the side of the Middle East refugee wave, last two years European countries are facing refugees from African countries. Actually, these waves are identified as current European refugee crisis. For the European countries public opinion (even though this phenomenon was not new), sometimes it is evaluated as a threat that contains extremism.

This phenomenon may not seem extraordinary in itself, but considering that it

happened in the European countries characterized by extreme xenophobic attitudes, where in the societies are low levels of trust in general, exploited by the Government's anti-immigration campaign. The different aspects of anxiety and fear connected to the refugees waves, perceived by the receiving society is worth analyzing in today's Europe, especially in light of the recent terror attacks and other incidents in which immigrants play a significant role worldwide. Xenophobic attitudes, discriminations, social exclusions etc, bring out the clashes of newcomers and residents. Regarding to the above explanation, this article will focus on the descriptive analyze of refuges phenomenon in Europe and is it really an extremist threat for European society or just the public opinion perceives like that.

Keywords: Refugees; European countries; Extremism; Threat

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Developed world's migration partnership with Africa need rethinking to stop death across Mediterranean

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Deaths of refugees and migrants in search of green pastures across the Mediterranean from Africa continent to Europe has reached an alarming situation with the UNHCR reporting 3,740 lives lost in 2016, just short of the 3,771 reported in 2015. The high loss of life takes place despite many African countries' claims of good governance, rule of law and constitutionality within their government systems. Significant expansion of illegal pathways and corruption through many countries has become conduits for smuggling desperate people using lower-quality vessels with disastrous outcome. The likelihood of dying is higher than survival with reports indicating one death for every 47 arrivals in Italy – a more perilous route.

Even with media reports of deaths occurring across the Mediterranean channel, desperate migrants and refugees have continued to use the deadly route to reach their loved European destinations. To deal with the shifting smuggler business, there is urgent need for collaboration and partnership between Africa and Europe to look into issues that contribute to the massive movement of people from the continent. This calls for the involvement of governments, nongovernmental organizations and community-based organisations to stop such migrations to Europe.

Instead of 'fortressing' Europe, there is need to address the socio-cultural, political injustices, adverse economic conditions, conflict and war in Africa. With over 1 million people originating from Africa and Middle East reaching Europe since 2015, closing borders would not work in stopping business of traffickers smuggling migrants using dangerous ways and means.

Keywords: Migration, government systems, corruption, partnership, fortressing, trafficking

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Elderly Care in Rural Area of Turkey: Observations from Fieldwork

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Demographic change in Turkey has increased the proportion of old people that takes elderly care in question. Besides, Turkey has witnessed social consequences of change in social structure arising from rural to urban migration and external migration to European countries, which started in about 1960s and intensified during 1970s and 1980s. This changes rural structure in many aspects one of which is changing structure of elderly care from traditional family care to more complex structure. Mass migration to Europe and urban areas of Turkey, population decline of rural areas in progress of time and de-ruralization decrease sociologists' interests on the villages and the issue was largely neglected in sociological research.

In addition, both sociological studies are interested in migrants but not sufficiently on those who are left behind and studies about ageing have concentrated on elderly living in urban areas. In this framework, main objective of this study is to understand the changing structure of elderly care in rural areas of Turkey. It will be presented preliminary findings from qualitative data, based on face to face, in-depth interviews with residents of a village in Ankara.

Keywords: Elderly, elderly care, demographic change, family caregiving, migration

THEMATIC SESSION 03:

EDUCATION & SPORT

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 10603

The role of education and working context on the dynamics of social influences in Albania

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The school system went through important transformations during and after Communism in Albania, moving from an authoritarian to a democratic teaching approach. The present research explores social influence dynamics in participants educated during Communism or in Democracy once finished their education and while employed in private vs. public sectors. In this study (N = 595) participants were first asked to answer questions related to their perception of the contexts in which they were educated and they actually work in. Results revealed that the periods participants were educated and in and the type of company they currently work for determine their social representations on these contexts. In the same study, The Correspondence Hypotheses has been used as a theoretical frame to study how the influence of an expert source depends on the targets' representations, the type of task and the context in which the influence take place. We examined participants working for a private or public company confronted to a confirmatory (pro-attitudinal) or a disconfirmatory (counter-attitudinal) information delivered in a democratic or authoritarian style. Results revealed that participants educated during Communism approve more a pro-attitudinal message content compared to participants educated during Democracy who are more influenced by a counter-attitudinal message content. Regarding the type of company participants work for, the counter-attitudinal message influences more participants working in the private sector when the message is given in an authoritarian style.

Keywords: Education, work context, social influence, Albania

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The Impact of Sport on Children Wellbeing & School Achievement

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This paper is seeking to explore the relationship between sports, children wellbeing, parents and school progress. Moreover how do sports impact children personality, socialization and learning outcomes. The interaction between actors and factors involved in the process is considered from different points of view. If we review the publications and statistics about the children nowadays, they present a high frequency of obesity, technology dependency, poor socialization, & lack of creativity. On the other hand, the findings of the research initiatives with the same or similar focus, present sometimes a wrong perception of sports on school progress, considering it as a necessary element, only for entertainment and physical train.

They find it hard to match “time invested to sport, as a strong factor of school efficiency & creativity”. In other words there is not too much information on mapping sport impact to different teenager type of personalities, learning outcomes, and relationship in different social environment. About 200 hundred children, parents & teachers are enrolled in the study. Combined tools & methods of research are used to present a comprehensive framework with finding & recommendations. The results demonstrate lack of action and indicators for balancing the overloading approach for children on how to achieve good results, with alternative forms of entertainment.

Keywords: Sports, school achievements, wellbeing, socialization, parents

N° 2017 *Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 8003*

Motivation among students

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The factor that directs students towards learning is students' motivation. The purpose of this study is to evaluate and analyze the motivation of the students of Shkodra University. The data are collected through a questionnaire “The University Student Motivation and Satisfaction Questionnaire Version 2” (TSUMQ 2) during the period May-July 2017. The questions focus on measuring both the Intrinsic and

Extrinsic factors of motivation for students. In total there are measured two intrinsic factors of motivation (Self-exploration and Altruism), and four extrinsic motivators (Rejection of alternative options, Career and qualifications, Social enjoyment, and Social pressur). The questions were based on five point Likert scale. For each item, students rated themselves on a scale of 1 to 5; 1 being “Very False”, towards, 5 being “Very True”. The data were gathered from more than 3000 students of Shkodra University, from all Faculties and Departments of this University. The analysis of the data is descriptive and split by socio-demographic variables. Implications, limitations and recommendations of this study are discussed.

Keywords: Motivation; intrinsic motivation; extrinsic motivation; student; university

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Competency-based Learning and Assessment of the Achievements of the Elementary School Students’ in the Subject of “Physical Education”

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In the reality of new transformations taking place in the Albanian Education, special attention is being paid to changes in the curricula and syllabuses. In these terms, a new approach - the competency-based learning is taking place in the subject of “Physical Education, Sports and Health”, just as in all the other subjects of elementary education, This process makes up a novelty in the education system and a great difference in the traditional way of instruction, aiming to place students in the centre of learning and turning them into researchers, selectors and analysts of their individual elements as well as involving them in learning activities oriented to competency-based fields. The aim of this writing is the descriptive assessment of the achievements of the second grade elementary school students in the subject of the “Physical Education, Sports and Health”, oriented to the competency-based learning.

The writing methodology was based on the research of the contemporary bibliography, observations, testing elements of the Physical Education syllabus, analysis, comparisons and discourses related to achievements and expectations of the students for a three-month period. The writing concludes by revealing the strong and weak points of this approach and new concept of the curricula of the elementary school cycle as well as by drawing recommendations serving to the elementary school teachers of physical education.

Keywords: Competency-based learning, Physical Education, Sports and Health, descriptive assessment, elementary school cycle

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Cryptocurrency, information and their use in Kosovo

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Cryptocurrency are making an unpredictable revolutions in the monetary system. They are finding a suitable terrain and easy access by individuals to use as a means of payment. Although it is a period of about ten years that they have been created for the first time, the fame and the rise are coming to the present day. Cryptocurrency (or Krypto Coin) is a digital asset designed to work as an exchange intermediary using cryptocurrency to secure transactions and to control the creation of additional currency units. Cryptocurrency are among the alternative currencies, or specifically the digital currencies. All over the world today is discussed for cryptocurrency, involving all layers of society, in one form or another express interest in recognizing them, also in Kosovo has expressed a great interest in knowing and using cryptocurrency. Today, many Kosovo's citizens have invested their tools in cross-currency, trading and mining. The field of study in this research work is precisely these factors of cryptocurrency, the interest of the Kosovar society and its use by Kosovars. Thus, the research contains information and presents the indicators of these factors, derived from a survey conducted with the survey, interviews, as well as relevant information derived from earlier research.

Keywords: Cryptocurrency, Bitcoin, digital currency, innovation

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The Role of Technological Innovations in the Development of Third Countries - Kosovo Case

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Technological innovations are the area that has taken great advances in development in the 21st century, technological innovations today affect every people's life on the globe. By applying technological products today life is easier, more efficient and productive. Countries that have stable economies are also inventors of many different

innovations, while their products find their way into other less developed countries as well. How has their application influenced the promotion of economic development, in enhancing peace?

It is precisely this research question of this scientific paper. In this paper will be a detailed analysis of technological innovations, their application in the globe, with a special emphasis on their impact on the third world countries. Specific analysis of the work will be in Kosovo, as a country with a low-level economy, and which is still suffering from political, economic and mental transition wounds. The methods that have been implemented in this paper for achieving the planned results are: systematic research on innovations, collection of many reports and tire analyzes, comparison of economically weak countries, Kosovo market analysis, interviews with field acquaintances, and businesses which work in this activity.

Keywords: Innovations, technology, economics, Kosovo

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Stigmatism and social exclusion; the occurrences of this phenomenon in the school environment

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The study aims to highlight the occurrences of the social exclusion phenomenon in school survival and how it influences the relationship between adolescents. Exclusion as an important and essential aspect of stigmatism, serves many functions for those who exclude, such as: self-esteem fulfillment; reduction of anxiety; justification of the system; and reducing costs associated with livelihoods in the group. The need to form and maintain relationships with others that are long, positive, and important is an essential human motive (Baumeister & Leary, 1995).

People want strong attachments, and give considerable energy to develop and maintain them, and on the other hand can often be irreversibly affected by their breakdown or loss (Baumeat & Leary, 2001). The findings of the literature come in this qualitative study compared to the interviews of the 9th grade students of the "V.Prendushi" school in the city of Durrës. Which highlight the dynamics of complex interaction among adolescents as well as the need for support and attention from the growing, teachers and psychosocial professionals in the institution? In this way, we can hope to increase interaction among teenagers by building a healthy relationship, minimizing the possibility of bullying among them and improving staff capacities to adapt their teaching the needs of children.

Keywords: Stigmatism, social exclusion, school, teenage, prejudice.

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School leadership and challenges of the 21st century

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Education is a very important area for investment and development prospects of families and society. In the 21st century, the challenges are many and varied education for the contemporary citizen, the citizen to cope terms of new circumstances that surround him. Investing in education is the key to success. Educational results depend heavily on the leadership and development of school leadership to meet the needs of society. Decentralization of educational structures, decentralization of powers and increased responsibility of school leaders requires a new school structure and a new leadership in education.

Keywords: Education, leadership, school leadership, decentralize, school.

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The Making of Good Society: The Impact of Football Grassroots Movement in Jakarta

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This article provides a critical examination of a grassroots movement in Indonesia, especially in Jakarta Region, that focusing in making a good society throughout football. While grassroots movement in football area in Jakarta is relatively rare, there is a hope that in the future, this trend is improving positively. Recently, a group of football supporter, namely The Jakmania, is trying to start a movement in educating its own supporters in attempts to reduce violence and hooliganism, especially among other supporters in Indonesia. This small group of supporter is called "Sepakbola Jakarta". The author argues that the absence of proper non-formal education in football, such as moral study and sportsmanship, is the main factor why groups of supporter, in term of behavior, are still in immature state. The author believes one of the methods that could be used is by using literature study, an approach that is not too popular in Indonesia. However, Sepakbola Jakarta is trying to break those chains by doing so. By using social media, Sepakbola Jakarta is hoping to be an alternative for non-formal football education in order to educate young supporters of Persija and creating a positive atmosphere as well as good society. Grassroots movement, such as Sepakbola Jakarta, needs to be supported because it could be a stimulant for other similar movement to flourish in the near future.

Keywords: Football, grassroots, education, movement

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**Let`s change the life style - thisis the best
treatment for our health**

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Modern life has brought to us a lot of facilities which on the other part has caused many damages in our health. At the begining of this modern revolution, the human enjoyed this fact without knowing that their organs were in risc.Their brain and the heart also were the most damages organs.Nowadays, the community is challanges with this life leaded by the slogan: Change the life style.Round the year 1980, the strong foundations were laid on the programmes in order to change the life style: fight against vices: smoking, alcohol, and obesity one one side, and anactive life with movements, recreation, anti – stress on the other side. One of the most well- known aerobic programme is the one from Keneth Cooper. This study is focused on treating of these main health and educational problems. All of these based on a wide hulumentation of the literature about these health problems. The individual or familiar physical exercises or with groups of people are a fundamental basic for the development of the human society and the victory of the good over the evil. The efficacy of specialized programs brings a wide participations of the human beeing.

Keywords: Life style, aerobic, Keneth Cooper, challenges, program

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**School as a community center.
Impact of school-family-community
partnership in student education**

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Schools, families and the community today are facing a very important common challenge: quality education for children and young people and opportunities to respond to their needs beyond academic ones. The school center community has the

initiative of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the involvement of children is paramount. Children and young people are the active contributors to their well-being and development. Children have their own experiences, live in school contexts, they should be seen as agents of change, who analyze and take initiatives that provide a friendly school. School as a community center is a commitment to detaching school from its formal aspect.

Run away from formalization implies opening the school to other social groups and a new form of cooperation with the community and specifically with parents. The essence of this structure is for the community to be closer to the school. This study aims to understand whether this partnership affects the development and education of students and young people. This study is focused on observing a middle school in the city of Durres that follows this school model and browsing different literature. The findings of this study relate to the fact that the school sees what are the most important needs of the students and prepares a work plan for school students as well as children from the community (the case of learning foreign language English etc). This study comes with the next recommendations for schools as a community.

Keywords: Community center school, students, teachers, family, community

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Current and future issues in higher education

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The overall picture of the state of national implementation of the Bologna action lines and engagements in several policy areas has brought substantial changes to the signatory countries of the Bologna Process. However, higher education is dynamic and evolves in a context of rapid change, so new challenges are inevitable in development. Understanding the changes that have taken place in higher education around the world in the past half century is a difficult task due to the scope and complexity of these trends. In this paper we will discuss the issues highlighting the Bologna Process, where the real challenge is to adapt the ideas and structure of European higher education in local contexts.

The goal in this paper is to examine the current and future issues in higher education, and also to discuss some contextual factors in higher education in the past decade and the present prospects for the near future in a local context. Also, this study reports challenges, difficulties and opportunities that bring these issues. The study concludes that the current and future issues in higher education are the same but the context local of higher education brings to different changes, where a sustainable university system is required.

Keywords: Higher Education System, Issues, Sustainable System

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Contemporary education and reproduction of inequality

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“Education is the agent of social regeneration”- expressed John Dewey (1997) pointing the role of education as a regenerative process of social values, as a fundamental implement of society’s existence. Thereby, for Dewey education is a fundamental agency for individual’s life and society. The purpose of education is to teach and stimulate individuals to think freely and objectively aiming at a more complete realization of the individual. But many authors object this perspective supposing in a relationship of educational system and capitalism, where education according to them is a bureaucratic body where students are rationalized in the service of political and industrial system. (Ilich, 1973; Bowles & Gintis, 1976; Usher & Edwards, 1994; Bourdieu & Passeron, 1977). Thus, according to them the capitalist class determines the education models on self-interest and not depending on the interest of mass. The biggest contradiction however is that meanwhile individual rights are being taught in schools, the school protects the structure of the capitalist system that contradicts in structure with the philosophy of these rights. The main research question of the paper is: “ Which is the contribute of contemporary education in social mobility and reproduction of existing social order? Subquestion of this paper is: Does education still conserve it’s value and importance in the imaginations of young people in terms of the challenges they face after graduation as high unemployment level? In order to fulfill the purpose of the survey: to understand in depth the individual realities of the study participants, from their social and educational perspective, seeking in their individual and social realization through employment and not only, is used the qualitative method through the application of semi-structured interview. Qualitative analysis of the data has enabled the provision of rich information and wide enough about issues, challenges and perspectives on the phenomenon.

Keywords: Education, Regeneration, Mobility, Inequality

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Increasing the quality of pre-university education and redefining relations with interest groups

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Continued demands for the enhancement of pre-university education service quality have dictated the opening of the school to the public and its detachment once and forever from the centralized school model inherited from the past. This paper

addresses the need to redesign stakeholder relations due to the need for co-governance as a necessary condition for democratization of the school as well as the enhancement of the quality of the education system.

The author examines two models of parent treatment in the relationship with the school, the traditional role, where the parent is treated as a customer of educational services provided and negotiation model, which puts the parent in terms of mutual cooperation. Also, the legal framework is analyzed, where relations between interest groups are foreseen. The author concludes that the modern legal framework for pre-university education, though indispensable, is not enough to realize the quality of education that is related to the need to co-govern with the interest groups and in particular with the community of parents.

In these conditions, there is a need for direct educational policies that support the enhancement of human capacities and especially of pre-university education teachers, who are considered as the most essential factor for the implementation of education reform and the improvement of school quality.

Keywords: Parental involvement, co-governance, cooperation with community, direction in education

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Reflective Teaching and its Impact on Foreign Language Acquisition

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Foreign language learning is a long process that passes through different stages. Teacher's professional development has a direct impact on student's language proficiency. This article discusses the impact of reflective teaching on student's language acquisition in the EFL/ESL classes. Reflective thinking on methods and methodology that a foreign language teacher uses is one of the key components on professional development of foreign language teacher.

This paper deals with some issues such as: What is reflective teaching? How is student's language acquisition improved? What training practices should teacher develop to reflect critically on the teaching process? There is a continuous need to reflect on our teaching as it reflects directly our learners and especially the novice teacher that view professional teacher as a model. Sometimes reflective teaching is viewed more in theory than in practice. Reflective teaching helps to improve techniques and strategies

that immediately reflect student's language learning. Traditional models of teaching do not help our learners.

Classroom practices, dynamic groups, communicative language use in language context, will help our students develop language acquisition. Through reflection, foreign language teacher can examine the problems and evaluate teaching, which later will help on making changes on teaching practices. This article presents from theory to practice some suggestions and models of how reflective teaching and action research can improve teaching practices in foreign language classroom.

Keywords: Reflective teaching, cognitive approach, language acquisition

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 3003

Education Challenges: Perceptions of High school Teachers in Tirana

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The main aim of this study is to describe perceptions of high school teachers in Tirana on their profession. Perceptions are important to performance and capability. Also to the professional status of teachers. This study provides data on important aspects of this profession. First this study examines why teachers chose a career in teaching, what would cause teachers to leave teaching and how do they perceive their status. Also how do they perceive professional development activities? How helpful is it perceived by them the feedback they receive at school. Positive perceptions are related to job satisfaction and are important for teachers to perceive their selves as well respected teachers.

The sample of this study is formed by 150 teachers, from which (n= 86) females and (n= 64 males) . The highest percentage of participants in the study (n=45) is between the age of 30-45. For data collections were used two questionnaires. The results show that 47 % of the teachers of this sample strongly agree that they are successful at work. Among the most popular reasons mentioned from the results of this study are: 15% finds teaching as a noble profession, 28% like long vacation and 57% had no other choice. Most of them perceive teaching as a secure job. When asked on reasons for becoming a teacher 71 % of teachers wanted a lifelong career.

Keywords: Perception, high school teacher, professional development, education challenges

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E-Learning and Foreign Language Teaching

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The Albanian National Curriculum of Foreign Languages has brought changes and developments in teacher's and learner's perception of foreign language teaching. From the last decade one of the components used frequently in foreign language teaching and learning is the use of IT. The perception of teachers about the use of e-learning in language classroom is clear, but in practice that are a lot of constrains about the use of it. This paper deals with e-learning and especially its importance in foreign language classroom. The topic is treated from theoretical point of view to practical point of view, presenting to foreign language teachers some tips of how to use effectively e-learning. The main questions at issue for this study are: What is e-learning? What is the effectiveness of e-learning in foreign language classes? What kind of assignments can teachers give through electronic means? Understanding e-Learning is not difficult. Learning through electronic technologies help to access foreign language curriculum outside of a traditional classroom. There are different types of e-learning, different degrees, but we are going to be focused just on foreign language classes, the role of the teacher and that of the learner while implementing it. It is an effective way to customize your leaning. It is an interactive method in which students and teachers interact. It may be used effectively in high schools and universities to respond in time, to communicate online with all the students, to share materials, to work on projects and evaluate assignments and tests.

Keywords: E-learning, professional teacher, effective teaching, internet

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Education of democratic citizenship through Islamic religion subjects in the Medrese-schools in Albania

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Presentation "Education of democratic citizenship through Islamic religion subjects in the Medrese schools" brings for interested groups ideas, findings, suggestions and

recommendations based on a study conducted in the seven Medrese-schools regarding civic education. This study analyzed the curriculum applied in these schools, but specifically reviewed the content of religious subjects in all the Medreses of Albania, and provided data from students, teachers, school principals, parents, reaching the argued conclusion that the content of religious subjects provides elements and opportunities for civic education democratic for the lower and middle high school pupils. Being an initiator and a member of the study group in this research process, were used effective, quantitative and qualitative methods to identify findings and make recommendations that I think are of interest to teachers and directors religious schools in the country. On the other hand, this coincides with a state initiative for the introduction of religious education in public schools, for which I think the data of this published study can help and facilitate this very delicate and complex process for the secularism of the school ours, and the different attitudes and values that we as a society carry. The study offers the opportunity to plan and develop appropriate curricular models that can accepted by decision-makers and interest groups related to the Albanian school. The basic idea that presents the study is to design and develop a curriculum that combines knowledge, skills, attitudes values that follow religious education with those that aim to create citizenship competences as part of the official curriculum, which has essentially education with democratic citizenship.

Keywords: Religious education, schools; education for democratic citizenship; combination.

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Online And Hybrid Learning: Comparing The Perceptions of Teaching Methods between User and Non-User Students

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The future of teaching is looking toward the hybrid learning and the online learning. These new teaching methods have a definite positive impact on the student's learning. The number of students who select study programs based on these teaching methods, is increasing each year. In Albania, these teaching methods have begun being adopted by students. This study's objective is the comparison of perceptions of the hybrid and online learning between students which use hybrid and online courses and students who lack such experience. The study's sample consists of 186 students of

the university system in Albania. Data analysis was completed through SPSS 20 and JASP 0.8.0.1. The statistical analyses applied in this study are: student test, Pearson correlation coefficient, and regression analysis. It results from the study that students have a preference for the hybrid and online learning. There exist important statistical differences for some components of the hybrid and online learning between experienced students and those who do not use these courses. Independent variables influence greatly dependent variables.

Keywords: Online learning, hybrid learning, student perception, student end user of the teaching methods, student non-end user of the teaching methods

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 11903

Higher Education Reform in Albania, 2005-2015

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During the last ten years higher education institutions in Albania has undergone a series reforms that intended, among other things, to implement the Bologna Declaration principles and the related policy line. The reform has not been without bottlenecks, since the higher education system in Albania has suffered from unsystematic and inconsistent policy formulation. It has displayed many problems with respect to the Bologna Process, concerning with degree structures, lifelong learning, mobility of students, completion and employability, quality assurance etc. In this paper will look into some of these problems, especially concerning the Bologna Process and we will try to offer a few solutions about the way ahead.

Keywords: Higher Education in Albania, Bologna Process, reforms, benefits and challenges

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 8103

Improve the quality of teaching in literature

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We live in a rapidly changing world that moves towards a knowledge-based society and economy. It is a great challenge that people's education and training respond to the demands of this new world. The most advanced western schools promote attitudes and programs aimed at promoting quality teaching methodologies. Today's critics are of the opinion that schools should leave traditional programs and methods of knowledge transfer and focus on new skills and habits of thinking. The idea of this

paper was not born randomly. But, reflection comes, where literary classes are boring and students are not read and motivated. Given this problematic, this work through the method of theoretical and argumentative analysis aims to present some of the most contemporary strategies and requirements in improving the quality of reading. The aim is to turn the classroom/audience into a vibrant environment where, instead of providing information, cultivate habits for finding, independent research, learning activities that enrich language experience, passion for reading, a tool that enriches the world spiritual, artistic, aesthetic and moral.

Keywords: Quality, challenge, environment, reading

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A cry for help: The need for qualified services in the field of physical activity during pregnancy

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Physical activity is one of the best investments for a good health. Engagement in physical activity is even more important for pregnant mothers, since it brings prosperity and health for the mothers and the child, thus creating a set of positive values for a healthier society and reduction of costs for insurance of their health. This thesis seeks to shed light on the level of information to pregnant mothers about the benefits of the mother and child from the mother's engagement in physical activity during the pregnancy; the main barriers for profiting the service, and their willingness to consume this service. The research was based on a questionnaire distributed to 190 pregnant mothers in Tirana in their first pregnancy while the statistical processing of data is done using SPSS program. The results show a low level of information and engagement in physical activity of mothers. Even those who engage in physical activities are not very well informed. Therefore, it is necessary for pregnant women to discuss their exercise plans with their physicians and that the class is taught by certified instructors. The study highlights the need for drafting a national strategy to promote this service to this group, with the quality and the right place, at a lower cost.

Keywords: Exercise, health, service, training, women

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 2403

The structure of teaching and the development of thinking in literature

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Teaching this kind of thinking means teaching students carefully the skills and techniques of effective thinking; The structure of teaching and development of thinking, three phases: the evocation, the realization of meaning, reflection; Six significant levels of Bloom's Taxonomy: the knowledge, comprehension, application, analysis, synthesis, evaluation. Examples of Albanian and world literature; Active reading: knowledge, understanding, application, analysis, comparison, synthesis and evaluation. Boring, ordinary, interesting, good, and influential book.

Conclusions: Teaching of effective thinking requires sense, strength, responsibility, patience and time; Sensations, especially intellectual feelings motivate and further develop thinking; Five main behaviors of productive teaching: learning clarity, variety, task orientation, involvement of all students, the focus during the presentation of the new material.

Keywords: Structure, thinking, reading, intellectual feelings, Bloom's Taxonomy

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 12303

The scale of teacher's involvement in professional networks

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Studies in the field of institution performance, the involvement of employees in different social e professional networks assess as very positive. The main purpose of this study is to evaluate the involvement of teacher of pre-university school system in professional networks, structured in both, formal and informal ways. A second purpose is the evaluation of this involvement according to school performance. The study has quantitative nature and is developed during the spring 2015. The sample includes 521 teachers (from which, 498 teachers answered), in-service full time, from twenty schools of pre-university education system, located at Tirana, Kamëz, Elbasan and Shkodra. In constructing the sample, the teachers were chosen from ten schools with better performance and ten schools with weaker performance, according to the assessment made by the proper Educational Directory of each city. The teachers have to fulfilled a questionnaire, with self-report.

The teachers were asked to answer: “In what professional network are you participating?” For the purpose of this study, professional networks consist in two forms: formal structure of networks, which in questionnaire are referred as “teacher council” and “union”, while informal structure of networks, which in questionnaire are referred as “teacher association”. With the aim to have as more option as is possible, one alternative answer is “other”. Teachers could do choose from nine options, which referred four alternatives of formal professional networks, cited above. The data were analyzing through SPSS. From the data, our school are characterised from absence of informal professional network - the teacher’s inclusion is mostly and solely at the level of formal professional network. More than 50% of teachers, from both types of schools, confirm that they participation is limited inside the boundary of school council. Regarding the changes of this inclusion according school performance, the answers confirm a highly participation of teachers from schools with better performance at the professional networks, but however, the numbers are at very low levels for both types of schools.

Keywords: Formal professional network; informal professional network; Albanian pre-university educational system; school performance

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Motivating and adapting the new teacher to work at school

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Motivating employees at school institutions is one of the most important issues based on the responsibilities they have on the student’s knowledge and skills. Their adaptation is a concern for the whole society regarding the provision of students’ knowledge and skills, the use of teaching methods, the pleasure they show for work, etc. The school institution is of great importance in educating the younger generation and in the process of learning them, which directly affects the resolution of different problems in the future.

Researches on motivation and adaptation of the new teacher to school work has taken a major and rapid development in recent years. The theoretical-empirical approach in this area has undergone many improvements compared to previous interpretations, which means that current interpretations are much better than previous theoretical interpretations. The main objective of this paper is to bring a conceptual study on teacher motivation and adaptation to school work through conceptual analysis, methods and paradigms. In addition, special emphasis in the work is devoted to the adaptation of the teacher in the performance of his duties in the context of accelerated socio-economic, scientific, technical and technological development.

Keywords: Motivation,, adapting, new teacher, school, work at school

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Some parents' involvement strategies in the education of children of primary education

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Schools nowadays need parents' involvement in child education. In fact, a considerable number of parents want to become part of education. However, their wiliness and desire does not match the real disposition of self-engagement. Parents' involvement in the education of children can be one of the greatest factors for students' success. Rabadi (2014) has summarized in a guide only 19 proven strategies that could enhance family engagement in school and strengthen school-to-family connectivity. Research and other studies in the field of teaching methodology, education psychology, etc., present various reasons as the main factors that keep parents away from school and the education of their children.

Firstly, this happens due to the lack of time; Secondly, another reason may be because of language barriers between teachers and parents and thirdly, because of the lack of communication between schools and families. When talking about communication between parents and teachers, we refer to parents' physical encounter with teachers, their telephone communication or email communication, etc.

Keywords: Strategies, parents' involvement, education, school-family relationship

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Use of internet from students in the region of Kamza

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The use of internet is a new phenomenon in the Albanian society that, especially in the last few years, has become a factor of big importance. There hasn't been done much research in order to gain information about the way children use internet, their purpose in using it and the risks associated with it. This paper will present to you an analysis of a study done in the region of Kamza, including 29 schools, 21 of which are elementary and middle schools and the other 8 are high schools. The findings of this study will be used as a platform to raise awareness for students, parents and teachers so that they can have a natural approach to this amazing technology, which

can be helpful in everyday life but also problematic if not used correctly and under the watchful eye of parents. Through this study we can gain a new perspective on the phenomenon of internet usage, and the impact it has on students, starting from the third grade (elementary school), up until the eleventh grade (high school). This impact will be interpreted based on the answers the students have given.

Keywords: Internet, school, students, risks.

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 15403

Capacity building through interventions in sports clubs

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Between 2006 and 2012, a number of state funded interventions were carried out by local sports clubs in disadvantaged areas across Denmark. The aim was to include disadvantaged children in organised sport through various activities arranged by local sports clubs. The question in this paper is whether the interventions can be seen as “capacity building” or as “damaging” for volunteer based sports organisations. Four interventions were the subject of process evaluations, which used qualitative methods including interviews, focus group interviews, observations and document analysis. This research shows that politically the volunteer based sports clubs were expected to be able to both recruit and retain members of children from families with few resources, very little tradition and little or no knowledge about the “art” of being a member of a sports club. The clubs developed a range of innovative methods, such as cooperation with health professionals and social workers.

The cooperation with local community professionals seemed to have an impact on the organisational level of the club as well as on the role of the volunteers. These findings suggest that sports clubs when carrying out interventions can be divided into 3 different institutional models based on their ability to cooperate across institutional fields and the role given to the volunteer. Given the outcome, the interventions may develop innovations and organisational capacity building in the club that are valuable from a welfare political perspective.

Keywords: Sport, interventions, institutional models, innovation, capacity building

THEMATIC SESSION 04:

POLITICAL STUDIES

AND LAW ISSUES

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 1204

The differences between electoral and field data in 2000 –2015 for the Albanian’s voter participation

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This research paper analyses two types of electoral data. The first one is focused in the results of the Central Election Commission during the period 2000–2015 while the second data refers to the results of field surveys (main focus the city of Tirana) during 2005–2015. The goal is to explore whether the action in the poll boxes of the Albanian electorate participation goes in the same direction (or differs) from his perception in survey responses. Six waves of field surveys were conducted, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2012, 2013 and 2015 to measure the electorate voting behavior. It is assumed that during this period voters may be conditioned by various changing factors, of micro and macro level. This idea is supported by the results that there is not a linear trend of each of the indicators measured. We can also admit that it is more likely the Albanian electorate does not have a clear trend upward or downward for not voting in elections. This conclusion is mostly based on the respondents answers analyses regarding their “participation in elections” and “abstention as a punishment of political actors”.

Keywords: Election, participation, abstention,electorate

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 3204

**Right and left,
meeting points and points of division:
The case of Albania**

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The establishment of political pluralism and the establishment of a party system building upon periodical free elections gave life to a new competitive political system based on an emerging rivalry between the left wing and the right wing parties, - two new concepts for post-communist Albanians. Over the last 27 years, Albania's left and right-wing parties governed the country in an almost perfect rotation, sharing alternating stories of success and failure. From the first phase of transition – marked by the eager pursuit of ideological identification and differentiation of the main left and right-wing parties, to its next phase - the overcoming of ideological divisions, and to the later – the trespassing of the traditional borders between left and the right, the political process in Albania was dominated by fierce “ideological” battles, actually devoid of ideology.

This paper analyzes the key features that enable us to discern between the differences between left and right parties in the early 1990s and in the subsequent years of the transition period. It analyzes in depth their political programs, the key electoral promises, and the most important political decisions taken by the left and the right parties, while wielding power or while resisting nominal power whilst in opposition. The main thesis of the paper is that the Albanian transition has produced a specific model of governance based on economic, family-based or network-based cliques without any clear political identity fully superseding any hypothetical or practical model of ideology-based governance. The ideological race has served more to feed a rather empty electoral rhetoric rather than to build a philosophy of governance. The right and the left in Albania have no separating boundaries. They are intertwined. They share controversial social grounds, and they mostly feed their militants with irrational scenarios, false myths, and populist theses. The paper does not recommend the need to strike visible ideological divisions between the parties. On the contrary, it suggests the need for developing more consensual policies on fundamental issues related to reform, and more qualitative, more concrete and more realistic approaches to sustain a more credible electoral competition.

Keywords: Political ideology, the left, the right, communism/anticommunism, consensus, reform;

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A Descriptive Theory of Global Justice: An outline

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Making a theory on global justice is more than an exercise of academic adventurism or a journey of intellectual fantasy. It is still more than an industrious exercise propelled by ideological fiat. It is more than the moralistic formulation of a panacea to end all the ills and the evils of the mankind on this earth. It is a process to enunciate a framework for defining global justice as it exists and thereof explain its genesis, its manifestation, the scope of its content, its interface with similar systems and processes operating at sub-global level.

The said theoretical framework of Global Justice should minimally explain and answer the following questions (1) What is the genesis of global justice i.e. the causation of the global justice as it is; (2) How does global justice manifest i.e. the systems and processes through which it gets expressed, exhibited and affected;(3) What is the nature of interface of global justice with similar systems and processes operating at sub-global level; (4) How is the content and scope of action of global justice determined; (5). Global justice for whom, by whom and for what objective; (6). and what is the normative value on which the whole edifice of global justice, if any rests? The present paper entitled, “A Descriptive Theory of Global Justice: An outline” seeks to formulate a theoretical framework of global justice which answers these key questions on the theorization of global justice without relying on the mores of morality or idiosyncrasies of dominant politico-economic ideologies.

Keywords: Global Justice, Social theory, India

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Free from discrimination based on sexual orientation

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Throughout history sexual minorities have been treated differently and discriminated against by state actors. Sexual minorities are confronted with differential treatment by state actors and private individuals within their private as well as family life. Charter of human rights have on numerous occasions dealt with the issue of sexual orientation discrimination within the sphere o family life. They pronounced itself against discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. The interpretation of the term family differs from country to country, and might even bedifferent within the territory of one state. Within the scope of family life the focus will be on the relationship

between a child and hisparent of a different sexual orientation. This article will be limited to the right to family life of homosexual, lesbian and bisexuals and will not include transgender issues. It will trade also thhe definition of sexual orientation that will be used is that of the Yogyakarta Principles on the Application of International Human Rights Law in Relation to Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity. This document, formulated by a group of human rights experts and initiated by a coalition of non-governmental human right organizations, contains basic principles of human rights as they specifically apply to issues of sexual orientation. In the following, first the concept of discrimination shall be set out. Thereafter, regional human rightstreaties shall be examined on whether they deal with discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. A closer look will then be offered to the case law of the ECtHR on issues of sexual orientation in connection to the right to family life, especially in custody and adoption cases. The same will be done for the Inter-American Court's case law, after which a conclusion shall be drawn.

Keywords: Sexual minorities, discrimination, human rights, right to family life

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The importance of politics and politics as a profession

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Throughout human history, what remains and exists is just politics. Politics has become a compelling yielding art, where style, presentation and marketing considerations are more important than substance (McNair B. 2009: 208). And in the name of citizens, it's supposed to function politics, the media and the democratic process as a whole.

In modern times with politic, according to Webber, we understand the direction or influence in running a political formation, of a state. Politics would be called an attempt to share power or to try to influence the distribution of power between states or within a state between groups of people. We have defined the policy as a profession and Webber (2006: 20-22) underlines that there are two ways to make politics as a profession. The first definition is that man lives "for" politics and the second definition is that man lives "from" politics. But there are also people who can do both well together. In this paper we will address the criteria or qualities that should be found in every politician, where there should be a combination of passion for the cause he takes, sense of responsibility and recognition of his prudence. As discussed above, politics is so important for a country's future, but more importantly, it should also be treated as such even individuals involved in policy-making. This study will be done with the qualitative research method, studying the relevant literature on this subject. Research

work is based on the quest for qualitative information and where secondary resources have been used. In this paper we will consider the importance of politics and politics as a profession, as well as the direct impact on the political formation.

Keywords: *Politics, politician, profession (for / from politics), political formation (state), political-economical relationship*

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Aspects of the Albanian judicial practice on the lawsuit for the dissolution of marriage

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The lawsuit for the dissolution of marriage is an important institute of civil law. Although efforts to improve this kind of lawsuits that have been made in Albania at different times, there are still significant problems link to the malfunctioning of the judicial system, the delays of proceedings in court that are associated with more costs for the parties involved in the judicial process and for the justice institution itself, the lack of sanctions on judges that unreasonably procrastinate civil case judgments. The clarification of law and judicial practice in this area will serve as an effective tool to avoid all the issues that today are present during trial. This is the the reason that in this paper are analyzed some examples from the case law of the High Court, the Constitutional Court's decisions. The main objective of this paper is to present the procedure followed by subjects for the protection of their rights in litigation during the lawsuit for the dissolution of marriage, paying attention to cases from Albanian court decision-making.

Keywords: *Keywords: Lawsuit, civil proceedings, petition, subjects, court, appeal*

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 12704

The changes that bring about justice reform

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The two main goals of judicial reform are to increase the independence of the system, particularly from political influence, and its liberation from corruption and inability. The proposed reform is very deep and affects, without exception, any element

of the current justice system. To create an idea of its size, below are some information about the extent of reform: • The changes affect, without exception, any category and level of justice system institutions - the prosecution system; the judiciary system; and other institutions that ensure the smooth running of the system, including the President and the Assembly. • Out of 26 articles of the Constitution pertaining to the justice system, the reform varies from 21 to none - only five articles that have to do with secondary elements remain unchanged. • Articles of the Constitution related to the justice system are added at least 23 new items. • Three institutions defined in the Constitution are merged and at least 13 new institutions are created. The implementation of the reform, apart from the constitutional changes, will require the amendment or drafting of some 50 other laws and dozens of by-laws. Apart from the radical change in the way the justice system is organized and functioning, the reform envisions a series of transitional measures aimed at clearing the current system from corrupt and incapable individuals. These measures are included in a separate annex to the draft Reform, under the title Transitional Qualifications Assessment of Judges and Prosecutors.

Keywords: Justice reform, Juridical system, Law, Albania

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The role of Albanian Ombudsman in Justice Reform

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The Albanian constitutional changes and the adoption of the new legal package on justice reform has grown and strengthened considerably the role of the Ombudsman (Ombudsman) in this field. This institution is considered an important and independent link to meet a number of procedures for accepting candidates for vetting administrative bodies. This paper analyzes in form and contents the changes to the legislation in force, in order to give a scientific conclusion on the steps followed and the impact that the Ombudsman's involvement in the justice reform has had.

In international theories about the role of the Ombudsman at the national level, his approach to justice reform is considered a controversial moment. However, this paper will focus on historical, political and legal factors that dictated Ombudsman's involvement in this reform. In another aspect, the administrative structures of the People's Advocate do not match a high number of employees who could face on time and with quality the tasks in charge about justice reform. In this regard, as well as in some other legal issues mention in this paper, legislation is noted to have create shortcomings and it needs to be improved, in order to meet international standards and to provide effectiveness of institutions.

Keywords: Ombudsman, Justice Reform, Law, Vetting

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 2604

Re-Visiting Collective Memories-Albania and the Jews

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Collective memories are central to the social and political life of communities. They allow communities to interpret historical facts and to construct present values and norms. Collective memories are not static, however. On the contrary, they may be continuously elaborated and enriched according to the contexts of particular communities, and different communities may have competing collective memories. “Re-Visiting Collective Memories” will explore the ways in which the struggles amongst different social and political groups in Southeast Europe throughout the twentieth and twenty-first centuries have left a legacy of traumatic memory in the region. Varied, competing, and often conflicting memories have resulted in tragedies such as Nazism, communism, and post-communist “ethnic cleansing”.

The mass killings and other atrocities that haunt the bloody collective memory of Southeast Europe often result in a politics of hatred and mobilize radical nationalism in the region. There is, however, a simultaneous history of tolerance, co-existence, and Europeaness that is overshadowed – and often repressed – by histories of hatred and nationalist politics.

In this light, this paper aims to re-visit past and contemporary collective memories so as to re-evaluate traumatic histories as well as recover the ‘lost bits’ of cosmopolitanism that exist in the shadows of nationalism and division. To this end, the paper also revisits previously neglected stories that may help to reconstruct local identities and generate collective memories that reconcile a region sundered by histories of hatred, nationalism, and exclusionary sentiments and practices.

Keywords: collective memory, Jews, Albania

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The measurement of public opinion and its importance

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Many surveys are taking place nowadays. All surveyors that realized their surveys pretended that have followed a right way to finalize their research. The most important in all of this process is the role of “measurement”. Measurement is one of most important

element in scientific research. It is a recognition tool for quantitative methods. The main aim of this paper is to explain the criteria that we must apply when we decide to finalize our research. Also is to examine the reliability and validity of surveys that are being developed nowadays. To make the right measure of public opinion, needs right elements to use.

Both conception and operationalization are two of its very important processes. Clear explanation of the concept of measurement will serve the study of experimental exploration type, which seeks to test empirically two basic assumptions and at the same time aims to determine the margins of two types of error that are made during public opinion measurements when the anonymity of respondents is not respected when delicate questions are asked and when quota sampling is used. As a conclusion we can say that, the concept of measurement is one of the most important concepts for the development of experimental exploration study.

Keywords: Validity, reliability, measurement, delicate question.

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 5814

The polysemy of the paradigm as a multidimensional value

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The paradigm, since Thomas S. Kuhn, has become a condition to evaluate a discipline as mature science. Many eminent names have criticized the notion of paradigm as heterogeneous in terms of meaning; Masterman has counted 22 such. The problem that will be posed, whether such an unspecified notion can be a standard to be used to assess the scientific status of natural, social, and human disciplines? The argumentation aims to show how the paradigm brings together and connects many aspects of different disciplines, such as philosophical, metaphysical, theoretical, empirical, logical, methodological approaches.

Further, the argumentation emphasizes that the paradigm creates a tradition of self that promotes, inspires and controls scientific research, which has the paradigm identity. However, the argumentation extends to social-psychological aspects, including motives, beliefs, interests, career, the professional community, the hierarchical structure, authority, opportunity for scientific research, etc. Based on abovementioned, and related to natural and social sciences, the conclusion look for showing that polysemy of the paradigm is indeed its value, its multidimensional value as the interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary paradigmatic networking. The realization of the paper will be made through argumentation for and against, confrontation of different views, analysis, to reach a conclusion.

Keywords: Paradigm, polysemy as multidimensional value, Thomas S. Kuhn, natural and social science, professional community

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Survey: Competition in the Albanian market. How well do Albanian businesses recognize the protection of Competition Law?

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After some research in the field of Competition Law, I noticed that there was no survey that “measured” closely the situation with Albanian businesses and the recognition or use of competition law in the market economy. In these conditions I decided to draw up a questionnaire (survey) that could better “photograph” the activity of several companies regarding the protection of competition. The main purpose of drafting this questionnaire is to: reflect the real situation regarding the information of Albanian businesses on the Competition Law.

Some key issues covered by the article are: How much is the Competition Law guaranteed in practice? What are the institutions that should guarantee this right? What role does corruption play in respecting this right? Which sectors of the trade economy have created a monopoly and where is some open space for new business initiatives? The survey contains 27 questions and was filled in by 41 businesses operating in different sectors in several cities of Albania. The data of this questionnaire concludes with some recommendations and conclusions which will be offered to the Competition Authority as the right institution responsible for guaranteeing the protection of Competition Law in Albania.

Keywords: Competition law, market economy, economic rights and freedoms

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The Organization and Functioning of the Constitutional Court

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This paper will address the changes that have brought in the organization and functioning of the Constitutional Court the constitutional regulations of 2016 as well as the law no. 99/2016 On some additions and amendments to the Law no. 8577, dated 10.2.2000, “On the Organization and Functioning of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Albania”. These adjustments made in the framework of judicial reform as well as due to the necessity of improving and regulating some unregulated or not completely regulated institutes from the previous law have affected some of

the existing constitutional and legal provisions. In this paper are specified in detail the criteria and conditions for the appointment of a judge of the Constitutional Court, the election of its chairman; the termination of mandate, inconsistencies in the function and disciplinary proceedings against judges of the Constitutional Court, the responsibility of the judges of the Constitutional Court, the types of disciplinary violations that cause the disciplinary responsibility of the judges of the Constitutional Court, the procedure of issuing disciplinary measures etc.

The main issues of the functioning of the Constitutional Court are provided by the Organic Law, Law No. 8577, dated 10.2.2000, "On the Organization and Functioning of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Albania", amended by Law No. 99/2016 On some additions and amendments to the law No. 8577, dated 10.2.2000, "On the Organization and Functioning of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Albania". This law has defined the governing bodies of the Constitutional Court such as: the Chairman of the Constitutional Court, the Meeting of Judges, the Secretary General, Legal Service.

Keywords: Judicial reform, judges' responsibilities, the qualities of judges, the mandate of judges, inconsistencies in the function

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Intellectual and Industrial Ownership in Albania

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If we turn our head to understand where we've come and what the way we have described in the field of copyright, we will see that creativity in literary, musical, fine arts and other arts has been born much earlier than law and legislation created and approved to regulate its protection.

In the course of the paper it will be treated the stages of the development of copyright law, the fundamental concepts, the chronological history of historical evolution, industrial property, the General Directorate of Patents and Trademarks etc. In order to strengthen the intellectual property rights and industrial, actions have been taken by various structures but there are still no well-thought out and coordinated government policies and programs in the fight against unfair negative phenomena. Exactly the latter it will be dealt with at the end of the paper by presenting possible solutions.

Keywords: Intellectual, industrial property, government policy, legislation.

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Political and Psychological Perspective of Democratization Process in Albania

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The question that this paper tries to address refers to the political culture of Albania as an important factor and component of development and democratization. This paper tries to explore why Albania did not successfully democratize after communism, even though many efforts were made and what internal factors (cultural and psychological) hinder this process. Many scholars of political science have tried to determine the causes of a successful process of democratization, process which in Albania initiated after the collapse of the communist regime in 1990 and the establishment of political pluralism. In order to examine this phenomenon, cultural and psychological factors are analyzed, by integrating both the theories of political science and the theories of human motivation in psychology, such as the theory of Maslow's hierarchy of needs, which is related to human development and democratization. The aim of this paper is to explore the argument that as long as the society remains stuck in the level of physical and security stage, the society risks to behave in a collective way and one collective society by its characteristics, in general tends to be not as democratized as Individualistic societies. Individualistic culture tends to create a demand for democracy, as individual freedom is fundamental for self-achievement. Justice Equality and government controlled and monitored by the civic society help protect individual freedom. The paper further follows with a discussion of challenges and it concludes with a summary of findings and recommendations

Keywords: Democratization, motivation theory, culture, human development

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Governance and infrastructural development in Nigeria: economic and developmental perspective of Aba, Abia State

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The study examined the link between governance and infrastructural development in Nigeria. Specifically, the study ascertained whether governance impacted on infrastructural development and growth of Aba, Abia State between 2007 and 2015. The study noted that the restoration of democracy in Nigeria was presupposedly meant for good governance, but this has in turn led to significant decline in infrastructural and economic advancement. This is witnessed in the increase in dilapidated infrastructure, mismanagement of resources, misappropriation of both internally generated revenue and federal allocations to state/local

governments. Evidently observed is poor supply of electricity, good water, indiscriminate dumping of refuse, scattered illegal structures etc. basically, we recommend that, because the economic strength of abia state is also derived from aba metropolis, the government should endeavour to ameliorate the situation of the commercial nerve centre of abia state by rehabilitating the roads, drainages, electricity, water supply etc. in order to checkmate the high level of unemployment, insecurity, low generation of revenue, robbery posed by these challenges in the state/country.

Keywords: Governance, infrastructure, human capital development, federal allocation and internally generated revenue

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Why are feminist movements misunderstood? Political Participation of Women for a Better Society

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There are no women's rights but only human rights! This is the most acceptable argument against all the gross misconceptions, whether deliberately or not, of international feminist movements, and especially of feminist battles in a profoundly patriarchal society as it turns out to be the Albanian one. The market economy and individualized lifestyle of the 21st century, disagree clearly with the patriarchal norms of a priori empowerment of one gender at the expense of the other. Also, urbanizing global processes and the growing demands for material welfare does encourage individuals to be present in the labor market as well as in the political decision-making no matter the gender. After all, we all agree that citizens deserve to be guided by the best person; the lack of promotion of girls and women in political decision-making suggests that fundamentally patriarchal societies might be compiling their leaders from a very narrow group of human talents, a very undesirable outcome this, in the democratic but profoundly capitalist world where we live. This presentation discloses the legitimacy and the positive role of women's universal participation in politics, both nationally and internationally. Gender equality in government institutions strengthens the principle of equality and the democratic character of the political organs, and this implies an efficient use of talents and potential abilities. A representative democracy leads to a better governance. Achieving gender equality in politics and decision-making is an objective that is closely related to respect for human rights first, with the increase of democratization in the representation and reduction of discrimination, accompanied with an increase of social welfare, social policies and more social equality added. All of the above positive results comes as the facts show that girls/women politicians are more involved in the laws that benefit women, children and families. Who would be against those good results that benefit the whole society? Only individuals/group interests who "misunderstand purposely" the right battles for an increased social justice and equal human rights.

Keywords: Feminist Movement, Political Participation, Gender Equality, Social Justice, Social Policies, Representative Democracy

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Prenuptial agreement is judicial economy, in the end of the matrimonial regime

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By the marriage dissolution, one of its fundamental consequences is the end of the community properties, by placing spouses on the terms of the separate property regime after the date of the final decision. In general, for the period of time, that the spouses have been under the community properties regime, our legislation, provides that these subjects are placed in compulsory joint ownership, that will be addressed in the end to the court. The matrimonial wealth division, for any joint ownership, in Albanian legislation is a special judicial process and in these conditions procedural and material rules, according the co-ownership, should be implemented according to the time of conflict resolution. Prior to the enactment of the Family Code, that is approved by Law No. 9062 dated 08.05.2003, the property established during the marriage was presumed of both spouses in equal parts, without stopping at eachwealth contribution except when they could prove otherwise. With the entry into force of the new Family Code, it has been possible to determine the property destination, by agreement between the spouses in respect of the property that was added to or diminished during the marriage when the spouses were in the regime of the legal community in the event of termination of the community spouses need to pursue a considerable path meeting solving and asset identification. So many doubts were shown, as to whether real contribution has been realistically identified and therefore fair sharing of assets between spouses has been made in order to enable the immovable property rights of each individual's property.

Keywords: Community property system, agreement, marriage settlement, division of wealth, property right.

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Ensuring a throughout inclusion in the education system of children with diverse abilities under the existing legislation

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Not long ago the education of children with diverse abilities was thought of as a separate issue and method from the education of other children. But in the last few years there has been a major change in the philosophy of education and education

policies, by strongly emphasizing the inclusion of children with diverse abilities in the general education. Researchers and experts of the field are trying to move away from the old predominant philosophy, which dictated isolation and detachment of these children from the rest of the students.

The trend today is shifting from dissociation towards integration and further towards inclusive education. Naturally, changing this policy requires modification in legislation and educational practices, but this should be done by carefully studying the problems and changes that need to be undertaken. Albanian legislation does not differ much from legislations of other European Union countries when it comes to children with diverse abilities, although the focus should be introducing a legislation that complies with the feedback that these children will profit in the long run. What do school psychologists and parents of diverse abilities children think of the implementation of the current legislation? Does the legislation regulate all aspects necessary for a throughout inclusion or should it be further expanded?

Keywords: Education, diverse abilities, school, legislation

THEMATIC SESSION 05:
RELIGION, COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR
& SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

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**Liminality, Spirituality and Social Imaginary
in Social Movements:
A Case of Hong Kong Umbrella Movement**

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Social movements are purposeful, organized groups striving to work toward a common goal. In terms of time, social movements are transition periods and social process of changes. Different from the concern of the explanation of collective behavior, mobilization and the stages of social movements, the purpose of this paper is to understand the experience of the people in the social movements as transition periods, and to reflect on how their experience may inspire and generate a positive and transformative capacity in the post-transition period.

This paper finds Victor Turner's idea of liminality relevance. Liminality is not to explain, but it is, happens and takes place. People in the liminal space are freed up from the usual ways of thinking and acting, and are therefore open to radically new ideas. Turner describes that liminality gives the emergence of *communitas* which is different from structure defined as "society as a structured, differentiated, and often hierarchical system of politico-legal-economic positions with many types of evaluation, separating men in terms of more or less." Both the concept of spirituality (personal) and social imaginary help to articulate the liminal experience, for people in liminality experience personal and communal transformation. The 79 days occupation's Hong Kong Umbrella Movement taken place in 2014 is an excellent example to illustrate liminality, spirituality and social imaginary in social movements at play.

Keywords: Liminality, Social Imaginary, Social Spirituality, Umbrella Movement, Hong Kong

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**On the Way of Building “Good Society”:
Contribution of Religious
Organizations and Communities**

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The paper is concentrated on social practices' experience of religious organizations and communities (confessional rehabilitation and medical centers, philanthropic funds, charity and volunteer religious organizations and etc.). For instance, Russian Orthodox Church has got historical background and rich traditions in social care and nowadays social service of Christian Orthodox organizations is developing in different directions: homeless, migrants, unemployed, the elderly, under-aged criminals, drug-addict people and etc. This activity is successfully being accomplished in different Christian Orthodox centers.

The different programs of religious organizations and communities of supporting the most vulnerable groups and people in hard life conditions (drug-addict rehabilitation, migrant adaptation, prevention of suicide, crisis female support, care for the elderly, palliative assistance and etc.) are aiming to improve the quality of life, to reduce social injustice level, to minimize social inequalities in society, and finally to contribute for building “good society”.

The following questions are going to be discussed in this paper: (1) what religious meaning of “good (ideal) society”, of social justice and equality this kind of activity is based on? (2) What role does the Church charity activity play in increasing the level of involvement of different religious and non-religious groups of population into such sort of volunteering? (3) How do religious and civil means of mass media cover the social practices of religious organizations and communities? How does this mass-media reflection influence on individuals' and society's attitude to the charity and volunteering activity in general and to the Church's social mission in particular?

Keywords: Social care, religious organizations, social justice, social equality, “good society”

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Tripartite struggle for development

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Indian development planning methodology endeavored for various approaches and instruments for progression and re-distributive justice. Despite of heavy budget programs, there is a meager improvement in status of marginalized. It is vital to analyze the applicability of development models in varied regions of India. India represents regional diversity, so region's need based plans and models are required for its development. Confluence of state, market and civil society is considered the best model for development. After the devastation of top-down approach, bottom up approach sets dynamicity in social change. In some regions these bottom line marginalized groups delineate their empowerment process in an exclusive manner. The uniqueness lies in the fact that these models embroil the marginalized groups as negotiators of their own development. This research paper is focusing on one such type of tripartite model of development. This model is adopted by the State of Himachal Pradesh in India. One of the partners of development model is group of marginalized hilly women of district Kangra. And the other two are the State of Himachal Pradesh and its vivacious civil society. This paper discusses the execution of multi-partite model of development in the state of Himachal Pradesh. An attempt is made to interpret the influence of this model as a result of experience in observation. Simultaneously, this exclusive trio model adds to the prospects of descriptive research on women empowerment, voluntary action and social change.

Keywords: Social change, empowerment, development, voluntarism, state intervention

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The Role of Altruism in Building of Good Society

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Pitirim Sorokin, a well-known Russian-American sociologist, wrote: «Love is like an iceberg: only small parts of it is visible and even this visible part is little known» (“The ways and power of love”). P. Sorokin believed that progress in the study of altruistic love can move humanity toward a better future, toward “Good Society”. In the middle of the 20th century P. Sorokin founded the Harvard Research Center in Creative Altruism. The main goal of the Center was to study the phenomenon of unselfish creative love and identify whether this love could be used to build a harmonious society. Sorokin and his followers assumed that further advance of the humankind is possible only if it is based on the moral improvement of its members, increase of altruistic feelings and creation

of a strong potential of altruistic love. As a result of the research activity of the center the conception of altruistic transformation of society was developed; five dimensions of altruistic love, its functions and therapeutic potential were identified; about 30 techniques of altruistic transformation in all spheres of human activity were suggested. Pitirim Sorokin pointed out that altruistic love is a new research area for the social sciences, which in the future will be one of the most important fields of knowledge. According Edward Tirikyana, there is the recognition of the field of altruism in modern social sciences, and Sorokin's ideas are applicable in order to humanize social relations, to establish peace and social order and to build a harmonious society.

Keywords: Unselfish love, altruistic transformation of society, peace and social order, Pitirim Sorokin.

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Religious tolerance: Rediscovering natural pluralism in micro level

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Tolerance is a central position between intolerance and full acceptance. As such, it is usually an unstable position that can turn to one or the other direction (Tasheva, 2010: 30). The spiritual man, conscious of the different approaches to the world, is gentle towards the interlocutor, but not of weakness, but because of the strength and will to learn different views from his own, because only the strong can be tolerant (Šušnjić, 2004: 7-16). The specific heterogeneity of the Macedonian society implies the cultivation of cultural and religious tolerance, building a society in the spirit of dialogue and active coexistence, which we have traditionally had, but which has recently been seriously disturbed. Between an inadmissible behavioral model, such as violence, tolerance is very important tool for the functioning of religious pluralism. Some consider Macedonia as a model of the successful coexistence of citizens of different backgrounds, but the data from the field speak about a different situation: life is one in front of another and not a harmonious coexistence. This paper is made from the project Imam or the priest "Whoever, only in the role of peace", which was realized by the ZIP Institute Macedonian Center for International Cooperation (MCIC), supported by CIVICA Mobilitas. This field research (2016) is based on a survey with a sample of 330 citizens from four municipalities in Macedonian capital, Skopje (Saraj, Gjorçe Petrov, Čair and Butel), focus group, workshops and study visits.

From the analysis of empirical data we can conclude that:

- For most citizens, religion is the driving force of life.
- Half of the respondents (50.5%) have a positive opinion about the values of a religion to which they do not belong.
- The welfare of society depends on how tolerant we are to each other and how we respect the religious values and views of the person of the other religion

- Religious symbols are seen affirmatively, but there is a difference in the perception of Christian and Islamic. The *adhan* is considered more provocative than the church bells.
- Citizens are of the opinion that religious officials do not play the role of building a positive climate and bridges for cooperation and tolerance on the social scene.
- Citizens do not trust municipalities as promoters of coexistence. Only 45.5% of the respondents reported that a good model of coexistence and religious tolerance is applied in their municipality.

Keywords: Religious, tolerance, empirical data, Macedonian society

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Kosovar youth's views on political and social issues

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Kosovo's youth wellbeing is a big concern for sociologists, psychologist and politics as they are active participants of many socio-politics changes. Reports from various organizations identify some problems in Kosovo as; one of the poorest countries in Europe; high degree of corruption, poor quality in education. Such context it forces many young people to consider emigration as an opportunity for one be better. Participants in this research were selected from several municipalities in Kosovo (N = 226) with the snowball method. The average age of the respondents were 20.3 years old [53.8% (N = 120) females and 44.4% (N = 99) men]. The questionnaire is adapted from the questionnaire used in the European Youth Mobility Campaign project that measures how active are youth in the Kosovo community and their attitude of social and political interaction with their city. The results show that young people in Kosovo often discuss political and social issues in the family (49%) as well as in the environment (eg, 33.5% in cafes), but only 8% of them consider themselves active in politics. 52.8% discussion co-operate with the company of 45% different family members. 12.6% of the participants had been part of illicit demonstrations. Only 11.2% of them were optimistic about the future, and that most of the participants were dissatisfied with the political system in the country (59.3%). The research provided clear indications for a socio-political context quite challenging for young people living in the Republic of Kosovo

Keywords: Kosovo, youth, attitudes, political, social

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Social solidarity: An islamic perspective

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Under the dominant influence of cultural globalization, modern human being is totally unaware of the emotional, spiritual and cultural transformation he is going through, which is totally changing him, first of all the person as it is attacking his identity and his virtues, and then the people he is surrounded by. Powerful states are afraid of this fact too, states that have been pro economic but not cultural globalization, as the latter one is destroying the identity and is increasing the moral crisis. Cultural globalization is making human kind less social. Interest and solidarity for others and solidarity as a virtue of humankind that have been saving society are trembling down. And for the worse, cultural globalization is attacking the source of these values, especially when it comes to religion, in order to exclude every impact it has in the establishment of social values. This is exactly what this project is about; mostly pointing out what is very crucial, social solidarity. Its importance is seen from the point of teachings and concepts it offers, which can lead a neglected individual to a conscious citizen. The project is divided in three parts: the first one deals with globalization-religion relationship, and the two others deal with solidarity in the moral and material aspect. Findings of this project confirm the importance of religion in preserving and the cultivating of social and traditional values and also in the preserving of identity.

Keywords: Cultural globalization; social solidarity; religion in the age of globalization; Islam; moral solidarity; material solidarity.

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Traces of ancient customs and rituals in the province of Myzeqe

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The paper is related to empirical research in the province of Myzeqe and finding some very ancient rituals. Rituals are found in the population traditionally belonging to the Orthodox Christian faith of this province. Identification elements, their definition: Description of the rituals that have been found; The time when these rituals are performed; Manner of performance; The people that perform they and

their relationships with other people; Ritual duration; The actions that accompany the ritual; Facilities used; Expressions, accompanying prayers; The purpose of the ritual; Relationship or distinction from Christian ritual and customs; Their timely and religious identification; Similarities to other ancient rituals verified by sociologists; Joint elements; Opportunities for a common bed with other rituals that are displayed to people and peoples in such a large space of time and space; The nature of this bed and the survival in the face of modernity and postmodernism; The possibility of relationships with ancient temples.

These are some of the problems that this study aims to launch with the idea that, depending on the findings, to build a map of active points to continue with integrated sociological, historical, archaeological, ethnographic and linguistic studies to reach the full view of the spiritual culture of this province.

Keywords: Empirical research, ritual, ritual identification, Orthodox faith, Myzeqe area.

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Online social networks role in Social Movements: Social Polarization against Social Unity

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It is broadly known nowadays that the social networks like Facebook, Twitter, MySpace, Google+, have been grown in an extensive way this recent years by converting the online social media networks a means of social participation beyond knowledge sharing. Social media offers individuals with a tool for communicating and interacting with one another by making possible for people to stay closer in the communication and to express themselves by sharing and giving the role of disseminating knowledge and paving the way for new forms of citizen participation. This process makes the users of online social networks active creators of content rather than being only consumers of traditional media. This is the reason why tons of people demonstrate the strong desire to learn the methods and tools of digital content production and necessary communication skills. Nevertheless, the enormous interest in interaction and communication by online social networks and the massive level of eagerness to develop and produce the ways to participate in content implementation, make some privacy and security concerns. This paper aims to open the assumed revolutionary, democratic,

liberating nature of the online social media up for discussion by reviewing some recent events in international political sector. First, the internet role and online social networks in mobilizing collective movements through social interactions and communications will be questioned in order to illustrate misinformation and manipulation in social media and violation of individual privacy through online social networks in order to damage social unity and stability contradictory to democratic nature of online social networking.

Keywords: Social media networks, Online, Social polarization, Privacy of individuals, International.

THEMATIC SESSION 06:

MARRIAGE, FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 4106

The Households as Transformation and Modernization Indicator of Kosovo Society

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The purpose of this research will be the transformation and modernization of Kosovo society and family economy as indicator. In terms of demographic and social developments Kosovo is characterized by specific development and regarding to the number, average size, the transformation and modernization structure of family economy, which are conditioned by the influence of main demographic factors such as social-economic, historical, political etc.

By the demographic factors the greatest impact on the transformation process of family economy is in the reproductive sphere especially in decreasing the fertility of population, the advancement of demographic ageing process, decay of natural increase etc. also changes in attitude toward marriage, especially in postponing marriage, contemporary forms of marriage (cohabitation), increase of the number of divorces etc.

By socio-economic factors: general transformation in the economic structure of population, transforming the agricultural population into non-agricultural activities, industrialization, urbanization of population, raising the general level of culture and

education etc. are also followed by the transformation of family economy and regarding to the general number, average size, family economy structure and its modernization with the improvement of housing status and social media.

The aim of this research is the role and importance of demographic factors and socio-economic in movement of general number, average size and the structure of family economy in Kosovo, in the period after World War II of XXI century, as transformation and modernization indicator of Kosovo society.

Keywords: Family economy, Kosovo transformation, demographic process, socio-economic process etc.

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Early marriages; Case studies for juvenile marriages in Korca and Vlora – Albania & Proposals for better policies for this social category

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What does this study represent? Referring to the statistical data provided by Save the Children shows that the total number of 604,000 teenagers (10/19 years old), about 8 percent is married. The figures may become alarming for the future, both for both health and social costs. The reason why this study was in partnership with the Rights Observatory Children are: 1. There are no good studies in this area. 2. The informality that prevailed over the situation of the involvement of children in early marriages, especially in the new social context after the 1990s, when the state was distanced from its roles and its extensive control over social relations, marriage and family, could and should to be addressed. 3. The active engagement of the agency at the local level and the fieldwork of the children's rights is still in the early stages due to the reformation of the local government structures and the lack of staff with experience in these structures. 4. Negative effects of early marriages tend to manifest themselves in the later stages of life development, including issues related to health and psychological well-being. In Albania, the negative effects of early marriages are even more pronounced with their interrelations with emigration of illegal trafficking, trafficking and various forms of human exploitation. 5. This study started to look at the occurrence of early marriages in the Roma community in Albania...

Methodology: To analyze fully and effectively the phenomenon of early marriages, as a social phenomenon and not as a statistical indicator, I dwell on the study of cases and social context activities, respectively in the municipalities of Korce and Vlore. The Case Study Case Study (case study) directs the attention of all actors, such as family, community, decision-maker and service provider, as well as the protagonists involved in "early marriages" to this experience, seeing it as an experience that is in the process of development.

Findings and Recommendations: (1) despite the fact that we need information at national level, this study concludes that early marriages mainly affect girls, showing the characteristics of gender bias and discrimination in the family and in the community. The study supports the argument of increasing the minimum age of sexual maturation (allowing sexual intercourse) at age 15, which complies with compulsory education, bringing Albania closer to most countries in the world, where this age of 16; (2). Current laws and policies in the Albanian state are hampered by international obligations, including the CRC and CEDAW, but the implementation force is lacking, thus negatively affecting early marriages, as reflected in this study; (3). Early marriages are a phenomenon that violates the rights of girls for human development, health and education, their right to protection and participation during their transition from adolescence to majority; (4) Early marriage is a phenomenon that goes against schooling, especially in families, which have low incomes; (5). Proactively take action in the courts to enable continuity of education as part of an early marriages agreement; (6). Consider the training of civil servants in order to preserve and monitor job-seeking standards in relation to early marriages in order to avoid corruption related to birth and marriage registrations...

Keywords: Early marriages, Korca and Vlora, Albania, Pocial Policies

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 13006

Workplace Childcare and International Experience

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Childcare programs in workplaces are located and tailored to the national and local contexts in which they exist. In an ideal world, free and quality care would be offered to all children in need, including parental care programs at home. However, this goal is far from reality in many countries. Childcare programs in the workplace are helping to fill the gaps that are not covered by public programs. To understand how and why childcare programs in the workplace have been developed, this paper begins with the concerns that arise regarding the care of children at different ages and the needs for childcare at the parents' place of employment. It takes into account childcare opportunities in different countries, government approaches to providing this service, and strategies for financing and organizing childcare. Challenges in financing childcare are almost universal, including challenges faced by employers who seek to provide positive working conditions for their employees. This often means providing employees with childcare services at the workplace, which has the dual benefit of increasing productivity at work.

This help provides parents with regular access to childcare while at the same time increases productivity at work. This paper aims to explore the opportunities offered by the Albanian context in the opening and functioning of preschool education institutions within state or private employment companies.

Keywords: Children; parents; childcare; workplace childcare

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Problems in behaviour's, encountered in high school students, who have divorced parents

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Adolescence and the problems teenagers face during this phase have a great impact in the teaching process. Divorce is one of the problems I have chosen to treat. This is due to the fact that divorce impacts the social-psychological-educational process of teenagers. The ways they experience the divorce of their parents are various. This depends on the area they live, their parents' educational level, the relationship between parents after the divorce, the kind of relationship they had before, economic level, etc. Teenagers can display aggressive behaviour, disengage from learning, use various substances, etc. as a reaction to their parents. Teens exhibiting, aggressive behaviours, during the first divorce phase. This is the object of my study. This research will use the qualitative method. The qualitative methods will consist in direct interviews with teenagers of the age-group of 14-18 years old, with teachers, psychologists and parents. This study will focus on Tirana city, as urban and rural areas. Also consider those problems I might face during my study, on which the teenagers, or even their parents, might not express their opinion. As a conclusion we can say that based on the interviews it results that divorce has a great impact on the social-educational behaviour of teenagers. They exhibit behaviour such as at home and in school environments. The school has an important role.

Keywords: Aggressive behavior, divorce impact, learning, psycho-social development, teenager

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Home-Family Model: An Approach to Clinical, Educational and Community Intervention for People with Disabilities

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Modern and contemporary society marks a significant change in social codes, languages and discourses and courses of action that interweave the interaction of individuals, as well as in the social representations that circulate in daily life. The knot of these changes lies in the concept of individuality and its unfolding in new forms and

styles of socialization and sociability, centered on a subject that unfolds its actions from and towards autonomy and freedom. And one of these components, which constitutes the private world of the subject contemporary, it is family and home. Therefore in this paper, it is given attention to a social movement explicitly aiming at new 'homes' with familiar climate. It is the question of the movement fighting against 'total institutions' for people with psychiatric and intellectual disabilities. This movement favours community care: people should come to live in so-called 'normal' neighbourhoods and find their place, their home, among 'normal' people instead of being tucked away in huge institutions "in the woods". From a neopsychosynthetic point of view, the model of home family in Albania, it is analysed as a clinical, educative and communitarian intervention that should rely on the diversity of focuses and flexible instruments. The multidisciplinary teams should coincide in the fundamental aspects of the intervention: use of the same methodology, similar planning and use of resources, co-ordination of programs and the performance derived from them. Lastly, societal discrimination – resulting at the micro-level in people being outcasts, living isolated lives – should be countered by caring communities.

Keywords: Home family model, Clinical, Educational and Community Intervention, People with Disabilities

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 1306

Early maladaptive schemas and differentiation of self as predictors of intimate relationship satisfaction

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The aim of the current research was the examination of possible links between intimate relationship satisfaction, early maladaptive schemas and differentiation of self. Participants were 130 randomly chosen subjects (111 females and 19 males) with a mean age of $M = 26.28$, $SD = 7.09$. Data were collected using Differentiation of Self Inventory (DSI; Skowron & Friedlander, 1998), Young Schema Questionnaire - Short Form 3 (YSQ- S3, Young, 2005) and Relationship Satisfaction Scale (Burns, 1993). It was found that intimate relationship satisfaction was inversely related to early maladaptive schemas as well as with emotional cut off and fusion with others of self-differentiation inventory. Differentiation of self predicted greater intimate relationship satisfaction supporting findings of previous studies. Implications for psychotherapy and future research on this topic are discussed.

Keywords: Early maladaptive schemas, differentiation of self, intimate relationship satisfaction

**THEMATIC SESSION 08:
CHILDHOOD,
YOUTH AND GENDER**

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 1608

**The NEETs in Italy:
A focus on those who are
economically inactive**

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In Italy, the high share of NEETs, i.e. young people not engaged in employment, education or training, represents a critical issue, both in the social and economic sphere. Indeed, remaining not productive and renouncing to improve one's human capital produces the accumulation of several disadvantages, usually predictors of long term unemployment. The high share of NEETs negatively affects also the country general economy, in terms of missed gains for the lack of general productivity, losses in terms of welfare benefits and of opportunity costs. Further, in an era of aging population, it puts at risk the welfare equilibrium. In order to suggest to policy makers the most appropriate actions to contrast this phenomenon, in this paper we start analyzing its causes and determinants.

Besides the increase in the unemployment rates, especially among youth, due to the last years economic crisis, other causes contributed to this result. Among the others, in comparison to the other European countries, the lower female participation rates and the higher diffusion of the irregular work. While the status of NEETs due to unemployment strictly depends by the economic downturn, the most alarming phenomenon is represented by the inactive NEETs. Therefore, in this paper we focus the attention on the NEETs who are not searching a job (inactive), trying to sketch their profile. In many cases they are potential workers which have not been seeking a job. Discouragement, inability or need to looking after family/home are the most frequent causes and need different policy interventions.

Keywords: Inactive NEETs, unemployment, discouragement, female unemployment rates

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 7008

Social policy reform in the sphere of orphan support in Russia

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The problem of orphan children has always been one of the global challenges. Convention of the Right of the Child recognizes a family environment as the most preferable conditions for a child's development. This idea is the basic concept of the new social policy that occurred in many countries since the middle of XX century – so-called deinstitutionalization. The major features of this process include the following aspects: decreasing the number of orphanages and children without parental care in institutions by promoting family placement forms; transforming the remaining orphanages into more family-like organizations; developing a system of foster families and services for them; working with biological families in order to prevent children's orphanhood. Starting from the beginning of the XXI century, Russian state has taken a political course to the deinstitutionalization and promotion of the family placement for children left without parental care.

Researchers distinguish several periods of the deinstitutionalization process in Russia, but our focus was on the last reform in social policy that started in 2012. The major goal of the study was to indicate the consequences of the ongoing reformation. We have analyzed the major indicators of orphanhood in Russia during 2011 to 2016, and examined the expected results of the National strategy of action for children 2012-2017, using the official data from the Ministry of science and education of the Russian Federation.

Keywords: Social policy, orphans, Russia

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Characteristics of internet usage (social networking) for teenagers in Kosovo

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The use of the Internet and social networks in recent years has also strongly conquered teenagers in Kosovo. It is a cross-sectional quantitative research of the characteristics of Internet use and social network by adolescents aimed to estimate the impact on their lives. A questionnaire developed by the authors was used. Participants were adolescents (N = 100), randomly selected, aged 13-18 years. All have been declared as Internet users. 37% reported that by the age of eight years they started to use the Internet, 18% use it 5-8 hours a day. 70% use Facebook and Instagram. Social networks 36% see as a means to facilitate communication, 16% as a way for fun. 80% contacted with people they know in real life. 49% admit the negative impact on learning. 44% say they feel tired of staying online and social networking while 33% felt satisfied. Parents' interest in adolescents using the internet - reaches 40% where 75.9% of them decide on usage restrictions and 28% filter / monitor online activities. In addition to informing, teenagers think that the Internet help to feel fun, enables them to create social ties, helps them to create a social identity, but few were the ones who thought they would break away from reality. Inclusion, knowledge and awareness of teenagers about Internet usage and social networking is a big concern.

Keywords: Internet, social networks, adolescents, Kosovo

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 6708

Youth participation in decision-making process and its importance for the society development

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Youth in every country is a catalyst for political development in all spheres of society. The development of a society is very connected with the development of young people.

In order to have an active youth is needed to develop and expand their skills and connections between the young people so that they can participate in society and attain their full potential. Young people are a dynamic source of innovation and they have contributed and have been the catalyst for many important changes throughout history.

Yet they face poverty, barriers to education, and many forms of discrimination and limited opportunities to be influential factors in political decision-making. Related to this our study is addressing the case of the Vora municipality. The aim of the study is to measure the perception of young people about the role they have in local decision-making in this area. A total of 180 young people from different areas were interviewed. 100 of the interviewers were female and 80 male.

The collected data shows that young people are not aware of their role and their rights that they should have in local decision-making. They are not involved in decisions related to youth, They feel they are very few represented and think they have no influence on decision-makers at all.

Keywords: Active youth, decision-making, democracy, developed society

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 2308

Strategies for promoting youth employment

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Youth employment is an important issue that affects almost every country within the region and outside. Often, the full potential of young people is not exploited because they have no access to productive and appropriate jobs. Although they are considered as a society's asset, many of this young people face high levels of economic and social insecurity in the employment market. The difficult transition into the world of employment, have brought long-term consequences not only to young people, their families, but also for the community as a whole. Actually institutional factors such as labor market regulations, minimum wages, professional training systems, but also benefit regimes and activation strategies play a major role in facilitating youth employment in the labor market.

It is worth mentioning that youth activation policies can play an essential role in addressing the labor market problems of young people and in undertaking concrete measures. Strategies and public policies focus mainly on education and professional training systems; minimum wages and employment protection; active labor market policies. This paper focuses these three areas and addresses the importance and effects of applying incentive strategies for youth employment.

Keywords: Youth employment, labor market policies, education, minimum wage

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 2708

Child protection in Albania – case reports series

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This paper analyses how the field of Child Protection works in Albania, as a part of clinical sociology. Child Protection in Albania is a new field and the sociological approach is not well-developed. In this paper we present several cases of children in Tirana, are in situations when the family institution fail to protect/care them and moreover a child is a victim of abuse, violence and neglecting by the family itself. Using administrative data on child protection of Tirana municipality I show that children are separated from their families and placed into residential care and some of them are placed into alternative care. Living in a developing country where the state has not developed broad and generous welfare programs and social policy was difficult resolving these cases by social workers. Taken together, these findings show the role of state on family structure and well-being through institutional effects intervene to protect children. Moreover, I explain the role of sociologist leads to a high level of interchange regarding concepts, theory, or data and to provide useful guideposts for practice and policy for prevention and treatment of child abuse.

Keywords: Child Protection, alternative care, Tirana, child abuse.

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Youth involvement and empowerment as an important key factor that contributes in developing a “Good Society”

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Since the communist regime fell in 1990, Albania society is struggling and facing with a lot of issues and vigorous changes in all structures, be them social, political, economical, cultural or educational structures. These vigorous changes and the prolonged transition have brought a wide range of socio and economical issues for the society to face with, like unemployment, poverty, migration, the need for improved and new social services to be delivered, etc. Youth is one of the most vital and risked group of population that cannot be afforded to be ignored by any society, especially the Albanian society as:

Firstly, Albania is considered as the second state in Europe with highest rate of young population compound after Kosovo. Census of 2011 shows that the average age of the population in Albania is 35 years old and that 45% of the population is under 30 years old. This said, youth compounds the biggest group of the active workforce in Albania. Secondly, it is clear that youth is a key important factor for the development of

the Albanian society, yet, studies show that they are not seen as a main priority. If the Albanian society requires a stable and better progress in all areas has sooner or later bring in their priority attention and treat properly this important set of the society.

In this article the main focus is on the importance and role of empowering and involving youth in building social policies and decision making in order to promote a “Good Society”.

Keywords: Youth, good society, involvement, empowerment, decision making, progress

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Unemployment - Poverty and Social disintegration of women

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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 through 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.

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Smoking habits and attitudes among university students

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The aim of this study was to estimate the prevalence of smoking and to describe the habits, attitudes, and practices related to smoking among students of Aleksander Moisiu University of Durrës. Students (n=85) were recruited in randomly. They were made familiar with a modified Arabic version of the World Health Organisation

Smoking Questionnaire and the Attitudes towards Smoking Questionnaire to study their habits, attitudes, and beliefs in relation to smoking. The study revealed that the prevalence of smoking was 59.6% (74.2% among males and 25.8% among females). Friends, not family, were the main source of the first smoking, and this most often occurred after 15 years of age (82.3%). Males and females preferred smoking in the cafeteria. The main advantage of smoking for females was calming down. Non-smokers chose not to smoke because of health. The reasons smokers gave for starting smoking were pleasure, followed by stress and curiosity. Two-thirds of smokers intended to quit smoking in the future. Results of this study may provide baseline data to develop an anti-smoking program in the university and encourage policy makers to limit smoking in the university.

Keywords: Smoking prevalence, Attitudes, Habits, University students

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Work family conflict and gender roles among master students

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Unequal share of gender roles in the family, especially household care and child care, impact women level of employment and also their professional engagement. Increase of home and work responsibilities create perfect conditions for stress and work family conflict. Different studies have explored the relationship between gender roles division in the household and work family conflict. Some of them have concluded that gender roles and the unequal share of household chores and childcare are positively related to work family conflict.

Other studies have shown different results finding no relationships between division of gender roles in the household and work family conflict. The aim of this study is to explore the relationship between gender roles and work family conflict. The target of the study are graduate students (N=100). The data analysis is descriptive and correlational. We controlled also for demographic variables impact such as age, gender, presence of children, civil status. One way ANOVA and independent *t* test were used to test for mean differences and comparisons between groups. The preliminary results show that subjects of study report moderate level of work family conflict. Mean differences were found between men and women and subjects between different groups. The study concludes with recommendations for future research.

Keywords: Work family conflict, gender roles, work hours.

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A reflection on the concept of equality in the nature of women

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Equality with men was the greatest demand for women. Equality and Freedom - these demands were mainly affected in three main spheres of life in which the woman was subjected and needed liberation. They were property, education, and political rights. Women are intellectually equal with men. They could find material security in marriage but did not have the option of higher education. So the demand for intellectual equality was one of the first primitive needs. The feminist movement was focused on the idea that women are people with all human, social, and political human rights. And in many ways, women have achieved their goals, but they are still struggling in their frustration between work and home, the frustration of making her way into a male civilization. Women are looking for an identity in the men's world, so feminists made woman a sexless creature. Society has changed, but the nature of women remains the same: not inferior to men but different from them.

Keywords: Equality, freedom, feminist movement, identity, patriarchal system

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Young people and agroturism

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This paper presents a sociological view of interest for the development of agrotourism in Koprivnica-Križevci county, which is located in the north-western part of Croatia. The possibilities for developing agrotourism have been researched through the questionnaire within the sample of students at College of Agriculture. The questionnaire

consisted of units such as: sociodemographic data, data on current production status, interrogation of interest for agrotourism and the potential contribution of agrotourism to the socio-economic development of the rural area. Agrotourism is considered to contribute most to preserving tradition, increasing income, economic development of the area, keeping the population in the village, reviving agricultural production, returning the population to the village, extending the summer season, satisfying the local population, reducing poverty, recognizing local identity, increasing the number of female entrepreneurs, attracting tourists from the coast to the continental rural areas and equalizing the quality of rural life with urban areas. Although agrotourism as emerging form of rural tourism is relatively undeveloped, it is also very important for development of rural areas, family farms and sustainable development, in general. Beside this, dealing with agrotourism could bring back dignity to farmers, especially to young farmers. It is necessary to strengthen human and social capital which is currently insufficiently developed, and to prepare young rural population for new development models based on cooperation and networking.

Keywords: Young people, agritourism, questionnaire, Croatia

THEMATIC SESSION 09:

WORK, PROFESSIONS AND ORGANIZATION

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 3709

Factors that motivate academic staff to conduct research and influence research productivity in University of Tirana

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Universities and other academic institutions have constantly served as feeder institutions in the overall development of nations through scientific research. The staff of higher education institutions are considered to be the key research resource. Academic staff, in particular, account for a significant component of the budget of higher education institutions and have played an important role in achieving the objectives of the institution. According to this, the main purpose of this study is to probe the insights of motivation, to provide a better understanding of the behavioral intention (motivation) of staff's devotion to research at different professional levels, and the main factors that influence research productivity of academic staff. The study included a sample of 94 participants from 6 faculties of the University, from which 68.1% (no=64) female and 31.9% (no=30) male. For data collections were used two questionnaires: the first one identifies the factors that influence intrinsic motivation to conduct research and the other one, the factors that influence the productivity. From data analysis the result was that full time academic staff on UT, reveal high intrinsic motivation to conduct research. The factors that influence this are different. Also they indicate a moderated level of productivity on research conducting. Apparently there is a correlation between intrinsic motivation and the productivity of the academic staff on research conducting during the last year, but it is not a strong one.

Keywords: Research conducting, academic staff, intrinsic motivation factors, productivity factors

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The importance of supervision in social work

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Economical and political changes within the public welfare services during the last decades have intensified the importance on social work supervision. The social work profession has an influence on the practice of supervision to social workers in terms of the values it dictates for the relationship between the supervisor and the social worker. Smit (1994:3) identifies social work as the professional activity of helping individuals, groups and communities to enhance their capacity for social functioning and creating societal conditions favorable of this goal. Social work supervision is a middle management function within the social services organisation. Due to their professional social work training supervisors and social workers share norms, values and objectives that determine their preferences and behaviour in supervision. On the other side, the policies of the social services organisation determine the structure of the supervision practice in the organisation as well as the responsibilities and expectations placed on the persons in the role of supervisor. The culture, mission and procedures of the organisation have an influence on the interaction between the supervisor and the social worker. This is a theoretical study which aims to present the importance of the supervision process in the welfare services, especially in social work fields. The study concludes that supervision enables the social worker to implement his professional functions on an integrated manner. It promotes and enhances the quality of the social work practice in the different organisational settings.

Keywords: Supervision, profession, social work, value, social services

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Self-esteem of overqualified employees in our country

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This is a qualitative research design realized through the administration of 20 in-depth interviews of overqualified employees of private companies running in our country. Subjects have been selected through conventional sampling method. The aim of the study consists in understanding self-evaluation of the overqualified. Findings of the study confirm that overqualified self-esteem is low as a result of the social effects and as a result of the comparison they commit between oneself and the others. Lowself-esteem

is reflected into different ways according to the age and work experience reflecting the need to dominate. Findings suggest that organizations should play an active role in assessing the staff and human resource units should be much more functional regarding personnel management in organizations. Suggestions for other studies in the field of personnel management could raise knowledge and make a room for the psychological and orientation of the overqualified.

Keywords: Overqualified employees, self-esteem, organization, personnel management.

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 11209

The importance of good time management for a better individual performance

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Frederick Taylor's was the first author who wrote about the concept of time management as the act of planning the amount of time that we spend on which activities. Many researchers have explored the subject and come up with different theories on effective time management as Carla Crutsinge, or the academic Neil Shipman. William E. Kelly, in his 2002 article on time management, defined critical time management skills as: making task lists, organizing resources and work, setting goals, creating and reviewing a schedule, breaking down large tasks into smaller pieces. All these authors consent that time management is an important component in fulfilling successfully of everyday tasks. Powerlessness to manage time can produce bigger stress at work by creating the wrong idea of working harder in less time. The purpose of this study is to identify the level of knowledge regarding to time management skills by teaching staff in the nine-year schools of the city of Kruja. The study also aims to make a statistical and graphical description of the situation as well as handle and present changes in the time management skills between the subgroups engaged in the study. The main research question that led this study is "Does the time management techniques are known by the teaching staff? While the hypothesis that lies the research is: Good time management ensures good personal and organizational performance. The study shows that good time management techniques are known and used; the workers with more experience at work express better management skills comparing with other, there's no differences between females and male on time management skills, etc. The instrument used for this study was 'the questionnaire' organized in 6 demographic variables and 15 closed questions. Each question has five alternatives with growth rate; never-1; rare-2; sometimes-3; often-4; very often-5. Specifically, the questionnaire was completed by 72 teachers. The study aims to pave the way for other researches that may have in mind the assessment of effective time management techniques concerning to personnel capacity building.

Keywords: Time management, setting goals, performance

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 11409

The role of economic diplomacy in empowerment of Albania

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Economic diplomacy is traditionally defined as the decision-making, policy-making and advocating of the sending state-business interests. Economic diplomacy is the management of economic relationships between (two or more) countries. Increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of Albania's economic diplomacy is therefore essential to accelerate Albania's economic growth and development, which are crucial for improving Albania's economic situation (particularly in terms of reducing the number of unemployed). This paper will take in analysis the action of the Albanian government to promote and to use economic diplomacy in effective way. Analysis these data will help us to understand better what kind of economic diplomacy we have, the problems that we can face and some predictions for the future.

Keywords: Economic Diplomacy, Economic Growth, Commercial Diplomacy, Soft Power, Albanian Government

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 13309

Managerial issues for organizations that deal with alternative workplace strategies

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'Alternative workplace' and 'mobile working' are terms being around for two or three decades. They describe the ways in which companies and organizations are redesigning their workplaces with the intention to reduce costs and improve performance, supported by the fast development of telecommunications technology. From the viewpoint of technical realization, the alternative workplace strategies provide a vast number of solutions for organizations, according to their activity type. They are generally recognized as 'enabling staff to work from home or in alternative locations'.

From the managerial viewpoint, which is the focus of this paper, the managers of all levels in an organization might and should face with issues that need to be considered differently from the activities carried out in traditional workplaces.

Some of the questions raised and dealt with in this paper are: What are the advantages

of alternative workplaces, how does their implementation affect the organization performance, what are the challenges for managers when they have a “mobile workforce”?

We follow a theoretical approach based on the international knowledge and practice regarding alternative workplace strategies. The Albanian experience is quite limited and theoretically almost absent, which becomes another reason to incite exploration. From the other side, the younger generations entering the labor market are almost constantly online and everywhere using a multitude of gadgets. This stimulates the need for alternative workplaces, in the Albanian labor market as well as in the regional and global one.

Keywords: *Alternative workplace, mobile workforce, change management, performance*

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 4209

Gender differences in job satisfaction of Lushnja Municipality employees

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The main purpose of this study is to describe the relationship between job satisfaction and gender at Lushnja Municipality employees. Job satisfaction plays an important role in the overall attitudes that an individual reflects on work. Also it reflects attitudes against job security, organization's financial security, relationship with co-workers and chances to demonstrate their abilities. The work itself contributes to job satisfaction. Demographic factors such as age, gender, civil status, level of education, etc. present research interest as reflected by the findings of this study. This study is interested on who are more likely to cite different aspects that contribute to job satisfaction female or male employees of Lushnje municipality. The questionnaire used measures job satisfaction in five levels: very satisfying job, sufficiently satisfying job, enjoyable job, bad job and desperate job. The sample of this study consists of 40 employees Lushnje Municipality, of which ($n = 20$) were female and ($n = 20$) were male. A questionnaire was used for data collection and descriptive statistics were used for their interpretation.

The results of this study show that there is a gender difference in terms of job satisfaction of Lushnja Municipality employees, $F = 4.12$ and $\text{Sig.} = 0.049$. Specifically men exhibit a higher level of satisfaction at work ($X = 53.10$) than women in this sample ($X = 49.50$).

Keywords: *Gender difference, job satisfaction, attitudes, municipality employees*

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

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 6310

**Philosophy of Morality
and the “Good Society”
as a Future Project**

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This paper represents an analysis, from the philosophy of morality point of view, of the so-called “good society” not only as a concept, but also as a project of the future. Despite the negative problems and phenomena (crime, terrorism, trafficking, corruption, etc.), presently is being talked about and is worked for a “new humanism of the third millennium”; for a socio-economic model of knowledge and information or, for the prospect of a “Good Society”.

The Movement for a Good Society is seen as a non-political movement that goes beyond politics. It is seen as a comprehensive civil society, as a society of common values. With a philosophical vision, the author goes through the schools of thought on society, from antiquity to today’s communitarians. In this work it is argued that the concept of good society, applied to human society, requires - as a condition sine qua non - the connection and coexistence among the nations for creating an international juridical order. This can only be achieved by a good society that operates under the law of morality and of the philosophy of morality. So, “Good Society” can and should really turn into a future project.

Keywords: Good Society, Future Project, New Humanism, Society of Common Values, Law of Morals, Philosophy of Morality

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The Concept of Society in Aristotelian Ethics

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The Aristotelian concept for “good society” emerges from reasoning that people by nature are part of the society and the relationships among them are very important, so coexistence is extremely important and has as its ultimate goal the creation of a better and perfect life. Society, as a concept, is defined as the best at the highest level for the state and as a condition for coexistence. In Aristotelian thought, the concept of society takes on an ethical sense because the state itself exists to serve a better life. Ethical constitution describes the form of human’s regular life and the possibility of increasing rationality and virtue, also keeps the society together as a whole and constitutes its morality. In Aristotelian thought, rationality determines the form of life and our lives according to him go better when they exercise the reasoning for the fulfillment of the ultimate goal, i.e. to learn the virtues.

The supreme good in Aristotelian definition is the political society that includes itself all the goods. In the Aristotelian ethics, the man aspires this good because; by achieving this good he achieves his perfection. Aristotle concludes that a good society is carried out by good governance and being a good citizen, this is meant as a realization of the best opportunities.

Keywords: Ethics, good, society, virtue

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‘Social sciences as social movements’; the case of Move(ment) for a Good Society

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Normally the approach ‘Social sciences as social movements’ is controversial in se. By one side, social sciences are (must be) ‘cool sciences’, free of emotions, independent from the morality of the society, and from the reality itself. By the other side, social sciences “go after” the social movements, and seek to go to the public (beyond the academy), promoting dialogue about issues that affect the fate of society, promoting actions for a better society. Social scholars are active intellectuals and citizens too. In this paper the examples from Albanian reality are analyzed, and the case of the “Move(ment) for a Good Society” as one project and engagement of the Albanian sociologists and their organizations, with some reasons: (1) Increasing the impact of sociology and sociologists

for a better/good society, and (2) increasing the presence of Albanian sociologists in Albanian society, keeping charge of sociological organizations through action. This paper refers specifically to the experience of the AIS and ALBSA on leading this movement. The idea of this movement emerged in the dialogue with the students of two main universities of two main Albanian cities, Tirana and Durres, about the Aristotle's year (2016 was declared by UNESCO the Jubilee year of Aristotle, in His 2400 birth anniversary), and in the year of the Great Albanian, Mother Teresa. A draft with some 'ethical standards' was composed, asking the people to be involved, based on Aristotle's brilliant idea of the good that develops through continuous acting in accordance with virtues. An avalanche of activities was organized all over Albania, and in the countries around (such as Kosovo and Macedonia, and even Albanian Diaspora in many countries). As a result, a wide coalition for a good society is going to be created, including social scholars, students, and many others. The results, anyhow modest, show that this kind of movement is important especially for the countries "in anomie" (condition in which society provides little moral guidance to individuals - using the Durkheim's concept), such as Albania in a "moral transition", after a very severe post-communist transition. This movement shows the importance of sociology not only as a (cool) study of social life, but as social movement as well. "Act now strategy" is a method of increasing the role of sociology, and the image of sociologists in society.

Keywords: Social sciences, sociology, Albania, social movements, Good Society.

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Topic: An alternative towards a "Good Society"

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This paper is entirely related to the importance and the way of forming individuals as members and contributors to a "good" society. Knowledge-based "citizenship" should be extended throughout the education period of the individual. Nowadays, an explosion of knowledge is noted, which requires the establishment of new relationships between society and the school in preparing individuals for life. The main focus of our schools, among other things, should be the realization of the goal of forming the "citizen" alongside the "specialist". From the data of this research, we came to the conclusion that we all know the importance of social sciences and the impact they have on our lives, but this assessment is also associated with the opinion that they are simple knowledge and easily taught, hence their position in the curricula pre-university and university is the one of "electives". The Albanian Government (through its subordinate pre-university institutions) and universities must make the right efforts to offer the young generation, abundant knowledge in social disciplines, as this will be not only a personal benefit but also the nucleus the order, the peace and the well-being of society in all its aspects in the future. Before being specialists, we must be good citizens!

Keywords: "Good" society, social science, the preparation of individuals, focus, effort.

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Youth ethics on the internet

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This paper deals with the moral and ethical behavior of young people on the Internet. The Internet is becoming more and more important to the lives of young people. This aspect along with the behaviors has also changed the identity of young people. Today, most of them are identified by their name, but there are those who also possess fake identities. Facebook, unlike Twitter, requires the signing up to be with the real name, even though is encouraging the number of young people who dare to use their true identity. The area in which the separation between identity on social networks and true identity is still there, it belongs to the aspect of morality, regardless of whether young people are as friendly and polite as they are aggressive and violent towards others in the network. Studies on this subject have shown a trend of emerging aggressiveness in the network, especially young people with false identities and in less developed societies. One-third of British teenagers have stated that postings and commentary on the network have spoiled the mood and positivity during their stay in the network. The percentage the lowest is in Canada. Even those young people incline to positively discuss in the network, most often describe the Internet as a place where morality and ethics are, according to a rule, are not worthwhile, and where people talk and act like nowhere else. This suggests that young people, regardless of their moral instinct, need orientation to access the Internet as a space where morality and ethics take place. This paper by analyzing the contents of statuses and network discussions on various issues of Albanian.

Keywords: Internet, youth, ethics, false identity

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How postmodern ethics is reshaping the notion of individual responsibility?

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Postmodern ethics has become more and more important nowadays. Central themes and notions like, universal rules, moral principles and individual responsibility need to be reviewed. Many postmodern authors including Foucault and Baumann have stressed that

modern ethics project has failed in its attempt to deal with ethical issues and dilemmas, and has led to an abdication of individual moral responsibility. This is due to the basis of modern ethics. In contrast with modern ethics which is based on the universal moral principles that serve as guidelines to our moral behavior, postmodern authors proclaim the opposite, the lack of principles and rules. According to postmodern authors rules and principles leave no place for individual freedom and choices. This topic is going to discuss the advantages that postmodern ethics has compared to modern one. The method will be the comparative one, trying to identify and explain the main differences of conceptions between modern and postmodern, and how these differences can lead to a new comprehension and approach to moral individual responsibility. Key moments of the paper will be: What is right and wrong with modern conception of morality; Is it possible to act according to universal moral principles or not; The rapport between individual responsibility and moral principles; What are the alternatives that postmodern thinkers offer in order to improve moral individual behavior in such a way for individuals to express their freedom while making a moral decision?!

Keywords: Modern ethics, universal moral principles, individual responsibility, freedom, postmodern ethics.

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Hegel counter individuality

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The issue of confronting the interests of the individual with those of the state, and the wide society, is so much delicate and worrisome for many societies, including ours. Related to this, there have been various interpretations of philosophical, sociological and other nature. Amongst, Hegel has exhaustively analysed this issue. This philosopher, in the Philosophy of right draws his theory on the state and society ideas, where he theoretically discusses on the intricate relation between the individual, the state and the society. According to Hegel, the individual is a moment that is overpassed only in the family and society. The human being is only actualised into the society. The state embodies reasoning, it is the product of the historical reasoning. The preservation of the individual from loss lies into the society, which is able to overpass the will and interests of everybody in order to reach for the harmony. It seems that in the society everything functions according to the willpower of individuals, but in reality, a collective balance is achieved. Certainly, the relationship between the individual with the society and the state is constantly a complex and current issue, so, recurring to the philosophical thought, surely becomes interesting. This article focuses particularly on the interpretation Hegel had on this concern.

Keywords: Hegel, Philosophy of Right, harmony, collective balance.

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Global/Local challenges for Sociology

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This topic takes stock of the progress that has been made within sociology to become more globally oriented discipline and discusses the new challenges for the future that emerge as a consequence. At the same time, Albanian sociological movement has different challenge, challenge of survival in the very dispersive social environment, where the knowledge about society "can found" out of scientific framework of sociology and sociological knowledge, skills, abilities, and values. Moreover, from its inception, classical sociology was primarily concerned with the European origins of modernity that were to become more global. This discussion was for the issues like how the global might be understood in terms of structures, processes and social movements not directly identified as European nonetheless contributing to modernity. In Albania the discussion was to know, to understand and to contribute in the ending of process of transformation from a very no developmental society, to a society with sustainably development, with distinguish progress in major area and institutions of social system. The challenge for sociology is to rethink its core categories and concepts in light of newly understood alternative formations of the global and the social movements that bring them about.

Keywords: Epistemology, global/local Sociology, methodology, social movements

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The Development of strategies for prevention and transformation of international conflict according the Transcend Method

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This Paper is dedicated the strategies for the prevention and transformation of international conflicts within the UN system, obviously passing through Prof. Johan Galtung, the greatest expert in this field, who more than 30 years ago coined through

his work concerning the sustainable promotion of peace, the term -peacekeeping. Recognized worldwide as the founder of modern peace studies and scientific foundation of the same, professor Galtung has the scientific competence and extensive experience as a consultant and mediator in international conflicts (Israel-Palestine, the former Yugoslavia, Chechnya, area of African great Lakes, Colombia, Burma, etc.). At first glance, you may perhaps miss the innovation brought by Galtung to the human sciences, but it is sufficient to observe that before Galtung there were no studies centers on peace. Certainly, there were scholars of military problems.

However, to define peace as the absence of war, according to Galtung, is equal to define health as the absence of disease. Over the years, Galtung has developed influential theories on different areas such as the distinction between positive and negative peace, the concept of structural and cultural violence, theories of resolution and conflict transformation, and more. All this has led Galtung to occupy several important positions within international bodies, such as one on all the UN. Galtung is a fervent promoter of peace and constructive in this regard in 1993 was the co-founder of TRANSCEND, a network for the development of peace, or rather an organization for conflict transformation by peaceful means.

Keywords: Peace studies, Johan Galtung, international conflicts, transcend method.

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Albanian exodus, organization and their patriotic activity

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Invasions and constant wars of Albanians in centuries, cruel sufferings during various regimes and especially the Communist, became a part of the Albanian population to immigrate to different countries. Despite the distance from the mother country, they managed to preserve forever the traditions, customs, culture and language. A relatively large number of Albanians now live outside their ethnic territories constitutes what is called Diaspora. Albanians fled homelands settled in America, Europe to Austarli of New Zealand. Emigration has since the beginning of the Century XV arberesh located in Italy and Greece. The number of Albanian diaspora has increased especially after the Second World War and its aftermath, because of ethnic cleansing in the former Yugoslavia in the early 90s, in Kosovo by Slobodan Milosevic's state. Despite the distance, ideology, politics etc. Diaspora Albanians have played a very important role in the economic, political and cultural development within the country, while maintaining ties with thousands ply their homeland and spreading Western civilization. Diaspora Albanians are engaged in patriotic, artistic and scientific activities are organized in parties, clubs and various cultural society you keep the national identity. Within the Albanian diaspora have developed or continue to develop their patriotic and creative activity tens of politicians, writers, historians, artists, doctors, etc., As Mother Teresa, Sami Frasheri, Fan Noli, Faik Konica, etc.

Keywords: Diaspora, immigrants, clubs, societies, etc.

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Dibra and the return of Ahmet Zogu in power

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The weaknesses of the Fan Noli Government and its shake-ups to implement its program by the end, were exploited by opposing forces inside and outside the country to regain power. The desire to return to power even with force, as well as the support provided by the Yugoslav government, made in December 1924, Ahmet Zogu (sheltered in Yugoslavia) to begin military preparations. He considered the Dibra region as an area of decisive importance in his military plan for the collapse of the Noli government, because from there its forces, organized on Yugoslav territory and assisted by armed groups of Dibra and Mati, could reach quickly in the capital. The intervention against the Government of Noli in Albania was carried out both by the Yugoslav and Greek territories.

It was initially attacked by Yugoslavia at some border crossings, of which the two main ones were: one of the Dibra with forces led by Zogu himself and the other by Prizren. The assault forces, backed by elements of the nobility of Dibra, after taking possession of Peshkopi on December 17, 1924, marched toward the interior of the country and on December 24 entered in Tirana. After the repression of the Noli Government, Ahmet Zogu and his associates restored the previous power. The purpose of this paper is to reflect the dynamics of the events, both historical and military, that revolted Ahmet Zogu in power. This was done based on the consultation of archival sources, Albanian historical literature and the press of the time.

Keywords: Albania, Archival Resources, Yugoslavia, Revolution, the Army.

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Cultural and contraction activity of Ahmet Kurt Pasha Ngrurza

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Ahmet Kurt Pasha is one of the most important figures of Albanian XVIII-th century history. He is known as a very active feudal that created the Pashalik of Berat versus the Pashalik of Scutari and the Pashalik of Janina. He made efforts to create a semi autonomous entity under the Ottoman Empire. In addition to political goals for the rise and the strength of the Pashalik of Berat, he paid attention to economic,

cultural and educative activities, that had impact in everyday life of people who lived in the areas ruled by him.

The main part of this study is the presentation of the architectural heritage the directions of cultural policy. Gorica Brigde over Osum river, Bridge of Mollas over Devoll river, Helveti tekke are only some persevated trace in city of Berat. This study, based on documenting historical data and source materials in the Archive of the State, monography and editions of Albanian and foreign scholars, It been used descriptive research method to underline the multi direction work did by Ahmet Kurt Pasha during his dominance over Pashalik of Berat.

Keywords: Pasha, Berat, Conctruction activity, Education, Bridge, Tekke.

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A historical view over the Chromium industry in Baterr of Martanesh”

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The word *chrome* comes from greek language “*kroma*” and means “*color*”. By the researches of geologists and scholars it is thought that chromium has been used since ancient times in the well-known places of Martanesh, such as: Manazdre, Selishte, and the Hole of Zgjyres, where can still be found its residues. Chromium is widely used in metallurgy, in the automotive, shipping, aircraft, military, chemical industries, etc., representing a metal of strategic importance. In our country, the searches in modern period began during the year 1928 and were carried out by foreign companies, specifically located in Pogradec, Kam-Tropoja and Kukes. The exploitation of chromium was enabled by Italian entrepreneurs in 1939, at Pogradec. During the Italian fascist invasion started work in Bulqiza. After the liberation period, started the work on the searches and production of chromium in the ultrabassic mountains of Bulqiza, Martanesh as well in Kam (Tropoja). For the urgent needs of the Albanian economy, the state increased its work on searches and production of chromium, where managed to make Albania an important country in the world among the main chromium producers. The decision that the rich settlements with chromium minerals should be organized within a state mining enterprise was taken by the Council of Ministers through the decision no.55, dated 5.10.1966.

Both, the mineralized field of Martanesh and Bulqiza, represent one of the largest mineralogical structures in Albania, but also in the world, making a huge contribution to the national economy over the years.

Keywords: Chrome, national economy, Baterr, Martanesh

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Durga puja of westbengal under the lens of tradition, modernity and post modernity

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Durga Puja is the most popular celebrated festival in Bengal. Although it is celebrated for five days, the impacts fitted with the socio, economic, and political sphere nearly about the full year it predominantly takes the position of 'social conscience' of the people of West Bengal. Cities are adorned with festive lights, thousands of pandals are erected by the communities all over the state. Traditional and cultural values have been shaped and flowed through this festival. According to mythology different roots came to exemplify its origin but historically this puja celebration became prevalent during the British Raj in Bengal. The arrival and participation of the East India Company got deeply intertwined with the country's social fabric bringing a transformation in the character of the celebration. The establishment of British rule was the single most important event in the history of Bengal since the Delhi Sultanate captured the Bengal capital of Gaur in 1203. As such it had a massive effect on Bengali society. One of those changes was the rise of a powerful zamindar class. Since they owed their position to the British, the zamindars were keen supporters of Company Raj. It was in this historical crucible that Kolkata's modern Durga Puja was forged. The puja was an event used by the zamindars to show off their wealth and power to each other as well as the Raj. The Raj in turn patronized the puja in order to gain popular legitimacy for themselves as the rulers of Bengal. The puja was not merely in the magnitude of reverence, beliefs, and practices it was used as a tool to promote Hindu power politics intermingled with British colonialism.

This Hindu power politics were associated with the caste rigidity. Some of the fundamental functions of the Hindu caste system delineated and practiced in the puja rituals. Puja-centric rituals, beliefs and practices accounted as the traditional settings. A noteworthy explanation is some rituals and practices associated with the puja are similar throughout the Bengal and some of the rituals and practices are different according to the geographical locations and socio-economic conditions, the rituals are diversified therefore Puja is mixed up with multiple traditions. A journey from late 1500s pursued some undergoing changes. Modernity and post modernity have created a substantial break in the social, cultural, political and economical life of the people of India along with the people of Bengal. My study will try to find out how this modern Durga Puja has been shaped by these forces of social change. This paper illustrates the following objectives: 1. to determine the factors of modernity and post modernity which make the substantial changes in the traditional settings. 2. to determine the contexts under which the puja with its elitist cultural block came down in the populist cultural sphere. 3. to identify the effects of modernity and post modernity on the puja rituals and practices. 4. to identify the secular and communal tones during puja and different ethnical, religious and cultural assimilation and diffusion. 5. to identify the

evolution of hegemonic power concentration. zamindars , british officials were the main power group who promoted the puja for their vested interest.this paper traces the modern hegemonic power concentration in the functioning of durga Puja. 6. to identify the universalisation of durga puja by the bengali Diaspora. my work is guided by the historical data and will transcends its order to find out the particular social orders which contribute in shaping the settings of durga puja . it is the primacy of my work that this paper is not contained with holistic manner or indulge in over simplification, instead of, it tries to explore the diversity of traditions, diversity of changes. it is much more fragmented. as this paper is based on sociological understanding it is nurtured with cause and effect relationship, therefore it will be an anticipatory framework of future puja trends.

Keywords: Hindu power politics, universalisation, multiple modernities, multiple traditions, post modernity

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

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Music-therapy as part of alternative medicine

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Musical Therapy is a science that is intertwined with the science of medicine, as a complementary and helpful part of it, and nowadays it is known as alternative medicine. It is a scientific discipline between the science in medicine, clinical psychology and musical psychology, musicology, pedagogy, sociology, philosophy, ethnology, anthropology, acoustics, music theory and aesthetics. For its exercise today there are qualified professionals (music therapists) dealing with the treatment and healing of patients who have different physical and psychological problems. Musical therapy has a positive impact on physical, mental, emotional and social activities for all age groups, sick or healthy people.

Keywords: Music Therapy, alternative medicine, music therapists

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 14811

For a Sociology of Medicine and Health in Albania

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There are many combinations referring 'sociology' and 'medicine', such as Sociology of Health, Sociology of Mental Health and Illness, Medical Sociology, Sociology of Medicine, the Sociology in Medicine, and so on. But in Albania there is no any

considerable tradition on these fields. Anyhow, in the first steps of my academic carrier (during the years 1987-1989) I had the chance to realize the first massive sociological survey in the history of Albania, regarding ‘the interests of the workers of the heavy industry’. The instrument of the survey was a questionnaire, and some of its questions were about the personal healthy condition of the people, professional illnesses, and public health. The result showed clearly the big gap that existed between the real fact and the official affirmations. This can be considered as a first attempt of developing of the sociology of health, or the medical sociology in Albania. Arguing the necessity for the sociological studies in medicine, the paper refers to the world experience, giving the example of ISA, where the research into the sociology of health and illness is the primary objective of four Research Committees: RC 15 (Sociology of Health), RC 46 (Clinical Sociology), and RC 49 (Sociology of Mental Health and Illness), and RC 54 (The Body in the Social Sciences). They are all interdisciplinary institutions that seek to improve the quality of health (i.e. the quality people’s lives), though research and practice.

Based on this experience, and comparing with the Albanian reality, the author gives suggestions on developing these (under)disciplines, specially: (1) Medical sociology, the sociological analysis of medical organizations and institutions; the production of knowledge and selection of methods, the actions and interactions of healthcare professionals, and the social or cultural (rather than clinical or bodily) effects of medical practice; (2) Sociology in Medicine – that refers to the more sociological study of medicine, a perspective focus on the variations in the attitude and behaviours regarding health and illness , and the variation in the sense that society is stratified in terms of caste, ethnicity, religion, occupation, age, sex, education, class, etc; (3) the Sociology of Medicine that is quite different than the Sociology in Medicine, and basically focus on how the health organization runs, what is the training system and criteria of health professionals and their relation inter professional and intra professional. In the paper are analyzed some data regarding the perceptions of the Albanians (in Albania, Kosovo, Macedonia and Diaspora) about the ethical and professional attitude of the doctors, and medical institutions, based on a wide dataset (<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1OvRgoFFWeFRHgH7BkMKf2bN8qPT-da977t5gCqyMRx0/edit>). The main conclusion of this analysis is concerning with the education of the humanism and humanity in school and society.

Keywords: Sociology of Health, Sociology of Medicine, Sociology in Medicine, ethical/professional attitude, education of the humanity.

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The importance of health education of the population in the prevention of skin cancer

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This paper tries to figure out how well we know the skin, its functions, how should we protect it in order to prevent the appearance of skin cancer. Methodology: In this paper are used the data obtained from a questionnaire to 100 random individuals in the city of Durres. Results: Women have more information about the skin than men, where 18% of interviewed women have much information versus 1% of men. The question which the respondents have more information is: do you know the meaning of SPF? While the question those respondents answered more than I do not know anything is: do you have any information about skin diseases? The age group 21-35 years old has more information on skin care and less the age group 46-60 years old. Conclusions: Most skin cancers are caused by exposure to the sun. As a country with a high number of sunny days, it is good as far as the population is concerned with the protection from sunlight, the number of cases with skin cancer will decrease and consequently a healthier society.

Keywords: Skin cancer, health education, skin care

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Visual loss as a public health problem in Albania

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Little information exists regarding the causes of visual impairment and blindness in Albania. The aim of this study is to identify the causes of visual impairment and blindness

in Albanian population 40 years of age and older. Methods: We randomly sampled Albanian people older than 40 years from 3 different districts (Tirana, Elbasan and Durrës). All the participants were subjected to the general eye examination test. In total 86 participants were included in this study. Data were collected and analyzed. Results: We found a higher prevalence of visual impairment, glaucoma and diabetic retinopathy, as well as a lower prevalence of macular degeneration (dry AMD), in Albanian population. Conclusions: Future public health intervention should include people education, yearly check for patients older than 40 years old to prevent ocular complication and blindness.

Keywords: Visual loss, public health, glaucoma, diabetic retinopathy.

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Parents' awareness and perception of children's eye diseases

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Knowledge of parents' awareness and perception of eye problems is important in helping to understand parents' eye care seeking behavior. This understanding becomes necessary as early detection and intervention can be effective when done at an early age. Study was carried out in Tirana. 35 parents aged 34–52 years with a mean age of 43 (± 2) years were recruited. 20 were females and 15 males. 12 eye care practitioners aged 29–46 years with a mean age of 40 (± 3) were included. 8 were males and 4 were females. Data was analyzed. Majority of parents were aware of common eye problems: Blurry vision (89.2%), measles in eye (36.7%), cataract (61.4%), conjunctivitis (70.5%), itching and redness (72.3%), crossed eyes (27.5%), strabismus (51.1%), short sightedness (41.1%) and stye or hordeolum (67.9%). Too much carbohydrate, night reading and too much TV were some of the reasons given for bad eyesight. Self-medication and use of local remedies for treatment of conjunctivitis was common practice (88.7%). Chloramphenicol eyedrop was the most common drug used for any eye problem before visiting a doctor (92.2%). Parents are aware of common eye diseases in children but have wrong perception of their causes. Programs to increase public awareness of causes of eye problems and harmful effects of self-medication are advocated for to expose inherent dangers.

Keywords: Eye-care, Parents, Children, Diseases

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Lifestyle and dental health behaviors in Albania

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The aim of this study was to identify the associations of lifestyle with dental health behaviors such as tooth brushing frequency and regular dental visits to a dentist. Methods: Data were collected from 322 dentate residents 18 years of age or older in Tirana. The data included in this study were demographic factors, dental health behavior, and

various aspects of lifestyle, alcohol consumption, smoking habit, physical activity, social activity, dietary habits, and presence of systemic diseases. Results: Subjects in a younger group (18-39 years of age) and subjects who had never smoked brushed their teeth more frequently. Experience of social volunteer work and presence of systemic disease were correlated with use of extra cleaning devices. Associations of female gender with frequency of tooth brushing and use of extra cleaning devices were weakly positive. The subjects who considered dietary combination carefully and those who lived alone were predisposed to visit a dentist regularly. Conclusions: The results indicate that dental health behavior is associated with lifestyle as well as demographic factors.

Keywords: Lifestyle, dental health, smoking, Albania

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Economic level in the Albanian population and the diseases related to it, a cross-sectional study

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The aim of this study is to analyze the economic level in the Albanian population and to identify the diseases related to it. Methods: This is a cross sectional study which included 1128 people. People filled out a questionnaire with 20 questions. Data about generalities, economic level, education and different diseases they had were taken from the test. The economic status of the population was divided into 3 categories; the low economic level (people with monthly income <200 thousand leke), medium level of economic (people with monthly income 200-500 thousand leke) and higher economic level (people with monthly income >500 thousand leke). The data was collected and were analyzed with SPSS. A significant P-value was put as a $P < 0.001$. The result: 72% were men and 28% female, the mean age was 27.3 ± 13.42 years old. It was found that men had a higher monthly income than women with a $P = 0.05$. It was seen that 86% of the population in the study belonged to the medium economic level. Only 6% of the population belonged to the high economic level. It was observed that 3% of people with high economic level reported suffering from type 2 diabetes mellitus. In 13% of the population who belonged to low and medium economic level was found that they had a higher level of depression with a $P < 0.001$ compared with people who belonged in the higher economic level. Conclusion: People belonging to higher economic level were more related with type 2 diabetes mellitus. The depression was found in the 3 categories, but it was reported higher in people with low economic level.

Keywords: Economic level, Disease, Albania

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Obesity Studies for 6-18 Years Old Pupils – Tirana District

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That's the first time study of obesity of that kind in Tirana – Albania, considering analyzed data and measurement results. The purpose of this study is to measure body height, body weight and waist perimeter for 6-18 years old pupils only for Tirana District. The analyzing process considered optimal disease conditions or metabolic disorder, and in every single subject of the study the pupils provided their acceptance and there was no case of imposition.

The measurement process took place differently for boys and girls starting from the first grades, second grades etc. until the 12th. Measurement process and techniques were based on BMI structural calculations and under specific forms. Based on the study index findings for the body weight, it's possible to determine whether the pupils are on good health conditions considering their body height. All the study findings include the period of 2016, October.

Keywords: Obesity, Measurement, Body Weight, Pupil

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Prevalence of high risk human Papillomavirus infections in a cohort of females aged 18 - 24 YEARS

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Investigation of the prevalence and risk factors of human papillomavirus (HPV) infection is the basis for developing prophylactic strategies against cervical cancer, especially for young women. In Albania, baseline information on human papillomavirus (HPV) prevalence and type distribution is highly desirable prior to implementation of prophylactic HPV vaccination and to evaluate the impact of prophylactic HPV vaccines in the near future. This study aimed to assess the prevalence and risk factors

of HPV infection among a cohort of sexually active young Albanian students and to determine local HPV genotypes specifics in order to assess the potential benefit of HPV vaccination in Albania.

A total of 110 students from University of Sports, aged 18–24 years were screened for high risk HPV (HR HPV) infection. Sampling was done by self collection method. Samples were analyzed with *digene* Hybrid Capture 2 HPV DNA Test (Qiagen, Gaithersburg, MD). All positive specimens were genotyped with the *digene* HPV Genotyping PS test (Qiagen, Gaithersburg, MD) - a reflex test intended for the individual qualitative detection of high-risk HPV types 16/18/45. Risk factors were investigated through a questionnaire sent to all participants. Prevalence of cervical infection with any hr-HPV type examined was 20% (n=22). HPV vaccine high-risk types 16 and 18 were detected in 9.09% of female participants. The response rate to the questionnaire was 90.9%. Our data indicate that the burden of prevalent HPV infection was high among women aged 18 to 24 years.

Keywords: HPV infection, cohort study, female students, Albania

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Road Traffic Accidents and Ocular Trauma: Experience at Mother Theresa Hospital, Albania

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Traffic accidents are common occurrences every day, causing mild to severe human injury, including injuries to the eyes. Ocular involvement in road traffic accidents may involve the eyelids, lacrimal canaliculi, orbita, conjunctiva, cornea, sclera and extra-ocular muscles. There may be prolapse of uveal tissue, vitreous loss, traumatic cataract, retinal detachment, vitreous haemorrhage, choroidal rupture or a ruptured globe. This one-year study, from 20 February 2016 until 1 March 2017, reports the ocular trauma caused by road traffic accidents in patients attending or referred to Mother Theresa Hospital. From 840 patients with road traffic accident only 168 (20%) patients were included in this study for eye injuries of all types. These patients were seen in the department of Ophthalmology in Mother Theresa Hospital. Demographic data and details of the injury were obtained.

Information regarding time, location, type and mechanism of eye injury and use of spectacles was recorded. 81% patients were male and 19% were female. The mean age was 37.5 years — the youngest child was 3 years old and the oldest person was

74 years. The right eye was injured in 87 patients. Both eyes were affected in 24.7% patients. Most of the accidents were due to collision of one car with another vehicle, often in head-on impact overtaking on one-way routes, or at road traffic crossings. At times a careless driver injuring a pedestrian caused the injury. Rupture of the globe occurred in 11% of the cases. In some cases the injuries were limited to the external eye only with superficial abrasion to the cornea. In some instances, pieces of glass and the frame of the spectacles pierced the eye causing a perforating injury. In a few instances the steering wheel and dashboard were struck by the forehead, face and the eye causing severe blunt trauma. No fracture of the orbital margin were found in our data. Intraocular foreign bodies or extraocular foreign bodies impacted in the soft tissues of the eyes or adnexae were found in 19% of cases. There is a need for education of the public through media and television programmes for wearing seat belts and for observation of the rules of the road and all road vehicles must have laminated glass windscreens.

Keywords: Road traffic accidents, ocular trauma, Albania

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The Correlates of Punitive Attitudes in Turkey

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The various studies have reported that the level of punitiveness in English speaking countries has been increasing. However, we do not know much about the level and sources of punitive attitudes in non-English speaking world. Additionally, we also do not know whether the predictors linked to punitive attitudes in non-English world. In last four or three years, the public desire for harsher sentencing in Turkey become more visible. Therefore, this paper focuses how the sources of punitive attitudes varies in Turkish context.

This research has explored the role of demographic factors, crime salience and attribution to crime in the prediction of desire for harsher punishment. This present study is based on face to face interviews with randomly selected Ankara residents. OLS regression is used to analyze recent survey data involving 1230 responses. Responses' desire for harsher punishment is measured by the level of support for seven policies to deal with crime. Crime salience is measured in two ways: fear of crime and previous victimization. Causal attribution to crime is measured with three items. Most of the demographic variables are coded following the previous studies. The results have shown that fear of crime and causal attribution to crime is strong correlates of punitive attitudes. The effects of demographic variables are mixed. This project (113K070) is funded by The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK).

Keywords: Harsher punishment, punitive attitudes, crime salience, criminals

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The Impact of Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) on Child Health Status in Indonesia

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We examine the impact of conditional cash transfer programme on child health status in Indonesia, where there is still disparity. In 2007, Indonesia created a large social assistance program called Family Hope Program / ‘*Program Keluarga Harapan*’ (PKH), which consisted of giving a cash transfers to very poor households with the aim of reducing mortality, cutting off the poverty chain, and improving the quality of children’s resources. We use household level analysis approach. Taking advantage of rich national socioeconomic survey dataset, we get the data group by individual and household characteristics. With Differences-in-Differences (DiD) approach, we conclude that acceptance of cash transfers significantly contribute to increase child health status. This contribution will enable the conclusion assessment on the basis of whether the PKH has an effect on reduction in the child mortality, as the ultimate goals of this program.

Keywords: Conditional Cash Transfer, Child Health, Poverty, Indonesia, Difference-in-Differences (DiD) approach

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Criminality, prison, and psycho-social affects that help through multiple reflections

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This article summarizes and briefly links the three elements: crime, incarceration, alternative punishment and psycho-social impact, whose collision gives a “multicolored” reaction. Interpretation of these elements is greatly influenced by this reaction. This paper aims to provide an explanation of the social reality in Albania about the perception by professionals of incarceration and the value of alternative sentences. Here are briefly presented thoughts and theoretical approaches to empirical studies devolved by sociologists, psychologists and other social studies specialists. Is the prison always good or is it bad? Different scholars see the prison as a phenomenon not necessarily “bad,” but refer to the facts to present a real picture of the institution and the function of incarceration. Others focus on the negative consequences of imprisonment. The study tries to present the importance of alternative punishments in today’s society. This paper, apart from the Albanian and Albanian literature, also brings the findings of an empirical study conducted through direct interviews with convicts, pre-detainees, lawyers, and social workers. The study revealed that in Albanian reality the perceptions of deviants

about the attitudes that society holds towards their punishment are “rejection” and “denigration”. They acknowledge the fact that reintegration, despite social policies, is very difficult. Referring to the latest, we must point out that in most of their time their implementation remains tentative. The study also reveals that, despite the goodwill of the forces involved in the execution of alternative sentences in Albania, there is always some reluctance, insecurity and avoidance. This is because elements of society, culture, jurisdiction, and politics still influence the persistence of progressive ideas, this being positive or negative.

Keywords: crime, incarceration, alternative punishment, Albanian society

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The role of law enforcement institutions in combating narco criminality in Kosovo and Albania

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Organized crime and terrorism, including narcotics, pose a serious long-term threat to national security, society, economy, and quality of life, and cannot be combatting with sporadic actions and without action plans studied and without a national strategy. Particularly important are especially the combat and preventive measures to reduce the threat of organized crime linked to narcotics and the determined and effective fight against it. Any scientific research requires that, after investigating the criminal phenomenon, measures are planned for preventing and combating various phenomena, including anti-narcotics. There are international standards in the prevention of drug crime. The successful prevention of anti-drug requires efforts from the whole society to ensure harmonious development, respecting and promoting the development of the individual's personality, educational upbringing of young people and their parents, developing various trainings through governmental and non-governmental organizations, wide opinion on the consequences of narco criminality.

In preventing the trafficking of narcotics, the role of the state and of society in the realization of legal, and economic or in general, of social reforms, which influence the elimination of these causes that growth narco criminality, as well as the prevention of use, possession, sales and trafficking of narcotics especially by young people. It is also necessary to strengthen the work of specialized anti-drug agencies, their qualification and vocational training.

There is no doubt that border management improvement and the strengthening of border control for preventing and combating international drug trafficking also play a role.

Keywords: Security, prevention, combat, drugs, narco criminality, etc.

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Terrorism - main threat for security

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Terrorism is considered as one of the most serious threats to the security worldwide and it is also one of the most serious threats to the international security. Those who support terrorism or who commit terrorist attacks may be motivated and encouraged by numerous factors, including religion, nationalism and political extremism or rightist. Terrorism and terrorist threats are as old as humanity itself. The threats of terrorism still terrify states, governments, citizens, organizations, economies and business industries. Success in countering terrorism as one of the most serious threats in the modern world is possible only by systematic, planned and coordinated engagement on the national and international level. Terrorism, as a global phenomenon, may affect any country, while there is an international consensus that terrorism is unacceptable. The geostrategic position of Kosovo, in addition to providing the opportunity to become a targeted transit country for trafficking and other illegal activities, also poses a risk for the distribution of a terrorism syndrome, especially fundamentalist religious ideology. The Republic of Kosovo is not immune to terrorism. Therefore, local institutions, in cooperation with international institutions, should be careful and follow the activities of organizations and groups that can help in recruiting and financing individuals for various terrorist activities.

Keywords: Terrorism, threats, national, security, crime

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The peer influence on the delinquency of minors in Kosovo during 2005-2010

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The aim of this paper is to analyze the peer influence on the delinquency of minors in Kosovo during 2005-2010. The theory of Southerland about the differential association is used to build up the instruments useful for the empirical research. The empirical research is relied on two plans: the qualitative research with 20 professionals who work at Lipjan Correctional Center and the quantitative analyze based on the data gathered from a survey from 365 files of minors who have been sentenced on the Probation Service of : Prishtina, Prizren, Mitrovicë, Pejë, Gjilan. The analyze of qualitative data was done through the thematic analyze, and that of quantitative one,

through the SPSS 14 program. The quantitative data showed a positive correlation between the peer influence and the recidivism of minors. One of the most important suggestions taken from this research, was the harmonization of work between the families, schools, other institutions of socialization, NGO-s, the State, in order to give more attention to the minors category and help them to stay away from the delinquency and criminality.

Keywords: Deviance, minors, peer, Kosovo, society

THEMATIC SESSION 12:
ETHNIC RELATIONS,
NATIONALISM, HUMAN RIGHTS

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 15612

**Human Rights and Democracy:
Imperatives for Building Synergy between
the Conflicting Value Systems**

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The proposed paper 'Human Rights and Democracy: Imperatives for Building Synergy between the Conflicting Value Systems' highlights the fundamental differences between the human rights and democracy. It argues that though both are cherished values in any civilized nation today; yet there are fundamental differences between the two cherished values inter se.

Because of these differences, there have often been instances when the sharp edges of democracy and human rights have struck each other leading to grave and grim humanitarian crisis in various parts of the world. The problem gets much more complex and massive, if the institutions of democracy or the institutions of human rights or both are not firmly well established. The paper argues that there is need to build synergy between human rights ideologies and the democratic ideals and institutions, for the preservation of sanctimony of both the value systems and for establishment of violence free, politically stable, just, prosperous and fulfilling human society. The paper further seeks to articulate some imperatives for evolving and building synergy between human rights and democracy.

Keywords: Human Rights, Democracy, synergy, cherished values, Humanitarian crisis

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 0312

Banal nationalism in Albanian Press

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Based on the theoretical debates on everyday nationalism by authors such as Brubaker, Billig, Skey etc, in this article we examine “banal nationalism” in the Albanian press. The method followed is the survey on a random day of 12 dailies that are published in Albania, both independent newspapers and the media of main political parties. The daily press documents the events that make sense from a national point of view, it divides news into national and international categories, it further gives emphasis on certain news topics over others. Furthermore, the way the news and comments are presented, reminds the readers about the existence of the nation, even if the nation or the nation-state are not explicitly mentioned. The article will present how the representation and the cultural reproduction of the Albanian nation occur through the press and it will reach into conclusions about aspects of the imagining of the nation that go unnoticed by citizens in everyday life.

Keywords: Everyday life, nationalism, Albania, daily press

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Homophobic siege: no safe place for LGBTI people

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In Albania, gender stereotypes and cultural practices prohibit appearance and gender-nonconforming behavior. Showing submission to the patriarchal ethic on sexuality, individuals are self disciplined through auto-censure, while social environment exert a high policing-control on both conventional and non-conventional sexuality. The men attracted to men in Albanian culture are not understood as men, but as passive feminized men attracted to active men, because of the concept of passive and active sexual partners. Among surveyed public, men express more homophobic feelings than women and consider gays as betrayers of men privileged social status. Gendered cultural practices are very persistent and cause harm to LGBTI people stirring verbal abuse, physical attacks and harassment in family and in public places. There is no safe place for LGBTI people to stand free from fear of violence and disgust. Homophobic speech prevails among all parts of society, ranging from derogatory and coercive language of youngsters in schools to degrading comments of politicians in media. The high levels of homophobia cause fear of persecution and insecurity for LGBTI people. Of a great concern is the widespread culture of impunity and passivity of law enforcement agencies. The justice system does not react against human rights violations. Polls of public opinion and LGBTI accounts indicate that the levels of homophobia and

transphobia in Albania are high. LGBTI people are subject to intolerance, physical and psychological violence. LGBTI people who dare to be open about their sexual orientation in Albania risk violence from public and rejection from families and friends. Keywords: LGBTI people, human rights, discrimination, exclusion, violence.

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Human Rights in Relation to New Technologies

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The last decades of the last century have witnessed a radical transformation that has seen the fall of industrial society and the emergence of a new type of society based in information. At the same time, the field of information and communication technology has developed intensively, and nowadays plays an important role in the economy, politics and other aspects of social relations. For years we have witnessed a profound transformation process due to the development of new information technologies that on one hand, have revolutionized many sectors of our society in a positive way, improving almost all the activities, and on the other side have amplified the conflict, between them and human rights. Technology seems determined to change more and more recognized institutional rules and even democratic processes themselves are deeply influenced by the way information circulates. In front of large and unrecognized opportunities that new technologies pose to our eyes, there are also risks associated with an unmatched development due to the difficulty of drafting policies and legislation to keep it under control.

Keywords: Information and communication society, virtual rights, internet access, human rights.

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The Effects of Indirect Intergroup Contact on Willingness to Engage in Direct Intergroup Contact

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It is well established that intergroup contact reduces prejudice. In post-conflict societies, however, direct intergroup contact is missing due to segregation of former

adversaries. Thus it is important to determine ways how to make former adversaries interact. Past research found that indirect forms of intergroup contact – such as extended (i.e., knowing that an ingroup member has a close relationship with an outgroup member) or mass-mediated (i.e., portrayals of outgroup members in the mass-media) – can reduce prejudice. However, the focus has mainly been on positive intergroup contact, neglecting negative contact. In an Albanian student sample (N = 232) in Kosovo, we examined the effects of both positive and negative extended and mass-mediated intergroup contact on willingness to engage in direct intergroup contact. We tested the mediating role of outgroup trust and empathy. Positive extended and mass-mediated intergroup contact was positively linked to participants' willingness to engage in direct intergroup contact.

Negative extended intergroup contact, but not negative mass-mediated intergroup contact, was negatively linked to participants' willingness to engage in intergroup contact. Empathy and outgroup trust mediated the effects of positive mass-mediated intergroup contact on willingness to engage in direct intergroup contact. Empathy also mediated the effects of positive extended intergroup contact on willingness to engage in intergroup contact. We will discuss the implications of the effects of extended and mass-mediated intergroup contact for interventions aiming at improving intergroup relations in post-conflict societies.

Keywords: Positive and negative extended intergroup contact, mass-media contact, willingness to engage in contact, trust, empathy

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How technology in putting down some socio – anthropologic traditional Albanian practices

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The topic is going to bring out some socio – anthropological practices which are not being used anymore or are going to be losen soon. Technology is going faster and faster every day more taling into its giant steps everything it finds, even the unique anthropological and sociological practises as for example making a natural fli (north albanian cookery), with all its sociological background and its anthropological practice. The method we are going to use will be the research one, because the cases structured in the paper will be taken with the participation observation method, so we tend to be an observant participation to line out the ways (the unfortunately ways) the technology “is eating” some important socio – anthropological practices.

Keywords: Practices, anthropological, sociological, technology.

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 7912

Ethnic conflict and the categorization of social capital

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In the 1990s, the idea of social capital—defined here as the norms and networks that enable people to act collectively—enjoyed a remarkable rise to prominence across all the social science disciplines. What is ethnicity? What are the types of social capital? How are they connected to ethnic conflict? How does it affect development? How does social capital affect developing countries in a conflict? These questions are the pillar of this paper and I endeavor to answer each of these questions. In so doing, I aim to provide both an overview of the literature for those who are not familiar with this term and to bring a sense of coherence for the new empirical research and policy analysis. The paper proceeds as follows.

I begin by exploring the concepts of ethnicity and social capital. Then I present the concept of social capital by introducing its significance for coming then to the development of the conflict process. The second section explores social capital and categorization and how they affect the ethnic conflict process. The third explores finding of social capital in ethnically polarized developing countries.

Keywords: Conflict, ethnicity, social capital, developing countries

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Ethnicity, nationalism and the question of Human Rights

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Ethnicity, nationalism and the question of Human right According to sociological prospective social groups as collective selfhood always approach the idea of nationalism, which is mostly based on ethnic relation. Off course that other factors also plays an important role in building idea of nationalism, not only ethnic relation. Nationalist have never been shied about invoking the concept of rights for their own purposes and demand, as result the other smaller groups treats as oppressed groups. Ethno-national groups always invoke the idea of self-determination right in order to build a nation-state, but on the other hand most of the cases of nationalism always accompanied by denials of the other minorities right which violating the human right. Even in some countries nationalism end up with conflict, ethnic cleansing, massacre and genocide.

Ethnic relation has always played a significant role in evoking idea of nationalism, it always bring integrity among member of ethnic group to claim their territory and demand for self-determination right. In effect, the denial of a basic right of other minorities is rising the concern about human right in every society who has tendency toward nationalism. In fact this three terms are much more complex to cover and discuss all aspects in short paper, but briefly this paper will attempt to look over the correlation of ethnic, nationalism and human right in contemporary time.

Keywords: Ethnicity, ethno-nationalism, social groups, nation, territory, resource, conflict.

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

N° 2017 Int. Conf. Tirana-Albania: 0513

**Environmental Consciousness:
Definitions and Classifications**

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The four basic types of environmental consciousness (syncretic, anthropocentric, biocentric and ecocentric) allowing for a person's attitude towards nature and their activity in the natural environment have underlain a more detailed classification, which includes ten subtypes of environmental consciousness (EC). These subtypes are defined as follows: anthropocentric-contemplative, anthropocentric-pragmatic, anthropocentric-destructive, anthropocentric-preserving, biocentric-altruistic, biocentric-syncretic, biocentric-aggressive, ecocentric-rational, ecocentric-constructive and ecocentric-oppositional.

The author underscores the necessity of forming an ecocentric type of EC among the younger generation since it is the first step to overcoming global environmental crisis and ensuring sustainable development of the society.

Keywords: *environmental ethics, religion, environmentally responsible behaviour*

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Enhancing economic development while caring humanity and nature

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Is there a development model that links economic development, environment and society while creating the good society? Through my presentation I,ll bring in attention the scientific literature, primary or secondary sources of information, giving an answer to the above written research question to my study presentation. Information presented to the audience is coming from global, European and national realities. Through evidence based of empirical quantitative and qualitative analyses I will argue that if society considers environments while developing economy, it could build the good society.

Beyond these arguments through my presentation I will emphasize the indispensable contribution of the societal behaviors in regard to principles of good society. Societal behaviors, democratic participation and good governance are of extreme importance implementing indicators to a good society. Confronting Albanian realities with principles of a good society, I will offer recommendations and solutions in regard to economic developments while caring society and environments towards a good society realities.

Keywords: Economy, good society, environments, models of development

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Reforms, economic development and the poverty question in Africa

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In recent discussions on poverty in the developing world, particularly Africa, historically and politically, high economic growth rates have been acknowledged, both in globally and notably in Africa. Yet, experientially, economic growth and reforms have not translated into reducing the scourge of poverty suffered by nations in the global South. At the international level, regular revision of poverty reduction programmes with the intention of proffering imported solutions to African nations, without adequate acknowledgement of indigenous development paradigms and framework is rife. In view of the foregoing, this paper examines the paradox of crushing poverty in the midst of plenty and the vagary of importing solutions coupled with the intellectual aridity

that has become endemic among present day academia, culminating in the absence of creative indigenous development thinking with pragmatic solutions in Africa. The paper argues that poverty in African countries require a change in strategies adopted by governments of nations in Africa which are usually a response to international agendas that alleviate poverty.

Making direct assistance available to the very vulnerable poor who are not usually accessible to such programmes which are white elephant projects is important. The paper concludes that improving the access of the poor and vulnerable in terms of provision of basic social facilities and maximizing their human capital for productive use in the economy, based on indigenous frameworks which are region-specific, are imperatives to mitigating the scourge of poverty in many African countries.

Keywords: Reform, Development, Poverty, Economic Development, Africa

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The globalization of Albanian Economy during the transition period

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Globalization has contributed to the world's economies in many beneficial ways. The advances in science and technology have allowed businesses to easily cross over territorial boundary lines. Globalization is changing the context in which the Albania government, the institutions and the business world will have to operate. Products and companies are competing with imports on the domestic market as well as for export shares in the global market and for Foreign Direct Investments. In this paper we try to consider the globalization of Albanian economy during the period of transition, related this with the region and the European Union. Political and economic changes in the early 1990s were accompanied by the opening up of the Albanian economy to global markets, with the growth of trade volume and the inflow of foreign direct investment. Since those years, Albania has made significant progress in economic reforms. Applying appropriate macroeconomic and structural policies has been the main factor that has influenced the improvement of the country's macroeconomic performance.

Albania is a middle-income country that has made enormous strides in establishing a credible, multi-party democracy and market economy over the last two and a half

decades and has generally been able to maintain positive growth rates and financial stability, despite the ongoing economic crisis. Emigration and urbanization brought a structural shift away from agriculture and toward industry and service, allowing the economy to begin producing a variety of services - ranging from banking to telecommunications and tourism. But the Albanian economy has much more to towards the European integration.

Keywords: Globalization, Integration, FDI, global market

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**Beauty is in the eye of the beholder:
Expert's opinion
on the Implementation of EIA in Albania**

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Albania has enacted the EIA-Act on the assessment of the environmental effects of those public and private projects which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. This EIA Act has been in place for almost 15 years and according to this Act "Prior to receiving the appropriate license for the development of the project from the responsible authority, private or public projects, listed in Annexes I and II, are subject to environmental impact assessment, in accordance with the requirements of Chapter II of this Law." The EIA Act recognizes a "certified person" who is the only subject to take part in the EIA process either as an author of the EIA report or as a reviewer of it.

To get a broad overview on the implementation of EIA in Albania, a questionnaire was developed and was sent to almost all the EIA-certified and licensed experts. Despite the low number of respondents, the results show that EIAs are still looked upon as a formality and not a useful tool to help the development of the project. Rigid requirements on content of EIA documentation often lead to "filling up" chapters, which actually are not relevant to assess activities (and contribute to the understanding of EIA as bureaucratic process). There's much room for improvement. The main problems reside in the formal appreciation of the EIAs as the majority of experts claim to be experts for everything, and the lack of experience among the Ministry or Environmental Agency technicians responsible for the evaluation.

Keywords: Assessment, Environment, Health, Process, Report

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Flood awareness in Shkodra region: Adults versus children

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The purpose of this study is to collect information if the community is prepared to react in an appropriate way before, during and after the floods. The data are collected through a questionnaire during the period May-June 2017. The questionnaire included items to measure respondent's perceptions about the risk of future floods, flood experiences, measures needed to be taken before, during and after floods, the main sources of information on flood management etc. Data about socio-demographic variables were also collected.

The data were gathered from 330 children (9-18 years old) and 390 adults (over 18 years old) living at 8 administrative units of Shkodra Municipality: Shkodër, Gur i Zi, Velipojë, Ana e Malit, Bërdice, Rrethina, Dajç, Bushat. All the administrative units were covered according to their probability share of the population. The analysis of the data is descriptive and split by socio-demographic variables. In general adult inhabitants are aware of the risk of flood. The awareness of flood risk is associated to their direct experience of the flood in the past. Compared to adults, children do not perceive as much risk as adults. Only 8.2% of children think that there is a high risk that their village be flooded in the future, compare this with 36% of adult respondents. Implications, limitations and recommendations of this study are discussed.

Keywords: *Flood; awareness; risk perception; Shkodra*

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Risk management and culture

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The main objective of every company is to create value for its stakeholders and while striving to achieve this, organizations encounter *uncertainties*. The organization specifies objectives with sufficient clarity to enable the identification and assessment of risks relating to objectives. The uncertainties are *inherent* to the activities companies carry out to achieve their *objectives* and hence cannot be avoided completely. The

only way through which organizations can enhance the likelihood of achieving these objectives is to appropriately *manage these uncertainties*. The organization specifies objectives with sufficient clarity to enable the identification and assessment of risks. Risk management is important but: only 20% comes from training and tooling. 80% is related to leadership and cultural aspects. In this paper, we explore the relationship between Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Implementation and organizational culture through a analysis of previous researches and practitioners studies. During our study, we found that this remains a developing area in Enterprise Risk Management and a lot of research, both by Scholars and Practitioners, is being carried out to develop sector specific or work specific models and tools. The literature discusses organizational culture's importance in ERM implementation.

Keywords: *Enterprise Risk Management, Organization Culture, Risk Culture, ERM implementation*

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Improving of FDI indicators is the key to their benefit: Chances of Kosovo towards radical changes

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Determinants of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Kosovo remain controversial as well as the literature for most indicators. Components analyzed systematically have been barriers and some of them favorable to FDI since their early stages of introduction. Empirically is determined the validity of recognition of symptoms and credibility of finding the real problem of low entry of foreign capital in Kosovo. The theoretical endogeneous framework of Boreinsztein et. al (1989), the OLS model approach and the US \$ annual record cover the study period 2004-2016. Results show that not all FDI determinants have positive impact on attracting FDI. Initially, the correlation between variables is too strong and positive ($r = .999$). The regression equation shows statistical significance $F(7,2) = 154.4$, $p = .006$., with high explanatory power $R^2 = 99.8\%$. As a result, 99.8% of FDI level can explain the wages level, the ability to use technology by the human capital and final household consumption. While equally important and negative are the factors, domestic investments, environmental pollution, poor law enforcement and corruption.

Therefore, priority should be given to the elimination of the "Crowding-out" effect of Domestic Investments, the strengthening of environmental regulations (CO₂), the more effective legal mechanisms, the fight against corruption.

Keywords: *FDI, Domestic Investments, Human Capital, wages, CO₂, Corruption.*

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Environment and Economy Development in the Cities and Republic of Kosovo

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Seeing that the Republic of Kosovo is now a new state and has been in the country for almost 17 years since its independence, it is still unable to manage and develop a economy or its economic environment. Kosovo has nearly 7 cities and a key city such as Prishtina, and they have a very good strategy for investing and bringing foreign investors in these cities. Kosovo needs to have good governance and professional management both in political and economic terms. Kosovo's cities are still like virgin cities because there are many underground and superstructural assets. One of them is the very own miners TREPÇA, which has a huge wealth, as well as medium and large businesses have locations and investment opportunities both from local and international businesses. Kosovo since 2015 has so far had more income on the part of the loans than they could make from their own exports, as we have development in agriculture, livestock, or in jealousy, as well as domestic products such as: wood products, various metal products as well as products of accumulators, radiators, shoe production. Also, we have had entries only from the co-emigrants who are in migration, and these revenues were not small but they were millions of entries and so far have made the development of our republic. Kosovo has also invested in the years 2015 through 2017, which were mostly oriented to road infrastructure such as the road of the nation "Ibrahim Rugova" and now the second road Prishtina - Skopje, which is "Arbër Xhaferi" from and have a tremendous cost, which is meant for foreign investors to have as much access to investment as possible and their security.

Keywords: Kosovo, investment, cities, economic development, environmental development

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Green City on Cross Road: A Revelation of Green City Practices, Challenges and Remedies in Nigerian Urban Cities

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As encounters and interactions of cities across the world intensify and deepen, there is consensus within the field of urban policy and sociological theory that

recognizes green city development as adaptable, responsive, and innovative solution to present urban challenges. Green city depicts a systematic arrangement of physical infrastructures, investments and economically stimulating activities in order to improve social and environmental conditions in urban cities for the purpose of sustaining current development without endangering the opportunity of future generation to develop. Yet, the challenge of green city agenda in many Nigerian urban cities still persists. Based on this momentum, this paper reveals green city practices, challenges and remedies within the context of sustainable development in Nigeria. It examines the dimension and extent to which governments, organizations, pressure groups, communities and other stakeholders engage in green city practices in Nigeria. It explores major constraints to green city agenda in a multi-ethnic society using Nigeria as a case. Sustainable development theory was employed as theoretical guide. Explanatory research design was adopted. Extensive deskwork was conducted using secondary data extracted from current literature and reports. Conclusively, the paper provides information on how an inclusive, innovative and local-capacity-oriented green city can be achieved in contemporary Nigerian societies.

Keywords: Challenges, Green city, Practices, Prospects and Remedies, Nigeria

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The polysemy of the paradigm as a multidimensional value

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The paradigm, since Thomas S. Kuhn, has become a condition to evaluate a discipline as mature science. Many eminent names have criticized the notion of paradigm as heterogeneous in terms of meaning; Masterman has counted 22 such. The problem that will be posed, whether such an unspecified notion can be a standard to be used to assess the scientific status of natural, social, and human disciplines? The argumentation aims to show how the paradigm brings together and connects many aspects of different disciplines, such as philosophical, metaphysical, theoretical, empirical, logical, methodological approaches. Further, the argumentation emphasizes that the paradigm creates a tradition of self that promotes, inspires and controls scientific research, which has the paradigm identity. However, the argumentation extends to social-psychological aspects, including motives, beliefs, interests, career, the professional community, the hierarchical structure, authority, opportunity for scientific research, etc. Based on abovementioned, and related to natural and social sciences, the conclusion look for showing that polysemy of the paradigm is indeed its value, its multidimensional value as the interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary paradigmatic networking. The realization of the paper will be made through argumentation for and against, confrontation of different views, analysis, to reach a conclusion.

Keywords: Paradigm, polysemy as multidimensional value, Thomas S. Kuhn, natural and social science, professional community

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Sample Selection Technique in Doctoral Research Work

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It is very often the case that students have problems and make mistakes while using and determining the right and consistent sample in their dissertation research. This is also the duty of the supervisor-mentor to follow the student and timely make the right intervention. The sampling technique is viewed in several aspects and it is essentially a statistical operation. It is about to economize and accelerate the process of collecting the factual material. In essence, we are dealing with a large number of population we need to investigate, and thus with the sample we choose a small population that is similar and adequately represented by the total population. The designation of the sample to be investigated, that is, the part chosen as a representative, passes through the following stages: The first, is the appropriate number that is considered as the representative, let's say 0.5% of the total population, the variety of the basic population that should be present in the sample, and then the random selection, etc. For example, a principle is that of gender that usually spins around 50% of the population and we should consider this if we do a research on public opinion. Then other 50% of the population should be divided by age and regions representation, etc. But our question is whether the students are devoting their sample research and are they aware that if there is any omission in the sample selection, everything in the research development goes wrong. So the collected data are not usable or are of low credibility? By means of examples and analysis of the documentation we will interpret some of the first hand data from the analysis of the doctoral materials.

Keywords: Sampling, Techniques, Doctoral Dissertation, Research, Representative

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Society in the information technology time

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A crucial issue that our society faces day by day and that reflects the modern society is the use of the information technology. Debates regarding the information technology are increasing and are more developed in the global society. But, what are the causes that affect the widespread development of information technology. The XXI century is considered as the century of technology that is increasingly advancing, and many are becoming addicted of this development. Even the intellect of the society is one kind of technology development that makes it possible for the computer to have the capacity to

act as a human being. Today, we are witnessing development, advancement and changes in the field of science, technology, culture and society, as well as reaching fast information and communications around the world. Regarding technology, nowadays, it offers a lot, it enables access and easier work in every aspect and sphere of life. We have many technological developments that today are an inseparable part of our lives, for example, tablets, smart phones, various electronic devices, internet development, the development of contemporary technology and many other changes that modern technology brought. In Macedonia, digital technology and internet has flooded the public space as it has become uncontrollable, as it has left space not for news but for the rumors, insults and public insults. This essay through the analysis of content, aims to explore this new digital world from the social and technological point of view.

Keywords: Society, technology, computer, internet, digitalisation

THEMATIC SESSION 15:

STUDENT'S SECTION

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Injuries associated with playing football on artificial turf in Albania

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In recent years, Albania has experienced an increase in the football fields. Traditionally, grass has been the football matches and training, but all new soccer fields are on artificial Turf. FieldTurf was developed to duplicate the playing characteristics of natural grass. Although many studies have reported numerous injuries attributed to playing on turf, there are no studies conducted in Albania on this issue. The aim of this study was to examine the injury risk associated with playing elite football on artificial turf. A questionnaire containing 13 questions for injury incidence, injury category, time of injury, injury time loss, primary type of injury, grade and anatomical location of injury and type of tissue injured, was sent to professional footballer. Finding indicated that 95,3% of the players have experienced injury at least once and 74,1% of them believe that their injury came from artificial turf.

Minor injury varied from 14% for the knee to 26% for the spine (*thoracolumbar fascia*); substantial injury varied from 7,4% for the knee to 37% for the slender (*gracilis*) and severe injury incidence rate was 22,2% for the knee. Analyses indicated significant playing surface effects by injury mechanism, anatomical location of injury, and type of tissue injured. Although this study showed high injuries attributed to artificial turf, its limitations warrant further investigation.

Keywords: Anatomy, Grass, Football field, Players, Questionnaire

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The influence of intelligence in family formation; Prejudices on sexual life

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This study examines the analysis of the influence of intelligence and courtesy of Albanian families. It is a qualitative study where the methodology and instruments used in the study are inductive synthesis analysis as well as a case study with interviews on family formation and the sex life of Albanian women. Using analysis and synthesis as a method of study, we have defined some of the key factors that favor the postponement of family creation, and, as a primary, the level of intelligence of "future parents".

Are some factors: Condition economic unfavorable for welfare family and children; -Continuing further education from both women and men; Selecting a partners common personality; Mentality and prejudice about female sexual life, virginity; Since the family is the main pillar of our society, and since we are seeing the psycho-social changes that are taking place at this time, it is imperative to create a study and research on the causes, favors and disfavours, that directly affected in the creation of the family.

Created hypothesis: Is the affected typical traditional unity (outlook) of the information of the Albanian family; Identification of psycho-social dynamism influencing in the creation of a new family; How "virginity" does penalize Albanian women for marriage? One case important and high impact also resolute in prejudice on the sexual life of Albanian women, where we distinguished two divisions: Virginity, sexual life of woman; (Intelligence) Undesirable children and contraptives.

Should Albania break some discriminatory taboo against women about family formation and sexual society? Finally, by results of this study, and by interviews, and by case study, we see that most women are penalized by prejudice and discriminated by the environment social in relation to sexual and virginity life, which affects the formation of their family; in particular, the problem appears in rural settlements where, despite sexual education that helps in creating and planning a family, women prefer not to talk about the topic publicly because there is a necessity for the sex, and this is still taboo in Albania.

Keywords: Psycho-social, unity, dynamism, prejudice

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Learning Styles And Academic Achievement

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The learning style is the objective of a number of researchers. This field is under continuous study in order to analyze the styles' impact on student learning. This paper focuses on the impact that learning styles have on academic achievement. The scope of research is the analysis of the impact of learning styles on academic achievement. Another objective of this study is to form a general view on the preferences of students for learning styles. There are 89 participants in the study from Albanian universities. The software used to analyze the questionnaire data are SPSS 20 and JASP-8.0.1.2. In order to respond the research questions and prove the hypotheses these statistical analyses were used: Bayesian Independent Samples T-Test, One-Way ANOVA, frequency tables, cross tabulation, Pearson correlation coefficient. The results of the study conclude that Albanian students have a preference for the visual learning style. In addition, there are students who prefer using two or three styles simultaneously in order to study. Learning styles do not have an impact on academic achievement. Students with different learning styles do not have similar academic achievements. Of a student's attributes, only gender has an impact on academic achievement.

Keywords: Learning style, visual style, auditory style, kinaesthetic style, academic achievement

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Students Mental Health

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Students mental health refers of maintenance of a successful mental activity, that means a productive daily activity and fulfilling relationships with others. We can't forget the fact that is fundamental to our society, the ability of adapting with stakeholders and cope with stress diary. Objectives: The objective of this review was to access to

the negative effects of a brain disorder and truancy. Methods and Selection Criteria: I've been searching for latest published articles of Psychology Magazines, and studies from "The Guardian" to understand the real meaning and getting what really matters to be aware of methods that can serve us prevent something that is already a step ahead us. Now is the time for universities to assess how the growing demand for mental health services can be met. The recent publication of "*University of UK*" in framework of mental health, has highlighted the need for student mental health to be a strategic priority, embedded across all university activities. While the efforts made so far are considerable, mental health and wellbeing services in universities have for too long been seen as an add-on. Students must feel they are supported through the transitions and milestones of university life in a holistic way. There are many instances of best practice across the sector, but the requirement for collaboration cannot be understated. Results: All in all we already don't really have an effective solution but we can work on policies and integration to form a strong structure to help all of us, because somehow we all get passed from one of the stages of mental health disorders. Conclusions: Why to cure an illness when we can prevent them? Let's all develop a healthy infrastructure and support. We need to train teachers to understand and recognize mental health in students. We need no polite word that represents discrimination, let's get rid of stigma and destigmatize mental illness.

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Women in Rural Zones, Challenges related to Property Rights, Albanian Studies and Practice

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The article aims to evident aspects of the legal and factual situation of the Women Property Rights in Albanian Rural Zones. Property Rights are one of the most important and fundamental economical rights in a democratic society. Especially when we refer to women as a subject of Property Rights, we must seek a lot into the cornerstone of the constitutional order. Based on studies and analytical models the article analyzes the following issues: How is the situation of women in Rural Zones? Are they free to decide about their property in an independent way? Are they manipulated by their husband or family to make a legal act regarding to their property? Which is the contribution of women in a common property? What about their rights in agricultural families which are well known in Albania Society? Does Politics favourise women?

De facto women in Rural Albanian Zones are facing a lot of challenges, even though “de jure” our legislation solves any problem related with Property Rights. Albanian courts every day try to solve numerous cases and sometimes courts decisions have been really sensitive regarding to the social and property perspective. The article also analyzes different studies about economical data's of women and how they use their economic resources to invest on their property.

Keywords: Property, Law, Statistics, Women, Rural, Conflict

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