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*The Future of Science: Challenges and Opportunities*

# ABSTRACT BOOK

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Dear distinguished guests, esteemed colleagues, participants, and friends.

It is my great pleasure to welcome you all to the second edition of the International Scientific Conference “Bridge 2023” and to introduce the book of abstracts that encapsulates the essence of this prestigious event. As the Rector of the University “Ukshin Hoti” Prizren, I am honored to host such a significant gathering of scholars, researchers, and professionals in our esteemed institution.

The Bridge Conference serves as a platform where innovative ideas converge, where interdisciplinary dialogues flourish, and where new connections are forged. This conference is not just about presenting research findings; it is about building bridges between different fields of knowledge, fostering collaborations, and contributing to the advancement of science and society as a whole.

The theme of this year's conference, "The Future of Science: Challenges and Opportunities", underscores the importance of collaborative efforts in addressing the complex challenges facing our world today. Whether we are exploring advancements in technology, sustainable development practices, or societal transformations, it is through collective knowledge and shared expertise that we can pave the way for a better tomorrow.

I extend my heartfelt gratitude to all the participants who have contributed their research, insights, and expertise to this book of abstracts. Your dedication and hard work are instrumental in driving progress and innovation in our respective fields. I would also like to express my appreciation to the organizing committee, sponsors, and partners who have worked tirelessly to make this conference a reality. Your commitment to academic excellence and knowledge dissemination is commendable.

As you delve into the pages of this book of abstracts, I encourage you to engage deeply with the diverse range of topics and perspectives presented. Let us seize this opportunity not only to learn from each other but also to inspire and be inspired by the wealth of ideas shared within these pages.

I wish you all a fruitful and enriching experience during the Bridge Conference and hope that the connections you establish and the insights you gain will serve as stepping stones towards a more sustainable and inclusive future.

Thank you, and may this conference be a resounding success!

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mentor Alishani,

Rector of University “Ukshin Hoti” Prizren



# Guest Keynote Speakers

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# **The right of citizens to be heard and considered for issues that impact their living environment and the enforcement of this right at the local level in Kosovo**

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## **Abstract.**

The living environment is very important for all the residents of a certain location. It is also essential that the local institutions consider discussing the issue with the residents and respect their will when deciding on the residence conditions. This paper deals with the case where the local level institutions of the Municipality of Prizren in Kosovo had changed the urban plan of the city of Prizren, without informing the residents of the Dardania neighborhood where the urban plan of the city would be changed. These actions of the local institutions of the Municipality of Prizren, found the municipality in violation of the constitution of Kosovo since it did not enable its citizens to have any choice on their living environment. In the case that this paper deals with, The Constitutional Court of Kosovo set a standard in which all the competent local municipalities, respectively municipal government, before making decisions that affect the living environment of the residents, its municipal bodies should discuss in advance with the citizens through consultations or other forms of involvement, in order for the citizens to have the opportunity to directly impact the quality of the environment (city or neighborhood) where they live.

**Keywords:** Living Environment; Municipality of Prizren; Urban plan; Constitution of Kosovo; Constitutional Court.

# **Public debt and the financing of the budget deficit from borrowing - The case of Kosovo**

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## **Abstract.**

This paper elaborates on the public debt in the Republic of Kosovo. State debt in particular is present in less developed countries, which burdens the economy and population of these countries, which are also faced with numerous problems. The countries of the region, including Kosovo, with a low level of development, have been facing public debt in recent years. The objective of this paper consists in the analysis of the progress of the public debt in the Republic of Kosovo in recent years. In function of the objectives within this study, we will mainly use the analysis method and the comparative method, examining in dynamics the issue related to the public debt in the Republic of Kosovo. Studies on public debt in Kosovo are scarce, and as such this paper is mainly guided by a literature review of studies that focus on either external public debt or internal public debt and their effects on GDP. Through this study in the field of public finance, we aim for the conclusions and recommendations offered regarding the public debt to be taken into consideration.

**Keywords:** Public debt, External debt, Internal debt, budget deficit.

# **Translation of law terms in English, Macedonian and Albanian**

**Agim Ibraimi**

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## **Abstract.**

This paper aims at explaining some of the hands-on experience challenges I have been through when translating legal documents. The paper elucidates the complexity of law language translation across different cultures, here being English Albanian. Different law language peculiarities are looked at closely with a special focus on metaphors used in law. Having in mind the challenge the translators come to when translating law language, an attempt has been made to provide translators with some techniques used in translations of metaphors. This paper has been portioned in several sections, initially focusing on translation in law pointing out some peculiarities of legal documents translation and then a focus has been awarded to legal language features. Besides legal translation and legal language, I considered a little more some other important factors that are frequently encountered in legal texts and legal language like legalese and plain language, metaphor, culture, register and ambiguity. The last sections have focused on Terminology standardization and on a Three-Language Comparative Analysis and the last section has delineated the methodology used, put it differently how and where has data been collected.

**Keywords:** complexity, legal translation, plain language, culture, ambiguity, register.



# Discovery of novel benzenesulfonamides incorporating 1,2,3-triazole scaffold and their biological evaluation as carbonic anhydrase i, ii, ix and xii

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## Abstract.

Sulphonamides constitute a significant class of sulfa drugs and have become significant species of pharmacophores thanks to their unique properties such as less toxicity, oral absorption, costeffectiveness, and increased reactivity. Due to the numerous biological activities, thousands of sulfonamide derivatives were synthesized and widely used to treat various diseases. Furthermore, in recent years, Triazole compounds and Oxime ethers have gained special attention based on their solid pharmacological activity, low toxicity, high bioavailability and stability, suitable pharmacokinetics property, broad spectrum, and better curative effect. They have become increasingly popular in pharmaceutical synthesis due to their biological properties. In this study, 14 novel oxime ether-linked 1,4-disubstituted 1,2,3- triazole sulfonamides (6a-n) have been synthesized starting from benzenesulfonamide by 1,3 dipolar cycloadditions of 4-(4-hydroxyimino) ethyl)-5-methyl -2H-1,2,3-triazol-2yl)benzenesulfonamide (5) and alkyl or aryl halides. The inhibitory potential of these derivatives was evaluated against four isoforms of  $\alpha$ -hCA, namely hCA I, II, IX, and XII. The cytosolic isoform hCA I was potently inhibited by 1,2,3-triazole benzenesulfonamide substituted oxime ethers (6a-n) with KIs in the low nanomolar range of 47.8–257.6 nM, indicating that all synthesized compounds (6a-n) are more potent inhibitors than reference drug AAZ (KI of 451.8 nM). The most active derivatives in this series enclose heptyl 6e, naphthyl 6m, and ethyl 6b groups. All of the newly synthesized 1,2,3-triazole benzenesulfonamide substituted oxime ether derivatives (6a-n) were found to exhibit inhibitory activity towards the transmembrane tumor-associated hCA IX isoform. The 1,2,3-triazole benzenesulfonamide substituted oxime ether compounds 6(a-n) were found to effectively inhibit the transmembrane tumor-associated hCA XII isoform with KI values ranging from 116.9 to 558.6 nM, which is superior to the reference drug AAZ (KI of 338.9 nM).

**Keywords:** Oxime ethers, Sulfonamides, Triazoles, Carbonic Anhydrase.

# Language games in learning interactivity in complementary education in the diaspora

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## Abstract.

In the last decades, regarding the supplementary learning of the Albanian Language and Albanian Culture in the Diaspora and the Diaspora, a series of reforms have been implemented which have given it the appearance of a contemporary curriculum. Today we can say that this curriculum has become comparable to many other contemporary European and regional experiences. The approach of technology to the curriculum as a didactic innovation for teaching has the competence of creating a unique virtual environment and observing the usefulness of digital games in the teaching and learning process in a specific field such as the supplementary learning of the Albanian Language and Albanian Culture in the Diaspora the Exile. The methodology of this paper is based on the literature of the Ministry of Education and Sports, as in the Curriculum for the Supplementary Learning of the Albanian Language and Albanian Culture in the Diaspora and the Diaspora (2018) National Education Strategy-Albania (2021-2026) Education Strategy- Kosovo (2022-2026) but also in many years of personal experience in the field of teaching in education. The methodological approach of this paper is the modeling of a lesson based on learning competencies interactivity through language games such as Discussion Network techniques, Expert Groups/ Guided Imagination/ Discussion / Wall Exhibits/ Video Conferencing / Storytelling/ Author's Chair 'Concept Map', 'Mind Map', Technique 'Sketching a story', 'INSERT, Know, Want to Know, Learned'. The pentagram etc. make possible the formation of linguistic competences and the culture of their origin.

**Keywords:** supplementary education, mother tongue, diaspora and diaspora, curriculum.

# Impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on development capacity in the gastronomy industry in Kosovo

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## Abstract.

This study aimed to analyze the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the gastronomy industry in Kosovo, where we aim to see how much the Covid-19 pandemic has affected the gastronomy industry in Kosovo. 105 residents and 21 gastronomic establishments in Podujev participated in this study. For the methodology of this study, the qualitative (quantitative) method was used. In this study, a measuring instrument with 15 closed-type questions was used, which is compatible with the research questions and objectives of this study. The findings of this study have resulted that the Impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the tourism and hotel industry in Kosovo is 3.60, the maximum rating is 4.60, the average is 3.97 and the standard deviation is 0.26. The minimum rating of the dimension development capacities in the tourism and hotel industry in Kosovo is 3.40, maximum rating 4.20, mean 3.82 and standard deviation 0.23. The minimum rating of the dimension steps taken by the tourism and hospitality sector for the recovery of their businesses is 3.40, the maximum rating is 4.31, the mean is 3.2 and the standard deviation is 0.21.

**Keywords:** Covid-19 pandemic, gastronomy industry, development capacities.

# Envisioning future trajectories of us-Russian relations: analysis and prospects

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## Abstract.

This study examines the evolving relationship between the United States and Russia in the post-Cold War era, focusing on pivotal developments over the past three decades. Given recent tensions sparked by events such as the conflict in Ukraine and ongoing nuclear concerns, this investigation is particularly relevant in understanding the enduring impact of this important international relationship. The analysis highlights recurrent cycles of optimism and disillusionment, often triggered by shifts in policy directions from both sides. Despite efforts to foster cooperation, the relationship has experienced notable fluctuations, ultimately reaching a significant low point. This research employs a comprehensive approach, including literature review and document analysis, to explore potential future scenarios for US-Russian relations. Recognizing the inherent challenges in recalibrating the course of this partnership, given the deeply entrenched positions and shared global interests, the study underscores the need for increased accountability and sustained engagement from the United States, despite persisting obstacles. The findings of this research aim to contribute to a comprehensive understanding of the intricacies and challenges within the US-Russian relationship in the contemporary era, offering valuable insights into their implications for international affairs and foreign policy.

**Keywords:** US-Russia relations, international impacts, geopolitical challenges, policy implications.

# **The constitutional guarantee of amparo in Latin America, the right way to protect the individual rights?**

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## **Abstract.**

After a long period of military dictatorships in Latin America in the 1970s and 1980s, various political forces met at a juridical-political table and found in the Constitution and law not only the instrument to achieve coexistence, but also the form for designing solutions to different problems that negatively characterize these realities. The new constitutional texts, as well as their legislative development, have served to overcome internal political conflicts and to create a political-legal environment that matches their economic and social development. The majority of Latin American countries have updated the guarantee, the recourse of Amparo, whose origin belongs to countries such as Mexico, Brazil, Colombia, and Chile, among the procedural legal mechanisms or instruments guaranteeing the protection of fundamental human rights. Based on the Amparo judgment, we have a system of indirect constitutional control, given that the control of this institute is the protection of individual constitutional rights and guarantees against any attacks or violations by public officials. Individual rights must be respected in order for the constitution to be supreme.

**Keywords:** constitution, Amparo Mexico, indirect control.

# AI-powered law: Shaping the future of legal practice

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## Abstract.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a fast evolving subject of computer science that entails the creation of machines and systems capable of doing activities that would normally need human intelligence. AI was first theorized in the mid-twentieth century, and practical implementations emerged in the 1950's and 1960's. Since then, it has affected every sphere of our lives, including the legal system. AI and the legal profession are entering a new era, where the dynamic of legal practice is changing rapidly. "AI-powered Law" provides a deep dive into the many ways AI is changing the legal landscape. AI's ability to analyze vast amounts of legal documents, forecast legal outcomes, automate routine tasks, and more has already started to improve the efficiency and accuracy of legal practice. Practical applications of AI include accelerating legal research, streamlining contract review processes, streamlining due diligence efforts, and more. As we enter this new era of AI in legal practice, we also address critical ethical and regulatory aspects. We consider important questions about data privacy, AI algorithms' potential biases, and the ethical implications of outsourcing tasks to machines, all while ensuring that AI is used in an ethical and responsible way. In this paper, we'll be talking about how legal professionals are changing in this AI-driven world. We'll be discussing the different skills that lawyers need, like technical know-how and moral judgement. We'll also look at how humans and AI can work together in a positive way and what that means for the legal field in the future.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence (AI), Legal Practice, Future of Law, Legal Automation, Lawyer skills.

# The role of the banking system in Kosovo: financial indicators in years 2010-2022

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## Abstract.

Banks play a vital role in the financial system of the Republic of Kosovo, providing valuable assistance to the private sector. They significantly contribute to employment growth and offer essential financial services that enable individuals and families to achieve their economic objectives. When faced with financial constraints or aspiring to expand their investments, individuals and families often turn to banking institutions for support. In the Republic of Kosovo, the banking sector comprises twelve commercial banks, each playing a substantial role in shaping the financial landscape of the nation. Recognizing the importance of evaluating the performance and stability of this sector, this paper aims to conduct a comprehensive analysis of key financial indicators over the years 2010-2022. The selected indicators for analysis include Deposits, Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), and Net Loans. The analysis of Deposits will shed light on the influx of funds into the banking system, providing insights into savings patterns and overall market liquidity. ROA, a crucial performance metric, will gauge the efficiency and profitability of the banks by examining the ratio of net income to total assets. ROE, on the other hand, will measure the banks' ability to generate returns for their shareholders by assessing the profitability in relation to shareholders' equity. Lastly, the study will delve into the trends and patterns of Net Loans, which indicate the extent of lending activities and credit availability in the banking system.

**Keywords:** Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), Net Loans, Deposits.

# The impact of visa liberalization on the perception of youth regarding their prospects in the new labour market

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## Abstract.

As the country of Kosovo is nearing toward visa liberalization there is a growing concern over the dynamics of the new labour market. The purpose of this study is to measure the perceived sentiment of young individuals regarding their position in the new labour market in the context of a major expected immigration. More specifically, the study will measure how young people feel regarding their job prospects from of a continuum of pessimism to optimism. The study will employ quantitative research to gather information for the research question. This will be completed throughout a questionnaire which will mostly employ Likert type questions. It is expected that the findings from the study will support our hypothesis that individuals who choose to remain in Kosovo will feel rather optimistic regarding their job prospects. The study is relevant as it will enrich the literature of youth employment with the new context of post-liberalization Kosovo.

**Keywords:** Kosovo, liberalization, youth, employment.



# **Kafka's trial: unveiling the intersection with Austrian bureaucracy**

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## **Abstract.**

The Austrian society of the eighteenth century and its bureaucracy, guided by the Habsburg monarchy, intersect and are vividly portrayed in Franz Kafka's "The Trial," exemplifying the convergence of law, bureaucracy, and literature. The latest debate exhibited both remarkable intensity and conspicuous superficiality, underscoring the scarcity of prior research on this subject. Kafka's "The Trial" revolves around the themes of law and bureaucracy, inviting exploration of a potential link between the legal profession and literature. The Trial encapsulates the individual as the pivotal character within the bureaucracy, inevitably leading to self-blame for their deeds. The individual is portrayed as a dynamic force, relentlessly propelled forward, to whom the journey does not culminate in a comforting embrace of law and bureaucracy. This paper further posits that Franz Kafka, as both an expressionist and a lawyer, occupies a unique position within this intersection between law and literature. In the process of composing this paper and in pursuit of our primary objectives, we employed the following methodologies: a meticulous analysis of literary texts, utilization of comparative literature methods, and comprehensive comparative approaches.

**Keywords:** Franz Kafka, Law, Austrian society, Bureaucracy.

# Managing the five main risks in the intensive poultry industry in Kosovo

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## Abstract.

The intensive poultry production industry is a developed sector in Kosovo and it is necessary to inform farmers of the risks they face. In this paper, we will identify and analyse the five main categories of risks faced by this industry: production risk, market risk, financing risk, legal risk and human resources risks. The purpose of the study is to inform farmers, researchers and other interest groups about the level of risks in this industry, focusing attention on their aggressiveness. The study methodology includes descriptive analysis, qualitative analysis through a risk matrix and quantitative analysis using variation analysis. This hybrid of methods will provide a detailed overview of the risks and their impact on the poultry production industry in Kosovo. Finally, some important recommendations are for each main risk. For example, to reduce production risk, farmers can invest in advanced technologies. To address market risk, they may seek extended sales contracts or develop new sales channels. To manage financial risk, they can seek different financial sources and design their budgets carefully. Also, to handle the legal risk, they must be informed about the laws and regulations related to this sector and follow the legal practices. To manage HR risks, they can invest in employee training and develop employee motivation strategies.).

**Keywords:** Production risk, financial risk, market risk, legal risk and human resources risk.

# Conditions in the working environment, satisfaction and dedication of the employees to the organization

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## Abstract.

The purpose of the study is to examine the impact of the working environment conditions on the commitment of employees and their satisfaction, in the field of the public sector. The conditions dealt with are respectively physical, social and psychological. The analysis of the problem, the interpretation of the data and the findings that are presented, bring a special contribution to this field of research. The methodology of the study is combined, quantitative and qualitative, including a total of 121 employees of the public institution of nurseries in the city of Tirana, with an average age of 25 to 60 years, who were surveyed with the relevant measuring instruments. Correlational analyzes between organizational commitment and the conditions and satisfaction with commitment in the work environment showed that there is a positive relationship between them, while the linear regression showed that the conditions in the work environment, after the physical, social and psychological nature, are important predictors of organizational commitment in employees of Gardens in the city of Tirana.

**Keywords:** environment, psychological conditions, public sector, employees, job satisfaction, organizational performance.

# The role of immunity in criminal proceedings: Balancing justice and accountability

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## Abstract.

This paper delves into the complex and multifaceted concept of immunity within the realm of criminal proceedings. Immunity has long been a contentious issue, raising questions about the delicate balance between the pursuit of justice and the necessity to incentivize cooperation from witnesses, informants, and defendants. The paper examines the various forms of immunity, such as transactional immunity, use immunity, and testimonial immunity, and evaluates their impact on the criminal justice system. Through a comprehensive analysis of case law, legislative history, and ethical considerations, this paper seeks to shed light on the practical implications of immunity, including its potential to protect guilty parties while aiding in the prosecution of others. It also explores the ethical and moral dilemmas associated with offering immunity to individuals with potentially incriminating information. Furthermore, this paper addresses the evolving landscape of immunity in the digital age, where issues related to cybercrimes, data breaches, and whistleblowers add new dimensions to the discourse. It also explores the international perspectives on immunity in criminal proceedings, comparing and contrasting approaches in different legal systems. The ultimate goal of this paper is to provide a comprehensive overview of the role of immunity in criminal proceedings and to encourage a nuanced conversation that considers both the pursuit of justice and the preservation of essential investigative tools within the criminal justice system. By doing so, it contributes to the ongoing discussion surrounding the delicate balance between accountability and cooperation in the face of criminal investigations and prosecutions.

**Keywords:** immunity, criminal proceedings, justice, accountability.

# Legislation issues regarding the implementation of blockchain-based application in higher education institutions in North Macedonia

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## Abstract.

The implementation of blockchain-based applications in higher education institutions would prevent numerous abuses, and above all it would improve the generation of academic credentials and especially their quick verification. Generation and verification of academic credentials through the blockchain system, although it would be challenging for all users, including students, administration, management, verifiers, but it is also challenging for other state institutions, as they will have to adapt to the standardization of diplomas and other documents, as defined by the legal framework. Besides the Law on higher education, each institution of higher education has its own statute, which guarantees the autonomy of its operation. The statute and other legal documents contain all the details of the operation, including the generation of diplomas with all their mandatory elements. Through this work we make an analysis of several statutes in the universities in our country, regarding the possibility for electronic generation of diplomas. We will also discuss the possibility to add a QR code, generated from the blockchain system, to the printed version of the diplomas as a tool for their quick verification. The standardization of diplomas, and their generation in a standard form throughout the country, regardless of whether it is a private or public university, would be one of the best measures that could be taken to stop the various misuses of these documents, important for society in general.

**Keywords:** blockchain system, higher education institution, diploma verification, QR code, legal framework.

# Learning English for specific purposes

Basri Saliu

## **Abstract.**

Learning English for specific purposes is a difficult venture, but with commitment and continued effort we can achieve our goals successfully. Nevertheless, the learners face different challenges and problems while learning it which may vary depending on their ability levels and their learning goals. So, with this article we aim to reveal the challenges ESP learners encounter during learning/teaching specific content and specific vocabulary of English for Legal studies. The main issue which is anticipated to be a challenge for learners in this course is often inadequate knowledge of a specialist field and therefore we are concerned that in most ESP courses they are not prepared for professional communication in English in the area of their field. These anticipated results are the basic hypothesis of our manuscript to focus on. The study is aiming at finding out and answering these questions. For this purpose, the survey was carried out at SEEU, English for Legal Studies faculty. Learners were asked about their attitude and preparedness towards the ESP course.

**Keywords:** ESP, content, reveal, challenges, specialist field.

# Unperformed framework contracts and supplier gaps of supplies in Kosova

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## Abstract.

The economic effects of supplier gap conducted due to global crises and "Force Majeure" cause operational deficiency in organizations that are particularly supplied with framework contracts whose production is mainly based on supplies of raw materials from countries affected by the crisis. The essence of solving the supply gap from unperformed framework contracts is increased transparency, accountability, and a supportive legal framework that can help foster a business environment that encourages the conducting of framework contracts for its production planning. Furthermore, this inevitable gap should initiate a shift from single-source supply contracting suppliers nourishing the promoting supplier diversification and fostering robust supply chain management practices that mitigate dependence on strategic suppliers and minimize the impact of unperformed framework contracts for the businesses and the general economy. Our work aims to encounter the economic effects of unperformed framework contracts by initiating the awareness of supplier companies for the contracted supply and crisis management shareholders for production planning, avoid economic losses of the organization, increased production costs, and the rise of agreement mistrust caused by financial instability from the unperformed framework contracts in Kosova. Stretching the framework contract conditions influenced by “Force Majeure”, forecasted and controlled by the contracting parties, considering the time of contracting with the suppliers and the business environment for the supplies contracted with the framework contracts, wriggle out of the situation by extending the time of supplies, possible pre-planning of the supply circumstances to spread the risk and reduce the damage, and at the same time to be covered by insurance attained of the framework contract. The methodology used in this paper is mainly based on secondary data of reports from public companies in Kosova with special emphasis on the economic effects and the legal steps taken to solve these supply gaps caused by the unperformed framework contracts.

**Keywords:** Unperformed Framework Unperformed Framework contract, economic court, economic effects, Public Company Performance.

# Knowledge of health care providers about telemedicine and e-health

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## Abstract.

Telemedicine is the exchange of medical information from one place to another using electronic communication, which improves the health status of the patient. Electronic health (eHealth) is an emerging field at the intersection of medical informatics, public health, and business, referring to health services and information provided or enhanced via the Internet and related technologies. Purpose: to learn about the use and benefits of telemedicine and eHealth in healthcare. New methods for examination, diagnosis, and treatment of diseases. The methodology used: the quantitative method carried out with the help of the questionnaire. Selected sample: 50 health workers from Isa Grezda Hospital in Gjakova. Results: 34% of health workers have declared that they have knowledge about telemedicine and e-health, while 66% do not know, to the question that is it necessary to develop the IT system in KS, 48% answered that they agree, 34% neutral, 18% disagree. Do you think that the development of IT and e-health will have a positive effect on health care, 40% answered agree, 36% neutral and 24% disagreed. Discussion: The technology is considered useful in the hospital sector for both patients and healthcare providers, who use it in diagnosis and follow-up, chronic disease monitoring, rehabilitation, and residential management medication of patients. Conclusion: Telemedicine and eHealth are digital healthcare applications that fit well in modern life. Based on the responses of health workers at the Isa Grezda Regional Hospital in Gjakova, we concluded that their knowledge about telemedicine and eHealth is lacking, and this is especially noticeable among older workers who at the same time express their refusal, about the application of these methods.

**Keywords:** eHealth, Health Professionals, Telemedicine, Hospital, Gjakova.



# Striking a balance, fluency vs. Accuracy

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## **Abstract.**

Over the years there has been a long and endless debate about fluency and accuracy. As ESL teachers we always experience this feeling about our students on how to achieve proficiency in L2. Through this presentation I want to talk a little bit more about the importance of fluency and accuracy when it comes to teaching English as a second foreign language. First of all, there are few key points about fluency and accuracy. We as ESL teachers should remember about the difference between fluency and accuracy, language learners' goals, students' age, motivation, background education and activities teachers should use when focusing on fluency and accuracy. Based on the recent researchers there are pros and cons on which one comes first, fluency or accuracy, can they be taught jointly or separately, can you be fluent without being accurate, can teachers teach or balance fluency and accuracy, what are the techniques or activities to improve accuracy and fluency etc. As from my experience in teaching adult learners in our armed forces, I think that both fluency and accuracy play a key role in teaching and learning a second language but it depends on the level you are teaching, students' goal- do they need English for specific purposes or they learn it just for fun, another major point is what teachers want to assess or looking for fluency or accuracy etc. Finally, here are some of the speaking activities focusing on fluency: Reflect natural use of language, focus on achieving communication, require meaningful use of language, require the use of communication strategies, produce language that may not be predictable and seek to link language to context. Whereas activities focusing on accuracy reflect classroom use of language, focus on the formation of correct examples of language, practice language out of context, practice small samples of language, do not require meaningful communication and choice of language is controlled.

**Keywords:** ESL, fluency, accuracy, L2, activities.

# The role of digitalization in the sustainability of tourism

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## **Abstract.**

The development of science and technology has made an important contribution to the development of tourism. Digitization is the buzzword of today in all sectors of the economy. The tourism sector would not be an exception in this development. The application of digitization in the tourism sector affects its sustainable development. How does digitization affect tourism sustainability? Is the digitization process easily applicable in the tourism sector? We will get these and other answers during the handling of the paper. For the realization of the paper, the methodology was used in function of the purpose of the topic, identification of the role of digitization in the sustainability of tourism. The methods used will be useful for finding a rich, descriptive literature to understand the terminology that will be used in the paper such as digitalism, sustainability in tourism; statistics to analyze the role of digitalization in the sustainability of Tourism. Through the questionnaire instrument, data will be collected on how digitization is perceived by visitors, tourists in sustainable tourism development. The collected data will be processed in the SPSS statistical program. Some of the findings of the paper will be: digitalization has positive effects on the development of tourism; digitization in tourism affects the fulfillment of sustainability objectives from the 2030 agenda, etc. The paper will be closed with Conclusions and recommendations.

**Keywords:** Digitization, tourism, tourism sustainability.

# Linguistic landscapes in Prizren

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## **Abstract.**

This paper aims to collect a comprehensive corpus of linguistic landscape elements found in various spaces within Prizren. By examining both public and private areas, including streets, squares, busts, monuments, advertisements, and more, this study offers a detailed insight into the linguistic landscape of Prizren's diverse spaces. The exploring of the linguistic landscape offers valuable insights into the purposes, usage, and styles of language use. This study carefully identified and documented 373 labels from diverse units. Each label was presented in multiple languages and detailed tables containing corresponding data for each category. The paper delves into the complexity of Prizren's linguistic landscape, shedding light on the relationship between Albanian and other languages. Additionally, it examines the use of language trends within the region's public and private spaces. Furthermore, labels play a crucial role in interpersonal and community communication, making their grammatical function both practical and applicable. In the linguistic landscape, these labels or tags serve as representatives of a sort of “universal language”. When we step outside, we come across a variety of labels such as those for coffee shops, restaurants, hotels, and more, which are easily identifiable and convey their functions. Labels serve as a means of human communication, and this study aims to examine a corpus of labels from the perspective of audience design, based on Allan Bell's model. Through this model, we can identify whether the individuals assigning labels have specific intentions or purposes concerning a community or a particular segment of society.

**Keywords:** linguistic landscape; label; public unit; private unit; audience design.

# Implementation of human rights in Kosovo and challenges

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## Abstract.

In this topic, it is planned to address the issue of the implementation and protection of human rights in Kosovo, including initially the rights and freedoms which are guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo, as well as the mechanisms established for their protection. This paper also aims to provide the reasons and causes that have influenced their non-respect to an appropriate extent over the years based on some preliminary research that has been done. All people, regardless of life organization and gender, racial and religious differences, enjoy their rights and freedoms, but a distinct aspect includes the issue of how these rights are protected and to what extent. This situation is also related to the level of development and scale of justice of the respective country. It is also important that this work will primarily serve all subjects that deal with human rights and freedom. In particular, additional information on how human rights are applicable. Contemporary methods such as historical, descriptive, comparative and other important methods will be used for the drafting of this paper.

**Keywords:** Constitution, human rights, legal protection, implementation.

# **Comparative analysis of import-export of albanian tomatoes with the five countries of the Western Balkans**

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## **Abstract.**

In recent years, Albanian agriculture has undergone significant improvements and developments, making it a vital component of the country's economy. It employs a significant portion of the population and contributes to both domestic consumption and exports. The agricultural sector is very important to Albania's economy as it provides a lot of employment opportunities, helps with rural development, and contributes to the country's overall economic growth. This study aims to assess how competitive Albanian agriculture is compared to other neighboring regional countries. It aims to study the trends, dynamics, and factors that affect the tomato trade between Albania and neighboring countries in the Western Balkans region. The analysis aims to provide insights into the trade relationships, marketplace conditions, trade balance, and potential opportunities to enhance tomato trade in the region. By doing this, we can gain a better understanding of the current state of Albanian agriculture in the regional context. The findings of this study highlight the strengths and weaknesses of the sector and suggest some strategic recommendations on how to improve competitiveness. These recommendations include innovation, sustainable practices, market diversification, and policy reforms, which are all essential drivers for future growth and success in the regional agri-markets.

**Keywords:** Comparative analyses, Import-Export, Tomatoe, Albania, Western Balkans.

# Clause and sentence in English versus sentence fragment in Albanian

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## Abstract.

Syntax studies the rules that pertain to the ways in which words can be combined to form sentences in a language. Elements of syntax are: Parts of a sentence: Subject, predicate, object, direct object. Phrases: A group of words without a subject or predicate. Clauses: A group of words with a subject and verb. The Sentence structure pertains to the construction of simple, compound, complex, or compound-complex sentences. The main sentence elements are five: subject, verb, object, complement, and adjunct (SVOCA). The subject is the performer of an action or the agent of the verb. It is usually at the beginning of a sentence, and it is generated by a noun or any of its equivalents, such as a pronoun, a noun phrase, or a noun clause. All sentences require a subject and a verb. A single sentence should include one main idea. The subject comes first, and the verb comes second. Subordinate clauses (dependent clauses) also require a subject and verb. Languages differ from each other in various respects, e.g., in their sentence structure (syntax), word structure (morphology), sound structure (phonology) and vocabulary (lexicon). One basic description of a language's syntax is the sequence in which the subject (S), verb (V), and object (O) usually appear in sentences. Over 85% of languages usually place the subject first, either in the sequence SVO or the sequence SOV. This depends on whether the nouns have inflection and the verbs have declension. In this case, Albanian syntax doesn't follow this rule of word order of the sentence elements within a certain basic sentence pattern and has a syntactic terminology of Latin origin. It also differs of the Anglo-Saxon terminology related to the terms of subject and object complements, as well as the terms of English sentence parts related to phrase/clause and sentence.

**Keywords:** Subject, predicate, object, direct object, phrases, clause, sentence, inflection, declension, word order, complements, sentence, elements, patterns, dependent, main, subordinate, word order.

# The role of information technology in healthcare

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## Abstract.

An important aspect of information technology in healthcare is the electronic health system, the patient’s health information is stored electronically instead of using traditional files, allowing us easier access, better and faster communication among health care providers. The purpose of the paper: is to learn and highlight the role and importance of the development and use of information technology in health. The methodology used: consists of the use of the quantitative method. Sample: 50 respondents from Isa Grezda Hospital in Gjakova. Results: do you think IT development is important in your department, 74% answered that they agree, 18% are neutral and 9% disagree. On whether IT development is useful in your work for making effective health care decisions, 57% agreed, 18% were neutral and 25% disagreed. Keeping records of patients in electronic form is important, 72% agreed, 10% neutral and 18% disagreed. How do you rate your knowledge on the use of IT, 21% declared excellent, 33% average, 29% low, and 9% do not possess. Discussion: Using IT reduces unnecessary waiting, and medical costs, gives a competitive advantage, saves money, faster access to the right information on the patient, and improves treatment for the patient, including medical records, patient records, disease histories, vaccination calendar, results of various tests. And it is very necessary to use IT in our country as well as in other countries of the world. Conclusion: Based on the results of the survey of the health workers of the Regional Hospital Isa Grezda/Gjakova, we concluded that some of them do not possess technical-technological skills and dexterity and therefore express their refusal about the use of IT.

**Keywords:** patient, health providers, information technology, Hospital.

# Qualitative properties of common carp (*Cyprinus Carpio* L. 1758) from Prespa lake (Macedonia)

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## Abstract.

The main purpose of this study was to consider some qualitative properties of common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*, L. 1758) from Prespa Lake (Macedonia). Common carp is one of the most valuable and consumed fish species in Macedonia, and regarding the open waters, it is one of the most important components in the overall ichthyomass of Prespa Lake. Prespa Lake is the second-largest natural lake in Macedonia. In terms of the composition of the fish settlement, it is typically a cyprinid lake. The qualitative properties of common carp were established by determination of the chemical composition of the fish meat, microbiological analysis for the total number of microorganisms on fish skin, the presence of *Salmonella* sp. and *Listeria monocytogenes*, as well as, the fatty acid profile, especially omega 3 (n-3) and omega 6 (n-6) fatty acids. Examinations were performed on samples of common carp during the summer and autumn seasons. The most optimal results in terms of nutritional value of fish meat were found in the summer season, due to high PUFA content, especially linoleic (n-6), as well as EPA and DHA (n-3) fatty acids, due to the way of feeding with phyto and zooplankton from the lake's benthos, which are especially rich in essential fatty acids. The fatty acid profile of meat even in the same species shows differences depending on sex, age, water environment, and season. Our research showed that all carp samples are good sources of n-6 and n-3 fatty acids.

**Keywords:** common carp, Prespa Lake, fatty acid profile.



# **Transforming education through artificial intelligence: Vision and opportunities**

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## **Abstract.**

This scientific article presents a fundamental review of the impact of artificial intelligence in the field of education and the modern school. Artificial intelligence is an innovative technology that is revolutionizing teaching and the contemporary school in unprecedented ways. Through data analysis, personalized learning, and virtual assistance, AI offers significant possibilities to enhance the quality of education and prepare students for an increasingly digitalized world. In this scientific conference, we will discuss the implementation of artificial intelligence technologies in school and university systems, addressing the challenges and advantages that come with them. We will also explore the use of AI to improve teacher performance, enhance curricula, and develop innovative teaching methods. Finally, we will examine the benefits and risks of using artificial intelligence in education and how we can sustainably and ethically utilize this technology to enhance the quality of education and accelerate the intellectual development of students. This article aims to provide deep insights and new perspectives in the intersection of school, education, and artificial intelligence.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence, education, school, transformation, innovation.

# Application of electronic commerce to businesses in our country

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## **Abstract.**

This paper mainly aims to address the topic of how business works through contemporary trade in international and domestic companies, and how it can be managed effectively. Contemporary commerce today belongs to electronic commerce or e-commerce. Electronic commerce or e-commerce is the virtual exchange of business information using different programs or applications. It has also had a positive impact on businesses all over the world, so the main purpose of this study is to inform business and consumers about electronic commerce. Nowadays, e-commerce is changing the way of conducting business in general. Now it is not difficult to open a new business and sell products or services with the least expenses and be more profitable. Each company can start a business on the Internet and to be more successful, I need to fulfill the customer's demand as much as possible. This trade requires a marketing strategy to attract as many clients as possible.

**Keywords:** Business, Electronic commerce, Consumer.

# **Corporate social responsibility as an analysis of the ecological factor and its impact on the business environment: case study Sharrcem company**

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## **Abstract.**

This research aims to analyze Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as an analysis of the ecological factor and its impact on the business environment. Our main focus will be on the Sharrcem company, where during the research we will see how this corporation is involved in CSR, what impact does CSR have on the Sharrcem company, will it have a positive or negative impact? For the realization of this research we will use the combination of primary and secondary data, where the primary data will be provided through the questionnaire while the secondary data will be provided through the annual reports of the Sharrcem company. In the literature review part, we will focus on the relevant empirical findings regarding the relationship between CSR and corporations. Based on the results obtained, we can say that CSR is very important for corporations and is a factor that should be present in every corporation. The obtained results can serve as good evidence for future research that will be analyzed in the field of finance, business and business environment. This paper presents real and consistent data regarding relevant conclusions.

**Keywords:** CSR, corporation, business environment, environmental pollution.

## **Co-adsorption of pb (ii) and cd (ii) ions from aqueous solutions on mmt prrenjas clay**

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### **Abstract.**

Clays are known as the XXI century materials because they are abundant, inexpensive and environmentally friendly. Water pollution from heavy metal ions with toxic substances is a major problem for human health and environmental quality. The main purpose of this study was to evaluate the performance of the adsorption of the montmorillonite (MMT) clay of Prrenjas in natural form for co-adsorption Pb (II) and Cd (II) ions from aqueous solutions. Optimization of adsorption conditions such as the interaction time, pH, temperature and amount of adsorbent, (ii) determining the adsorption capacity of the clay of Prrenjas for the Pb (II) and Cd (II) ions have been carried out. The adsorption of Pb (II) and Cd (II) ions simultaneously presented in solution, increases with rising contact time until equilibrium is reached. The % of adsorbed Pb (II) ions vs. contact time, starts in a linear mode until equilibrium is reached, whilst 100% of the ions in the solution are adsorbed after 60 minutes. The % of adsorbed Cd (II) ions increases with contact time until it reaches equilibrium after 120 min, being the % of adsorbed Cd (II) 82%. A significant increase in the % of adsorbed Cd (II) ions is observed in the co-adsorption compared to the case when the solution contains only Cd (II) ions, where the % of adsorbed ions is 70%. This might be due to the presence Pb (II) ions, which can move the clay layers slightly apart, increasing the space between them and allowing the Cd (II) ions to move easily. Results of this study showed that Prrenjas clay can be used efficiently as an adsorbent for the simultaneous removal of Pb (II) and Cd (II) from aqueous solutions.

**Keywords:** MMT Prrenjas clay, heavy metal, lead ions, cadmium ions, adsorption.

# **Examining the spatial placement of industrial facilities in proximity to urban center: A case study of Gjilan, Kosovo**

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## **Abstract.**

Urban centers are currently grappling with a myriad of challenges within their industrial zones, a consequence of both human activities and the swift urbanization of cities. In many cities of Kosovo, industrial facilities are located within the urban area. Therefore, it is believed that strategic spatial planning should accord special consideration to industrial zones within urban areas. Multiple approaches exist for the city’s spatial distribution of industries, dependent on both their location and type. The objective of this paper is to analyze the relationships between industrial facilities and the urban area, as well as take the cause-effect relationship as a basis. The primary emphasis of the study lies in analyzing the current state of Gjilan city, specifically examining the proximity of industrial facilities to the city center, the accessibility of these facilities from the street, and their positioning in relation to residential areas. This paper does not imply an analysis of the produced output of these facilities, as it is not considered a determining variable in assessing the ratio of industrial facilities to urban areas.

**Keywords:** Gjilan, city, industrial facilities, city center, buffer zone.

## **Serbian "slavic" suffixes, as a tool for changing the lexicon in the Drenica region**

**Egzon Jashari**

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### **Abstract.**

In this paper, Serbian suffixes will be treated and compared, their impact on the lexicon of the Albanian language. Toponymy and word formation are the focus of the study, as well as the merging of Serbian suffixes with Albanian words, where they have found application, we can mention some of them as: "nik", "ica", "ovina", " iq". These suffixes are quite productive, and since in the region of Drenica most of the villages have Serbian "Slavic" toponyms, Serbian suffixes also participate in the formation of Phraseologisms, etc. The study focuses on the Drenica region, and for this issue, three of the many villages of Drenica were selected to conduct the study. The paper also deals with some examples from each Serbian suffix, how it has influenced the word formation of the Albanian language. The changes it has undergone and how it has been adapted to the lexicon of the Albanian language.

**Keywords:** suffixes, lexicon, word formation, phraseology, Drenica.

## **“The figure of the woman as victim of a media campaign in Heinrich Böll’s novel ‘the lost honour of Katharina Blum’”**

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### **Abstract.**

Heinrich Böll is still one of the most widely read authors, not only in German-speaking countries but also beyond. His works have also aroused interest in Albanian-speaking countries, but unfortunately not to the same extent as in German-speaking countries. With this in mind, we thought it would be useful to study his most famous work on an academic level. Another main reason why we chose this topic and this novel was because of what the novel is about. The power that language can have when it is manipulated in a given situation, taking it out of context or even avoiding certain facts in order to create the desired narrative, to the point where this manipulated language has the power to destroy the honour of an honest person. The aim of the paper is to analyse the protagonist of the work, the analysis and interpretation of linguistic expressions, the manipulation of information and the analysis of the media campaign of the "ZEITUNG" against the character of the novel and the political situation in Germany in the 1970s. In preparing this theme, we've tried to highlight the role of the figure of the woman and the role of the media in manipulating information, using the method of source analysis, the method of comparative literature, the feminist method, and the method of generalization through language in action.

**Keywords:** Women, media campaigns, politics, Germany after the Second World War.

# **Ethnographic museums important attractions for sustainable tourism development (Case of “Oso Kuka” historical museum of Shkodra)**

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## **Abstract.**

Visit to Ethnographic museums in Albania are very popular attractions. They draw the attention and visits of domestic and mostly of foreign tourist groups. Consequently, we discover a robust connection between ethnographic museums and tourism. Therefore for this research, "Oso Kuka" Historical Museum of Shkodra situated in the centre of Shkodra city will be the focus of analysis. This museum displays in an accurate and respectful way, an immense valuable clothing heritage of high art. Visitors are offered there a unique experience to learn about the lifestyle, tradition and culture of the city over years. Visits to the museum can support not only the showcase of artwork and creative expression, but also sustain tradition, and raise awareness on the significance of craftsmanship. All this heritage promotes the sustainable tourism development through preserving, displaying and interpreting cultural and artistic heritage. For the analysis of this case, descriptive research will be conducted to evaluate the recent interest and impact of these museums in sustainable tourism development. A questionnaire will be designed and completed during in depth interviews with tourism service providers and museums professionals.

**Keywords:** ethnographic museums, heritage, artistic, sustainable tourism development.



## **Elements of folk poetry in the work “Këngët e Milosaos” by Jeronim De Rada**

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### **Abstract.**

This paper deals with the work "Këngët e Milosaos" by Jeronim de Rada in the context of its connection with folk poetry. An important part of the paper will also be the treatment of the question of why De Rada relied so much on popular poetry, giving more than one reason for the question posed. The main part of the paper will be on the elements of folk poetry that we find in De Rada, more specifically in the work "Këngët e Milosaos". Then we will briefly dwell on these elements, concretizing them from time to time with examples from the poem. Some of these elements are: metrics and folk figures, lullabies, nature, laments, superstitions, folk symbolism, bequests, greetings and various rites, etc. For this paper, we have used as literature authors who have dealt with De Rada's activity and who have come to certain conclusions. Our aim is to highlight these elements through the method of analysis and comparison, showing the similarity with the elements of folk poetry, but what makes De Rada's work special is certainly the ability to connect these elements and then to use them for the construction of the poem and that this therefore expresses the originality of the author.

**Keywords:** folk poetry, folk elements, poem, correlation.

# **The role of financial literacy education in shaping financial behaviour**

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## **Abstract.**

Financial literacy plays a crucial role in shaping an individual's financial behaviour. It refers to the knowledge and understanding of various financial concepts, such as budgeting, investing, debt management, saving, and more. Moreover, financial literacy promotes risk management through a better understanding of insurance options and coverage. It also serves as a shield against financial fraud and scams, as educated consumers are less likely to fall victim to fraudulent schemes. A strong correlation exists between financial literacy and credit management, leading to improved credit scores and access to more favourable financial products. Furthermore, this article aims to evaluate whether Financial literacy education has a positive impact on individuals' financial behaviour, leading to improved budgeting, savings, debt management, investment choices, and overall financial well-being.

**Keywords:** financial literacy, education, wellbeing, financial behaviour.

## **Challenges and opportunities of the green economy - Case study countries of the Western Balkans**

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### **Abstract.**

“Taking care of the environment is an issue that has been in the focus of international strategic documents.” The green economy represents an important support to economic growth, investments and competitiveness. The transition from the traditional economy to the green economy is considered an important process in increasing general well-being, which includes the preservation of the environment and the use of alternative energy sources. Given the importance of growth and the creation of a green economy, the countries of the Western Balkans have also accepted the concept of green growth, we will see the opportunities, challenges and the creation of conditions for sustainable growth in this region, given the political conditions and the economic and legal constraints that are hindering the faster development of the green economy, as well as the possibilities of overcoming them. Economic growth and sustainable development is a condition for political, economic and social stability. There is no economic development without a clean and safe environment, a stable energy supply and a healthy population. This paper aims to make a comprehensive analysis of the main indicators that affect the growth and development of the green economy. Indicators selected for analysis include gdp per capita, general government gross debt, export of goods and services, final consumption, gross savings, current account balance, etc. The analysis of the work will be done through data from the World Bank.

**Keywords:** Green economy, growth, development, Western Balkans.

# Real-time parking space detection for smart city traffic management using advanced image processing techniques

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## Abstract.

Parking scenarios are complex and dynamic, presenting various shapes and sizes. Factors like lighting, viewing angles, obstruction by other objects, and vehicle movements differentiate between free and occupied spaces, posing a challenge in the field of Computer Vision. The primary objective of this work is to provide an automated method for identifying free parking spaces, counting them, and displaying the count in real-time. To achieve this, real-time videos from city cameras were selected for analysis. Each frame in the video was processed, including steps like image conversion to grayscale, noise reduction using a Gaussian Blur filter, and applying adaptive thresholding to distinguish free parking spaces. Detection of free parking spaces was achieved by counting non-zero pixels in each space. The obtained results visualized the free parking spaces distinctly from occupied spaces, along with their counts. The results show a successful implementation of the algorithm to detect available parking spaces accurately in each video frame in real time. Through this method employing image processing, thresholding techniques, and image analysis, successful determination of free parking spaces and real-time counting was achieved. This work contributes to the advancement of projects in the field of computer vision, particularly in smart city development. Implementing this technology in smart cities can significantly impact urban planning and traffic management. Real-time monitoring of available parking spaces aids in reducing congestion, enhancing traffic flow, and providing drivers with accurate information to efficiently locate parking, leading to a more sustainable and organized urban environment.

**Keywords:** space detection, computer vision, real-time, smart cities, management.

# **A proposed system for real-time face recognition: Enhancing access control, security, and efficiency in cross-domain applications**

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## **Abstract.**

In today's world, the need for robust and reliable face recognition technology has become increasingly important due to its potential to improve security, automate identification processes, and eliminate the growing risks associated with unauthorized access and identity theft in our data-driven society. Face recognition technology's fast progress has raised serious worries about privacy, data security, and the potential of inherent biases in recognition models. The development and implementation of such systems have opened the way for novel solutions in cutting-edge technology that go beyond the boundaries of traditional identifying systems. The research presented in this article makes use of Python's incredible potential as a versatile and accessible programming language to create a powerful system capable of real-time facial recognition. In addition to dealing with identification, the proposed real-time face recognition system offers several additional applications and benefits that redefine how we interact with technology in the twenty-first century. It continually improves its identification abilities by using cutting-edge machine-learning algorithms and responding to a range of ambient and lighting circumstances. The significance of this study rests in its ability to solve critical concerns with access control and security, giving a dependable solution that not only prevents unwanted access but also reduces the dangers of identity theft. As a result, it automates identification procedures across businesses, helping people's peace of mind in today's data-driven society. This study's impact goes above the boundaries of technology since it addresses a significant problem that millions of people encounter in the real world: access control and security. In this day and age, our real-time face recognition technology provides a dependable solution. This research article also dives into the technological complexities of the real-time facial recognition system, emphasizing the use of innovative computation methods. The correctness and dependability of the system are carefully examined, with a focus on its real-time processing capabilities. A thorough examination of its performance under various lighting circumstances is provided, emphasizing its resilience and versatility. This study's results highlight the potential of real-time facial recognition technology to transform how we solve security concerns and access control in today's data-driven society.

**Keywords:** face recognition, automation, access control, identity theft, technology.

# **War crimes in serious violation of the Geneva conventions: The case of Kosovo**

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## **Abstract.**

War crimes as criminal offenses against persons and protected values, expressed in any form, represent serious violations of human rights and freedoms. Taking into account the types and intensity of crimes committed during wars, a comprehensive commitment has been made, increasingly aiming at the prevention of such crimes, and such a commitment is also represented by the Geneva Conventions. War crimes in serious violation of the Geneva Conventions are also criminalized in local criminal legislation. Therefore, the object of treatment in this paper with special emphasis will be the case of Kosovo, namely the trials of war crimes held by the courts of Kosovo. Kosovo continues to face challenges in terms of solving war crimes, but it has not yet made progress in solving such crimes, including addressing these cases to the justice bodies.

**Keywords:** war crimes, Geneva Conventions, trials, human rights, protected values.

# The effectiveness of rehabilitation programs for criminal offenders

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## Abstract.

The effectiveness of rehabilitation programs for criminal offenders is a multifaceted and critical subject within the criminal justice system. Rehabilitation aims to reintegrate offenders into society by encouraging them to reflect on their actions and make positive changes. Within the framework of rehabilitation, various programs employ diverse treatments. However, the extent to which these rehabilitative programs genuinely yield results for meaningful evaluation remains a challenge. Success or failure in rehabilitation programs is influenced by several factors beyond the program's design, adding complexity to the assessment process. This study strives to identify best practices that contribute to the success of rehabilitation programs and assess their impact on reducing recidivism among criminal offenders. The methodologies and program types used vary significantly from one country to another, and international laws define a fundamental set of criminal-legal sanctions to prevent the arbitrary application of justice mechanisms by states. The effectiveness of these programs must be evaluated while safeguarding individual liberties and public safety, and the principles of criminal law must be taken into account when implementing rehabilitation initiatives.

**Keywords:** rehabilitation programs, effectiveness, criminal offenders.

# Development of the financial system priority for the economic growth of a country

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## Abstract.

This paper focuses on the relationship that exists between financial development and economic growth, the case of Albania. We note that, the financial intermediation makes possible the allocation of resources in space and time, which is important for the relationship between financial development and economic growth. In this paper we've used some important indicators for measuring financial development which are: the rate of money to income, the rate of total deposits of the banking system to income, the rate of private credit to income, the rate of private credit to total credit, as well as the rate of domestic credit to income. In this paper, we've focused on the descriptive method, from which we've drawn comparative statistical analysis expressed in % (percentage), related to the most useful indicators for measuring financial development, which is broad money as a rate against income, which measures the degree of money in the economy. The indicators serve to show the real scale of the financial sector in a growing economy, where money serves as a means of payment and as a means of saving. Narrow money better reflects the function as a means of payment, and broad money reflects as a means of saving. We've also drawn conclusions that include the results of the analysis as well as some relevant recommendations to improve the financial development for a better economic growth.

**Keywords:** financial system, money rate, deposit rate, credit rate.



# **The tourism in Albania, according to the distribution of tourism flows**

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## **Abstract.**

In this paper we focused on the tourism in Albania, according to the distribution of tourism flows including the arrivals and departures of the tourist flows. We've used the descriptive method, based on statistical analysis expressed in percentage (%) on a comparative basis, in order to highlight how the flow of tourist arrivals has changed from 2014 to 2021, and from which regions of the different continents of the world, the tourists come to Albania, according to the quarters for 2023. The data were provided by INSTAT "Institute of Statistics, Albania" ", related to the topics / Industry, Trade and Services / Tourism, according to the quarters for 2023. In this paper we're based on the descriptive method from which we've processed tables and drawn graphs, and through statistical analyses expressed in (%) we've highlighted how the flow of tourist arrivals has changed according to quarters for 2023. Another priority of this paper is to define and recommend some important essential problems of the tourism sector in Albania, suggesting some important government policies related to the development of the tourism sector, with the aim of socio-economic growth of the country.

**Keywords:** Tourism flows, tourists flows, government policies.

# Lexical and syntactic characteristics of it terminology in the Albanian language

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## Abstract.

This research paper focuses on the development of IT terminologies through a syntactic analysis of phraseological units and their lexical and grammatical structure. The syntactic approach to creating phraseological units is particularly interesting, as it is commonly used in the development of IT terms. This is because the specialized language cannot encompass all the countless concepts present in the field. Therefore, the language itself, through its tools and means, develops terms in the form of stable phraseological units. These units have a clear and transparent structure and represent the concepts more effectively. Often, phraseological units are formed by combining one-word terms with other one-word terms, such as "absolute code" (kod absolut in Albanian). Another approach involves combining words from the general lexicon, for example, "dead code" (kod i vdekur in Albanian). The use of terminological phraseological units in IT and other fields contributes to a systematic, interconnected, and hierarchical terminology. For instance, from the term "code" (kod in Albanian), various phraseological units can be developed, such as "absolute code" (kod absolut), "binary code" (kod binar), "block code" (kod blloku), and "source code" (kod burimor). The study employs induction and deduction methods, as well as descriptive analysis, to draw specific conclusions. Both Albanian and English examples are provided for reader convenience.

**Keywords:** term, terminology, phraseological units, syntactic approach.

## **Word formation in Martin Camaj's work “Njeriu më vete e me të tjerë”**

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### **Abstract.**

Martin Camaj's literary creation represents a vast linguistic treasure. In the figure of this multifaceted Albanian writer, we can observe the intertwining of the work of a writer with that of a linguist. The literary creation of Martin Camaj presents a great linguistic richness, created with various word-forming tools. The author is quite knowledgeable about the linguistic elements of the Albanian language and its wide range of word formation. his linguistic wealth has been studied by various linguists, such as Prof. Kolec Topalli, who states: "From this perspective, his work needs to be studied not only for its thoughts, ideas, and the power of words, but also from a linguistic aspect, for the new words he created and the old words he introduced or used, as well as the popular expressions he gathered or created himself, for the construction of phrases, etc. This scientific paper focuses on the study of word formation (prefixation, suffixation, composition, compounding) in the poetic volume "Man Alone and with Others" by the author through induction and deduction methods. Through this study, the author's word-forming tendencies are once again highlighted, illustrated through concrete examples, which have been exhaustively collected.

**Keywords:** poetic volume, word formation, prefixation, suffixation, composition, compounding.

# High pure forests of european beech in Kosovo

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## Abstract.

*Fagus sylvatica* L., or European beech, is one of the most important and widespread broadleaved trees in Europe. It is a large deciduous tree that can maintain its high growth rate until late maturity. Its natural range extends from southern Scandinavia to Sicily, from Spain in the west to northwest Turkey in the east. Though not demanding of soil type, beech requires a humid atmosphere with precipitation well distributed throughout the year and a well-drained soil. It tolerates rigorous winter cold, but is sensitive to spring frost. Owing to the capacity of its root system for assisting in the circulation of air throughout the soil, and the amount of potash in its leaves, Beech trees conserve the productive capacity of the soil better than many other species. Its wood is strong and wears well making it ideal for a wide range of uses, from furniture to musical instruments, as well as for pulp and firewood. Beech forests in Kosovo according to elevation gradient are situated over the oak forests ranging from 900m to 1320m above sea level in all aspects with a total forest cover of 80-100%. It usually forms pure and mixed forests stands with fir, spruce, black pine etc. The understory and ground vegetation in beech forests in Kosovo is composed by: *Carpinus betulus*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Rubus ideaus* while the herb stratum consists on herbaceous species which are: *Vaccinium myrtillus*, *Cardamine bulbifera*, *Symphitum tuberosum*, *Euphorbia amugdaloides*, *Viola sylvestris*, *Asperula odorata* etc. The main forest associations where beech mixed with other species are: (i) *Abieti - Fagetum moesiaca*e and (ii), *Fagetum subalpinum scardo – pindicum*. Beech forests in Kosovo are managed as high forests. The regime of the high forests represents the general way of governing a forest, which is based on regeneration with the seeds and their managing until they reach the harvesting age, when trees reached large dimensions. It is the main form in which beech forests have been developed for a long time. High forests are very important because they meet two conditions:

- can be renewed by seed
- produce valuable wood of large dimensions

The forest management types of beech forests in Kosovo are differentiated according to the main objective selected for a given management unit: protected forests are forests where any form of harvest is excluded and whose objective is nature conservation (some beech forests growing in two natural parks); protection forests are forests located on steep slopes, protecting soils or watersheds. Harvest is possible, but limited, these forests being typically forests with restricted wood supply, thus this management has a low intensity.

**Keywords:** Beech, forest, protected forest, protection forest, management.

# **Bilateral relations between republic of North Macedonia and Republic of Turkey: Educational narratives**

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## **Abstract.**

The Balkans are geopolitically relevant on the grounds that they structure the Eurasian mainland's fundamental belt, extending from the steppes to the Mediterranean Sea, just as the geocultural features that divides East and West as far as domain. During the twentieth century, the Balkans were a significant source of foreign relations crises. Turkey is an inseparable part of this area, regardless of the dominant cause which may be historical accumulation or geographical location. The Ottoman imperial legacy in the Balkans has left civilizational traits in the cultural, political-legal, and even sociological-economic traits, which continue to affect present political events. Thus, we see this impact, among other things, through Republic of North Macedonia and Republic of Turkey long-standing bilateral relations. This dimension of the two countries' long-standing good neighborly ties is undeniably rooted in the intertwining of historical events between the two cultures and territories throughout the past. The subject of the analysis will be the educational narratives in the 30 years bilateral relations between the Republic of North Macedonia and the Republic of Turkey during the period of independence of Republic of Macedonia, until the thirtieth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

**Keywords:** geopolitics, Balkans, Turkey, Macedonia, diplomatic relations.

# Witness testimony as evidence in criminal proceedings

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## **Abstract.**

Witness testimony is one of the most important pieces of evidence in criminal procedures which serves in the investigation of specific criminal cases, aiding for instance in the discovery of the criminal offense and its perpetrator. As a participant in the criminal proceedings, the witness, besides rights, has a very high responsibility. This responsibility entails fulfilling their duty to respond to calls to testify, along with potential criminal liability in cases of false statements.

Due to the uncontested importance of the witness's role and its broad impact on criminal proceedings, the Criminal Law of Kosovo has established the Law on Witness Protection. This law ensures witness protection through the implementation of protective measures, including safeguarding the identities of witnesses, relocating them, supporting their changes in residence, employment, or schooling, altering their identities, and providing financial assistance, among other provisions. This paper will analyze key aspects of witness testimony under Kosovo's Criminal Law, including the concept of testimony and witness, eligibility criteria for individuals who may appear as witnesses, exceptions for individuals who cannot be questioned as witnesses or are exempt from the obligation to testify, as well as the rights and obligations of witnesses. It will also explore different types of witnesses, those who receive special protection, the rights witnesses have during questioning, the procedures for witness examination, and other essential matters concerning the role of witnesses in criminal proceedings. Furthermore, this paper will delve into the stages of witness testimony formation and the evaluation of such testimony.

**Keywords:** testimony, witness, evidence, criminal proceedings.

## **On some issues of oriental suffixing elements in the word-formation of the Albanian language**

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### **Abstract.**

The aim of this paper is the treatment in some aspects of the Turkish suffixes that have entered with the borrowed words and those that have been extended by analogy in the word-formation of Albanian language. They will be treated from their etymological aspect to the production capacity they have today in Albanian language. Other issues that will be touched on are the breadth of their use, their status in Turkish, the entry routes into Albanian, the interaction possibilities they have with the roots of Albanian words for the formation of new words etc. As the focus of the paper comes the treatment of the phenomenon of the use of Turkish suffixes with roots that are not loans from Turkish, such as *furraxhi*, *njerëzillëk*, *plehraxhi*, etc., thus creating a hybrid lexical structure. Descriptive and comparative methods are used to build this study.

**Keywords:** suffix, Albanian, Turkism, loans, word-formation.

# **The impact of education volunteer activities to development tourism in Kosovo**

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## **Abstract.**

The paper deals with an important component such as educational voluntary work, a segment in the development of tourism through protection and promotion of cultural heritage in Kosovo. The development of Tourism as an important factor in the economy has found great support in recent years, but there has not been a concrete platform on how to frame readiness through voluntary work in the development of tourism. A study instrument was administered in the Albanian language through the questionnaire with 307 respondents and findings present a low level of voluntary activities in the development of tourism through protection and promotion of cultural heritage in Kosovo. Low readiness of public institutions to develop a concrete plan, while having a high willingness of the participants in the study to approach voluntary work during their free time. The findings show that there is not a concept for the development of such platforms for citizens. In Kosovo most of the citizens are young, while other age groups are also ready to offer voluntary activities to develop tourism as an important factor in the country's economy. Public institutions both central and local level are encouraged to design programs to develop voluntary work and to help to develop tourism while these programs directly influence the protection and promotion of cultural heritage in Kosovo.

**Keywords:** education, voluntary work, tourism development and promotion of cultural heritage.



# The role of gis in the environmental soil sensitivity, case study in the municipality of Prizren

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## Abstract.

The main objective of this paper work in progress is to identify Environmental Sensitivity of Soil system in the municipality of Prizren. System models called the Environmental Sensitivity of Soil (ESS) treat environmental degradation related to agricultural activities. ESS offers points of views on existing environmental constraints on agriculture as: ground water contamination, soil prone to erosion and biodiversity tended to be protected. This type of approach is in line with EU priorities for rural development. ESS models is intend to help implement the joint policies of agriculture (JPA) of the EU environmental policy by integrating early estimates of water, soil and biodiversity in local development planning. Models within the system of ESS assess potential degradation, which can be mechanized agriculture in the aquatic environment, the nature and the earth. Three components are selected (water, land and nature) because they represent potential limitations of mechanized agriculture “land cultivation, extension”. The paper is conduct for the municipality of Prizren. Three models of ESS combine a wide range of input data and they include numerous modelling and testing. The paper is conducted for the description of each sub-group of ESS: Vulnerability of Underground Water Model (VMUW), Soil towards Sensitivity to Erosion Model (SSEM), Calculated Value of Biodiversity Model (CVBM).

**Keywords:** environmental sensitivity of soil, system suitability of integrated water, vulnerability of underground water, soil towards sensitivity to erosion, calculated value of biodiversity.

# Impact of medieval historiography as a scientific discipline in Kosovo society

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## Abstract.

Medieval historiography begins in Kosovo from the second half of the 1960s. The teaching-scientific framework grew relatively late, and thus year after year we see ambitious first students begin to look beyond basic studies and take the arduous path of scientific refinement to the doctorate. It is important to note that in 1965, the first doctor of science in Kosovo was made, Skender Rizaj, who with his dissertation contribution "*Mining development in Kosovo during the Middle Ages*" gave an unparalleled contribution to this complex period. After Rizaj, other cadres began to come, such as Muhamet Tërnavë who received his doctorate in 1977, Jahja Drançolli who received his doctorate in 1984 and Selim Daci in 1991. This core of these Kosovar historians made an important contribution with their writings in medieval Kosovar historiography. From 1966 to 1991, when the Yugoslav state was destroyed, the historians in question, publishing monographs, scientific studies, reviews, etc., gave Kosovar science and society interesting data that affirmed the issue of Kosovo during the Middle Ages. Until then, the Kosovar society knew very little about the data that we had not previously published in books. And the opus of the historians in question, using archival sources from different provinces such as Dubrovnik, Zara, Istanbul and some other country, launched weighty sources that society accepts objectively. The study in question is an attempt to raise awareness of this matter of scientific and social importance.

**Keywords:** Historiography, Middle Ages, Society, Kosovo.

## **“Dreams” of Hafiz Ali Korça as a reality and as an experiment**

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### **Abstract.**

The dream in the general entirety of the poetic volume "The Seven Dreams of Albania", by Hafiz Ali Korça, does not come only as a desire that has not been realized in reality, but is something more than that. It is a kind of invitation to reflect on human consciousness and search for a new reality. It is also a literary experiment in the form of writing and rewriting the poetic text. In the first part of this paper, in general terms, we will analyze the poems of the collection "The Seven Dreams of Albania" as a projection for the political reality in Albania, Kosovo and Chameria. In the second part, we will focus on the aesthetic values of the most accomplished poems, taking into account the experimental forms that the author uses to achieve a stylistic effect.

**Keywords:** dream, reality, verse, experiment.

# Evaluating the influence of income inequality on renewable energy consumption in OECD countries

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## Abstract.

This study aims to explore the impact of income inequality on the consumption of renewable energy in member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). To achieve this objective, the dependent variable considered is renewable energy consumption, while the independent variables include the Gini Index, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), population, unemployment rate, and inflation. The methodology of this study utilizes panel data, encompassing a time period from 2010 to 2022 for OECD countries. Econometric results reveal a significant correlation between income inequality and the utilization of renewable energy. This correlation is stronger in countries with higher levels of income inequality. The study uncovers that an increase in income inequality negatively affects the consumption of renewable energy, while GDP growth, reduced unemployment, and lower inflation have positive effects on the utilization of renewable energy resources. The findings suggest that policies aimed at reducing income inequality can contribute to the promotion of renewable energy in OECD countries. The practical implications of this study are vital for governmental policies and strategies in the fields of renewable energy and economic development. To promote the use of renewable energy and mitigate the negative impact of income inequality on this process, governments and governmental organizations in OECD countries must develop robust income redistribution policies that ensure the inclusion of the less fortunate and facilitate their access to renewable energy technologies.

**Keywords:** income inequality, renewable energy, OECD, energy policy, economic development, JEL Codes: Q42, D31, O11.

## “Milosao’s songs” homeland and love

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### **Abstract.**

Jeronim de Rada brought a new spirit to Albanian literature. Being the first Albanian romantic, a good part of his works are about love. The main manifestation of his romanticism, therefore, is love, but in a broader sense: human love for each other, love for the homeland, for the compatriot, for the language. In this paper, we will elaborate on the theme of the poem “Songs of Milosao’s by De Rada, the theme of love for the homeland and the theme of human love. From the two aforementioned themes, two ideas arise: the assertion of the individual’s right to be free in his feelings and the idea that the homeland can be liberated only by armed struggle. Precisely the patriotic theme as well as that of love were the motivation for the drafting of this work, because his work still manages to have that function, to evoke that feeling of patriotism. With this paper, we aim to analyse Deradian’s work and focus on two main topics. For the analysis of the work of De Rada’s, we researched analytical, descriptive and research methods, to highlight the wealth of themes that De Rada dealt with in his work. As the central figure of Albanian romantic literature, De Rada enriched his literary work by bringing new elements to Albanian literature.

**Keywords:** homeland, love, conflict, motive, idea.

# Agricultural damage due to climate change a case study of the municipality of Rahovec

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## Abstract.

Agriculture is vital for community livelihoods and well-being, particularly in Kosovo, where small farms and limited technical expertise are common. Outdated practices, insufficient inputs, and credit challenges also affect many farmers, who often work on a subsistence or semi-subsistence basis. Natural disasters such as rainfall, floods, hail, and wind damage crops, causing significant losses for both farmers and the market. Livestock is also affected, with pasture degradation and reduced grass yields leading to decreased milk production and, in severe cases, livestock casualties. To achieve our research goals, we outlined specific objectives and formulated research questions and hypotheses, guiding our selection of appropriate data collection methods. Our primary information sources included publications from MAFRD, the Kosovo Statistics Agency, the Directorate for Agriculture, Forestry, and Rural Development of Rahovec, and various research, works, and projects related to agricultural damage. The Directorate of Agriculture, Forestry, and Rural Development in Rahovec played a pivotal role by providing data on natural disaster-induced damages. This data was crucial for addressing our research objectives. We designed questionnaires to gather the necessary information. The questionnaires comprised 30 questions, collecting responses from 60 farmers from various areas, including Rahovec, Xërxe, Celina, Ballacërke, Krushë e Madhe, Radostë, and Gexë. Initially, we field-tested the questionnaires to identify and rectify any potential oversights before proceeding with data collection. Our survey method involved speaking directly with affected farmers, which not only allowed us to obtain additional, unmentioned information but also provided insight into other concerns within Kosovo's agriculture sector. The SPSS statistical program was used to analyze the data. The results revealed the most common agricultural pests and the crops most affected. This paper focuses on the damages incurred in agriculture and their consequences. The local economy predominantly relies on agriculture, viticulture, and vegetable cultivation. Rahovec is renowned for its vineyards, covering around 50% of Kosovo's vineyard acreage and processing capacity. It produces approximately 5,577,789.96 liters of wine from 2,416 hectares of vineyards. Over the past five years, hail has been the primary cause of agricultural damages, reaching €1.2 million in 2019, lower than the €6.4 million in damages reported in 2018. Wind damage amounted to €341,000, while fires caused €723, which is the least significant source of damages. Another category of damages totaled €429,000. In 2017, Kosovo experienced the most substantial agricultural losses, reaching €15.4 million. In Rahovec, 2018 stands out as a year of significant agricultural damage due to hail, impacting over 2,280 hectares of agricultural land. The following year, hail and floods damaged vegetable crops, particularly different pepper varieties, affecting 120 hectares of agricultural land. Even in 2020, Rahovec's agriculture faced damage, with strong winds and low temperatures leading to the destruction of 2.89 hectares of greenhouses and 120 hectares of potato and squash crops.

**Keywords:** Natural disasters, rainfall, floods, hail, wind damage, crops, losses.

# The language of writing in social and electronic media

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## Abstract.

The use of written language in social and electronic media today is quite pronounced. From here, inappropriate aspects emerge that are very indicative both in terms of the linguistic use of the statement, as well as in the definition of semantic stratification. Through this speaking performance, representatives are identified, who in their communication, even using the same language, distinguish varieties of the respective language. The language of writing in social and electronic media today is also an indicator of the language culture and identity of the respective community. Updating the discourse use of the written language in these tools captures many issues, and in particular the registers of speakers that present many aspects of sociolinguistic situations. In the first place, the spectrum of foreign word usages, then the field of inter-linguistic influences, the wrong accents of words, the use of careless writing, dill, leader, fluks; blu, net, kreativ, këndokam, SH.B.A., etc. In other words, unprepared attempts to respond, whether accepted, denied or even unexpected, bring this discourse of the use of written language into the open. However, they do not appear neutral, but directly affect the language of dialogue in society and business. Here the degree of distinction in communication is revealed, even to the senseless freezing of communication in these social relations, like mos hill metorina. Our concern becomes even more unreasonable, when, today, the means of information, then those of work together with digital technology offer many more advantages than before. Although, the responsibility in the first place falls on the individual, but without denying that he is part of society, while the official, part of the institutions, that is, the bearer of the culture. In this context, the activities of associations, NGOs, Institutes and Academies of Sciences are not denied. However, dedication is necessary, even more so when today's updates highlight the educational level through written language, namely electronic and social communication. At the core of the goal, we highlight the acquisition of the written language as a process inseparable from the national interest, not only in the Republic of Kosovo.

**Keywords:** statement, commitment, neutrality, carelessness.

# **Impact assessment of mountain tourism as viewed by the local community (case of Thethi)**

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## **Abstract.**

Generally, it is accepted that there is a positive impact of Mountain Tourism in stimulating local economic growth and social change because this kind of tourism has a high potential to stimulate local economic growth and social change by effecting job creation, income, standard of living, savings and real estate. In Albania, tourism is reaching up to 20% of GDP and Mountain Tourism in an important and increasing component of this industry. The purpose of this research study is to measure the impact of mountain tourism on economic, environmental, sociocultural and infrastructure aspects as perceived by the local residents, taking Thethi destination as an example. Primary data gathered from a survey will be used to show a descriptive outlook of how tourism is viewed in that region. The positive effects of mountain tourism outweigh the negative ones and it is obvious that mountain and rural tourism has an encouraging impact on such rural destinations as compared to coastal zones of Albania.

**Keywords:** Tourism, Mountain tourism, economic impact, social impact, environmental impact.



# **A psychological investigation of the present and future of the metaverse**

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## **Abstract.**

The aim of this study is to analyse the Metaverse platform in terms of psychological factors and to shed light on its present and future from a different perspective. In today's world where technological developments are very intense, the much talked about Metaverse, which emerged in 2021, has been a subject of curiosity. In a different virtual world, the interaction, activity, and events between other avatars through a simulation of one's own body (avatar) have led people to use this platform. Considering that the concepts of Social Identity Theory, Conflict of Self Theory and Social Hereness are effective in this use, explanations have been made from these points. On the other hand, how the mental health of these platform users will be affected in the long term and the dimensions of positive and negative effects are also issues that need to be examined. Because there are serious risks such as addiction, risks of not being able to fulfil tasks or enjoyment when returning to real life, conflict with the environment, disruption of duties and responsibilities in life, and a decrease in self-esteem. Again, although the effects of virtual reality applications and tools on our mood and depression, anxiety, eating disorders and many other mental disorders have been researched to a certain extent, the impact of the Metaverse on these issues is not yet fully known. Clinical, cross-sectional, and longitudinal studies should be conducted to clarify all these situations and the results should be used objectively for this platform.

**Keywords:** metaverse, social identity, conflict of self, social hereness.

# Allomorphy in the verbal system of the Albanian language

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## **Abstract.**

The phenomenon of allomorphy is relatively wide in the morphological system of the Albanian language. It has not only affected the opposite epimal morphemes, but also the theme of the word itself. Allomorphy appears both within an elective paradigm of particular grammatical meanings, but also outside the paradigms of these meanings. In the morphological structure of Albanian, allomorphy is extended to the composition of verb word root. Changes in the word root, due to grammatical semantic changes, which may be a consequence of historical or contemporary developments, are of different types. They can be presented as changes of vowels and consonants within the topic or at the end of it can be presented as extensions or even as reductions. The phenomenon of paradigmatic change of verbal word root in the Albanian language is not a rare phenomenon, the Albanian speaker tends to detach from the historical-phonetic processes and to be a word root of the influence of the general morphological system of unified verbal word root. The consequence of this influence is the process of returning verbs, such as: insert, suffocate etc. in unified topics insert, suffocate etc. This cyclical return of the word root of these verbs should not be seen merely as a return to the original word root, but as a conceptual return to a unified theme.

**Keywords:** allomorphs, conjugation, verbal system.

# The function of social criticism according to Tomas. S. Eliot

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## Abstract.

The social function of criticism according to Tomas. Eliot is characterized by a series of issues and relationships of the new with the old in art and literature. So, the old classic and the new contemporary and this is based on a principle and application that express them: The existing monuments form an ideal order between them, which is modified by the introduction of the new work of art between them. The existing order is complete, before the arrival of the new, the whole existing order, no matter how little, must change; and thus the relations, proportions and values of each work of art to all of them are adjusted. This is the adjustment between the old and the new. This idea, according to Eliot, "gives the idea of the form of European, English literature, making the past change from the present and the present be guided by the past, so here we are dealing with the parallel and the proportional". And from this it emerges that apparently the social function of criticism is a matter of order, form at the same time. And this, according to Eliot, gives literature, "writing not as collections of individuals, but as organic wholes", as systems in relation to which individual works of literary art and the works of individual artists have their importance. When we say the function of social criticism, then we mean here the commenting and exposition of works of art by written words, because for the general use of the word "criticism" to mean such writings as Matthew Arnold uses in his essay, making some definitions. No representative of criticism has ever made the unwarranted assumption that criticism is an activity that exists for its own sake.

**Keywords:** criticism, classic, new.

# Education in Albania during 1991-2018

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## Abstract.

Albania underwent a fundamental change during the 90s. Education was also affected by this change, and we can say it was a positive change, because now it was given a special importance, unlike what had happened before. During this period education had a great development. Based on this development, we decided to study education in Albania in two different periods of our country's history, the one before and after communism, more precisely we will focus more broadly on the last 30 years. The data over the years were obtained from INSTAT and then processed in Microsoft Excel, where some issues have been selected and analyzed to show the changes in the number of registered students, graduates or the number of employees based on their educational level as well as to show the correlation between these issues. We will analyze these changes through descriptive tables, graphs and regression lines. Their analysis was carried out for the four levels of the education system of the Republic of Albania, namely in preschool, elementary school, high school and university education. At the end of this article, with the help of the linear regression line, we will analyze how these data will range in the following years.

**Keywords:** education, graph, student, correlation, prediction.

# The role of simple laboratory tests in the diagnosis of iron deficiency anemia in pediatric age

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## Abstract.

Iron deficiency anemia is one of the clinical situations that accompany the lives of most of the parents of children aged 0-18 years. Iron deficiency anemia is not a pathology in itself, but a clinical situation accompanying another primary pathology. The purpose of this work is to evaluate and diagnose the presence of iron deficiency anemia in the pediatric age by means of simple laboratory tests. In the study, blood samples were taken from 60 children, 23 male and 37 female subjects, aged 1-14 years. With these samples, complete blood laboratory tests (hemogram) as well as biochemical tests such as Sideremia and Ferritin were performed. Laboratory tests showed:

1. 30 children were diagnosed with iron deficiency anemia
2. The average age of children diagnosed with iron deficiency anemia was 5.7 years
3. The female gender (18 or 60%) was more at risk of manifesting anemones in the pediatric age.
4. A visible change in hemoglobin level was observed (22.05%). between the group diagnosed with Iron Deficiency Anemia and the group of normal patients
5. The level of sideremia is relatively much lower in the group of patients with Iron Deficiency Anemia compared to the normal group (48.91%).
6. Ferritinemia among the groups was relatively lower (81.63%) in children with iron deficiency anemia.

The causes of iron-deficiency anemia in pediatric age are numerous, starting from the physiological situation due to growth, malabsorption due to accompanying infections or inflammatory pathologies, or genetic defects. Bearing in mind that iron-deficiency anemia damages the quality of life of children, the treatment it should be done only after its cause has been identified. Its diagnosis is made with simple, free and fast laboratory tests.

**Keywords:** Hemogram, Sideremia, Ferritinemia, Iron deficiency anemia, pediatric.

# Problems experienced by students education in Turkish language in Prizren

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## Abstract.

The purpose of this research is to examine the problems experienced by students studying in the Turkish language in Prizren, Kosovo, and the deficiencies in accessing information to students. Students in Prizren participated in the research. To obtain data regarding the deficiencies in the courses (books, internet, etc.) during the training, a qualitative research method was used and the research was conducted in the form of semi-structured interviews. In the research, a detailed research was conducted on the deficiencies in education in Kosovo. In addition, by focusing on the facts, the study produced results and explanations that will help us understand in more detail the deficiencies in education and the problems experienced by students. The phenomenon examined in this regard is the educational experiences of high school students studying in Prizren. In this context, it was aimed to develop suggestions by receiving and evaluating opinions. As a result of the research, it was concluded that most of the students could not focus on lessons due to economic difficulties, forced migration and the lack of sufficient electronic devices and books for each course, thus experiencing a lack of information.

**Keywords:** Education in Kosovo, Turkish education problems.

## **Discussions on the establishment, structure, jurisdiction of the specialized chambers of Kosovo**

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### **Abstract.**

The establishment of the Specialized Chambers of Kosovo with headquarters in the Hague established by the Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo after the approval of the amended conditions as well as the law on the Specialized Chambers and the Specialized Office of the Specialized Prosecutor until the Swiss Senator Dick Marty, until the General Assembly of the Council of Europe. What was the role of the Investigation by the Investigative Task Force (created by the EU) in relation to the allegations, for indictment under this. What is the role of the prosecutor and the court of accusation in the function of the investigation and judgment of these claims in relation to the establishment of this court, what is the role of the Republic of Kosovo, which is obliged to accuse and the high accused by the Council of the Union European, as well as justice? between the state of Kosovo and the Netherlands on the organization of the Special Institution of Kosovo moved to the Netherlands. The object of this topic is the establishment of individual Special, for which debates of legal circles, national accused, dilemmas for the time mandate of this court, its structure from the main court to the constitutional one, for all with the subject matter, time, territorial jurisdiction covered by this court related to its judicial process.

**Keywords:** Specialized Chambers, jurisdiction, war crimes and crimes against humanity, criminal offenses.

# Demographic factors as predictors of career orientation in adolescents

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## Abstract.

The current study aimed to understand how demographic factors are predictive of the career orientation of adolescents. To achieve this goal, we surveyed 150 teenagers from the vocational high school "Abdyl Ramaj" in Suharekë, where the participants of this research were teenagers from different directions. Adolescents had the opportunity to complete this questionnaire from a mixed gender sample. Their age ranged from 15 to 18 years old. In this study, we used quantitative methodology, and through the Career Exploration Survey (CES) measuring instrument, we collected data on demographic factors as predictors in the career orientation of adolescents. The results of the data analysis showed that demographic factors, such as gender, school success and the father's level of education, have a significant impact on the career orientation of adolescents. Unstandardized and standardized coefficients showed that changes in these factors are related to changes in career orientation. Also, the t-test results proved that these impacts were statistically significant.

**Keywords:** demographic factors, career orientation, prediction, adolescent.



# The relationship between satisfaction in workplace with the duration of the working hours

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## Abstract.

This study examines the relationship between job satisfaction and working hours duration. The main objective of this study is to explore the connection between working hours and job satisfaction. Additionally, the aim of this study is to investigate the potential influencing factors of job satisfaction, particularly the moderating effect of job autonomy on the relationship between working hours and job satisfaction. The methodology employed in this study involves the integration of quantitative methods. The garment factory "Spark Textile" in the municipality of Fushë Kosova was selected as the research setting. The respondents of this study are 112 workers. The study results indicate that the duration of working hours has a clear impact on the level of job satisfaction. Employees with longer working hours display lower levels of satisfaction compared to those with shorter working hours. The extension of working hours leads to increased stress, lack of time for relaxation, and reduced engagement in non-work activities. In line with the research findings, this study highlights the importance of time management and establishing a balance between work and personal life. A regular work schedule that provides sufficient time for relaxation and personal activities can significantly enhance job satisfaction. In conclusion, this study emphasizes the consistent link between the duration of working hours and job satisfaction. It is recommended that organizations and individuals take these results into consideration and take actions to improve work schedules and ensure a healthy balance between work and personal life, in order to enhance job satisfaction and well-being.

**Keywords:** Job satisfaction, working hours duration, employees.

# The volatile organic pollutants in water samples of white Drin river, Kosovo

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## Abstract.

In this paper, the concentrations of some volatile organic compounds (VOC) in water samples from the White Drin River (Kosovo) are presented. The volatile organic pollutants that were analyzed were chlorobenzenes (mono-, di-, tri-, tetra-, penta- and hexachlorobenzene) and BTEX (Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, ortho-, meta- and para-Xylenes). Water samples were taken in February 2023, at 15 different stations from Drini Waterfall (near Peja to Albanian border). The head space solid phase micro-extraction (HS/SPME) method was used for the extraction and quantitative analysis of chlorobenzenes and BTEX followed by gas chromatography (GC) techniques. The adsorption of organic pollutants was carried out on a polydimethylsiloxane (PS) fiber at a temperature of 50 o C for 30 minutes. Desorption process was carried out in the injector of the gas chromatograph at high temperature (250 oC for 10 seconds). The qualitative and quantitative analysis of chlorobenzenes (mono-, di-, three-, tetra-, penta- and hexachlorobenzene) was realized in the GC/ECD apparatus, while the analysis of BTEX was carried out in the GC/FID apparatus. VOC were present almost in all analyzed samples. BTEX presence is related to the high intensity of transport near the river. The presence of chlorobenzenes can be a consequence of urban spills, of cleaning/sanitization processes, as degradation products of other compounds (pesticides, PCBs, etc).

**Keywords:** Volatile organic compounds, Pesticides, BTEX, GC, Water.

## **Mycotoxins t-2/ht-2 in Kosovo wheat grain**

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### **Abstract.**

This study aims to provide data on the occurrence of T-2/HT-2 toxin in wheat grain samples grown on Kosovo fields. To investigate into the T-2 and HT-2 toxin occurrence, 30 samples of unprocessed wheat cereals were sampled from Fusha e Kosovës located in Kosova, during January/February 2023. In all samples, sum concentrations of T-2/HT-2 toxin were determined using the ELISA method, while the LC-MS/MS was used as a confirmatory method for both mycotoxins in positive samples (>LOD). The levels of T-2/HT-2 toxins found in this study in the analyzed samples of wheat grains in Kosovo were quite worrying. Yet, further studies are needed in order to identify measures to be taken during cultivation and storage to prevent T-2/HT-2 contamination of cereals. Given the explicit toxicity of T-2 and HT-2 toxin, their synergistic effects and high incidence in cereals, it is necessary to systematically monitor these mycotoxins in all stages of food and feed production, as well as to stipulate their maximum permitted amounts in different types of foodstuffs and feedstuffs.

**Keywords:** Fusarium mycotoxins; T-2 toxin; HT-2 toxin; Occurrence; LC-MS/MS.

# Anticoagulant activity of the synthetic coumarin derivatives

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## Abstract.

The main purpose of this study was to report the synthesis of some coumarin-type derivatives. The structure of the synthesized compounds has been verified on the basis of literature data and spectroscopic measurements such as NMR, MS and IR. In addition, there were two objectives for the study: first, to test these synthetic derivatives *in vivo* for their anticoagulant effects in the laboratory male mice (*Mus musculus swiss albino*). Second, to compare between the *in vivo* activity of these synthetic derivatives and that of warfarin (CAS 81-81-2), which is the most commonly used anticoagulant. Prothrombin time (PT) was used as the value to compare the anticoagulant properties of the synthesized compounds and warfarin. Results of this study revealed that the most potent compound of the synthesized derivatives was compound 5, which shows higher anticoagulant activity (PT(s) 21.60) than warfarin (PT(s) 14.60). However, Anticoagulant activity was also associated with toxicity by the all synthesized compounds. Synthesized coumarins are potentially antithrombotic drug candidates for further elaboration. Compounds 4 and 5 need to be further tested for the side effects so that they can be introduced into clinical trials.

**Keywords:** Coumarine derivatives, Hydroxycoumarin, Warfarin, Anticoagulant activity.

# The role of inclusive education and skills development in the information society

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## Abstract.

In today's information-driven society, the role of inclusive education and the development of comprehensive skills have become paramount. This study delves into the dynamic landscape of education and skill acquisition within the context of the information society. The primary objective is to understand how inclusive education can empower individuals, particularly those from marginalized groups, to acquire the skills necessary to thrive in an information-rich environment. We hypothesize that inclusive education, when effectively implemented, can bridge the digital divide and foster digital literacy and critical thinking skills among diverse populations. This, in turn, can lead to greater societal inclusion and equal access to the benefits of the information society. To investigate this hypothesis, we will employ a mixed-method research approach. Quantitative data will be collected through surveys and assessments to measure the impact of inclusive education programs on digital skills development. Qualitative data will be gathered through interviews and focus groups to understand the lived experiences of individuals who have benefited from inclusive education initiatives. This research seeks to contribute to the discourse on inclusive education and its role in preparing individuals for success in the information society. The study's findings can inform policymakers, educators and stakeholders about the importance of inclusive education in promoting digital equity and ensuring that all members of society can fully participate in and benefit from the information age.

**Keywords:** inclusive education, information society, discourse.

# Language awareness as a tool of language planning and policy

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## Abstract.

Language policy and planning is becoming increasingly more important for the preservation, support, and cultivation of languages in today’s society. For several decades, starting in the second half of the 20th century, we know that these phenomena have been studied within the framework of applied linguistics and primarily as part of sociolinguistics. The importance of language awareness is consistently mentioned in both theoretical and practical aspects of the implementation of knowledge in their related disciplines. Among the main goals of this paper is the description of the significance of language awareness, both in communication and in daily language use, as well as in the process of language learning, the development of language skills and the importance of languages in the field of education and employment. A part of the process of language awareness includes the importance of preserving linguistic diversity, the appreciation and cultivation of multilingualism, avoidance of hate speech, respect for language rights, and so on. This paper intends to offer a description of the process on how civic and national awareness is raised for the necessity of language education, the increase in language literacy and the improvement of language status and language rights. Among other things, this statement will reflect on the phenomena of violations of language norms in various aspects, such as phonetics, morphology, syntax, lexicology, etc. especially by users in educational institutions and state administration. Due to this, continuous awareness campaigns are necessary, for both the process of teaching and the mastery of the standard language, as well as for the correct and appropriate use of language norms, in written and spoken forms.

**Keywords:** Language awareness, language planning and policy, language status, language ideologies, language education.

# **Ciphering identities: the role of graphometry and graphology in forensic analysis**

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## **Abstract.**

The disciplines of graphometry and graphology are pivotal in the realms of forensic science and personality analysis. Graphometry is concerned with identifying authors through handwriting analysis, while graphology offers insights into an individual's personality traits. These disciplines have historical roots, particularly within anthropological schools like Lombrozo's 1805 work, which explored the biological underpinnings of criminal behavior. Moreover, psychoanalysis suggests that subconscious impulses are reflected in handwriting, enabling in-depth personality analysis. These disciplines play a vital role in verifying document authenticity, matching threatening messages to suspects, and providing a window into an individual's personality and motivations. Research underscores the uniqueness of both handwriting and personalities, even among identical twins, rendering personality imitation improbable. The effectiveness of graphometry and graphology hinges on the expertise of analysts and the availability of sufficient material for comparison, as demonstrated by cases like Dreyfus, where meticulous attention to detail was paramount.

**Keywords:** graphometry, graphology, handwriting, forensic technique, signature.

# **The managerial aspect of public interest at the local level - the case of the municipality of Gostivar**

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## **Abstract.**

In the process of decentralization of power, local self-government units transferred a large number of essential competences for more efficient, economical and democratic management of public affairs in local communities in the field of urban planning, for building permits, regulation of space and arrangement of land for building, protection of the environment and nature, social protection and protection of children, education, protection and rescue of citizens and material goods, fire department and other duties established by law. The municipality exercises its competences through the municipal administration or through the establishment of local public enterprises and public institutions, and the performance of certain works can be delegated through other legal or natural persons, based on an agreement for the performance of works of public interest, in accordance with the law. The system of local self-government in the Republic of North Macedonia is built on the principles of the European Charter for Local Self-Government, ratified by the Assembly of the Republic of North Macedonia in 1997, and good practices in the member states of the European Union. The right to local government is a constitutionally guaranteed right, and the system according to the norms is regulated by the Constitution of the Republic of North Macedonia, the Law on Local Self-Government, the Law on Territorial Organization of Local Self-Government, the Law on Financing of Local Self-Government Units and other sectoral laws.

**Keywords:** local self-government, politics, power, public interest, decentralization.



# Explicit formulas and bounding the order of the central zero of functions in the Selberg class

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## Abstract.

Assuming generalised Riemann hypothesis (GRH), we give an upper bound for the multiplicity of eventual zero at central point  $1/2$  and location of the first zero with positive imaginary part of function in a certain subclass of the extended Selberg class. The crucial tool for deriving our results is the explicit formula for functions in the Selberg class and its generalizations, applied to suitably constructed test functions.

**Keywords:** selberg class, explicit formulas, generalized Riemann hypothesis.

# Investigating political influences on Nigeria's science and technology funding decisions

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## **Abstract.**

Science and technology are integral to the advancement of a nation, yet, in the context of Nigeria, the allocation of funds for these sectors appears to be influenced by a complex interplay of political factors. This study use text analysis techniques to examine the political processes that influence Nigeria's investment in science and technology. The analysis focuses on policy documents, budget allocations, and legislative sessions as primary sources of information. The results indicate that budgetary allocations are significantly influenced by political cycles, regional lobbying, and vested interests. The existence of these political factors may result in a lack of congruence between a country's developmental objectives and the actual allocation of financial resources. In order to enhance Nigeria's growth trajectory, it is imperative to depoliticize the allocation of funds for science and technology, placing greater emphasis on evidence-based decision-making and long-term strategic investments.

**Keywords:** Nigeria, science and technology funding, political influences, text analysis, budgetary allocations.

# **Addressing regional and gender disparities in access to science education and research opportunities in Nigeria**

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## **Abstract.**

In Nigeria, there exist significant differences in science education and research possibilities, which are driven by various factors including regional and gender dynamics. This study investigates the scope and foundations of educational inequality by employing text analysis on various sources such as educational papers, policies, and published research outputs. The initial results suggest notable disparities, particularly in the Northern regions and among female populations. The textual data reveals discernible influences, including socio-cultural norms, infrastructure challenges, and economic factors. The existence of these gaps has significant implications for the trajectory of individual career pathways as well as the overall scientific advancement of Nigeria. In order to promote a more comprehensive scientific environment, it is imperative to implement initiatives that specifically target these existing disparities. The strategies that are advised include the improvement of infrastructure, the creation of instructional materials that are sensitive to gender, and the implementation of educational campaigns tailored to specific regions.

**Keywords:** Nigeria, science education, gender disparities, text analysis, regional disparities.

## **The patriotic impact of intellectuals during the second half of 1966 in Kosovo society**

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### **Abstract.**

Kosovar intellectuals played an important role in Kosovar society over the years. After the Second World War they were persecuted and imprisoned by the Yugoslavian authorities. After the 1966 with changes in political development, favorable conditions and circumstances were created for them to raise their voice about the injustice towards the Albanian people of Kosovo. The focus of our study is the inclusion of Kosovar intellectuals in commissions that were created in Kosovo, for punishing Yugoslav State Security crimes. Among these Kosovar intellectuals we find well-known names who made a valuable contribution with articles in the newspapers of the time, condemning these crimes. Their impact on Kosovar society played an indisputable role and caused a stir among the people of Kosovo.

**Keywords:** Intellectuals, Pristina, Kosovo, 1966.

# The impact of international trade on the global economy

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## Abstract.

Among the most current and discussed issues in the world are considered to be the activities undertaken by different countries in order to be included and to influence the global economy. As it is widely known, in this context, the main activities applied by the states that affect the global economy are those that define the international trade. International trade allows the exchange of goods, services and capital between sovereign nations across their borders and territories. This type of trade encourages cooperation between countries but also competition between them, which creates economic effects both for the countries that practice international trade, as well as for the global economy as a whole. Although it sounds as a very simple term, the complexity of international trade is very high, therefore it is subject to many rules, standards and agreements in such a way that the same can achieve economic growth, economic development, poverty reduction, production growth, investment growth, competition promotion, and the most important inclusive development and growth.

**Keywords:** international trade, global economy, economic effects, competition, growth.

# The socio-political status of languages in the Republic of North Macedonia

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## Abstract.

The term language planning refers to measures taken by official agencies to influence the use of one or more languages in a particular speaking community. American linguist Joshua Fishman has defined language planning as "the authoritative allocation of resources to the attainment of language status and corpus goals, whether in connection with new functions that are aspired to or in connection with old functions that need to be discharged more adequately" (1987). The four major types of language planning are status planning (on the social attitude of a language), corpus planning (the structure of a language), language planning in education (learning), and prestige planning (image). Language planning can take place at the macro (state) or micro (community) level.

**Keywords:** Language planning, socio-political issues, minorities, use of languages.

# Students’ attitudes toward the math subject in the republic of Kosovo

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## Abstract.

The aim of this study is to examine the positive attitudes of Middle School students in the Republic of Kosovo toward the subject of Mathematics. Furthermore, the study intends to investigate differences based on gender and class levels among the students, and to explore any correlations between positive attitudes and the students' grades. The Independent Sample T Test was employed to examine differences based on gender, and no significant differences were found. A One-Way ANOVA test was used to assess differences based on class levels, and it revealed no significant differences between class levels. The correlation analysis indicates a significant, low, correlation between students' grades and their positive attitudes towards the subject of Mathematics. study indicates that Middle School students in the Republic of Kosovo generally have positive attitudes toward Mathematics, regardless of their gender or class level. Low positive correlation between positive attitudes and grades, it suggests that fostering positive attitudes among students may contribute to improved academic performance in the subject. Furthermore, it is important for educators and policymakers to seek to enhance the mathematics education experience for middle school students.

**Keywords:** math, attitudes, positive attitudes, grade.

# Examining the types of motivation among university students in the Republic of Kosovo

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## Abstract.

The aim of this study is to examine the types of student motivation to study at the university. Furthermore, the study aims to investigate differences based on the level of study, gender, age, and work status of the students and their motivation types. To achieve this goal, a quantitative approach was selected, along with a descriptive and causal comparison method. The "University Student Motivation and Satisfaction Questionnaire version 2" (TUSMSQ2) instrument, developed by Neill (2004), was used to measure student motivation. The Likert-type questionnaire included 30 statements, ranging from "strongly disagree" to "strongly agree." The data were analyzed using Statistical Program for Social Sciences (SPSS) v.25, with descriptive data used to report frequencies and percentages. The analysis revealed a higher level of intrinsic motivation compared to extrinsic motivation among students. Furthermore, the One-Way ANOVA test was conducted to assess differences between age groups, but no significant differences were found. Additionally, the Independent Sample T test was used to determine if there were significant differences based on gender, level of study, and work status of the students, and type of motivation but no significant differences were observed. The results imply that the level of motivation is not as high as should be, and institutions should develop strategies to motivate students and enhance the overall quality of education.

**Keywords:** motivation, students, extrinsic motivation, intrinsic motivation.



# **The media and the democratization of society between the ideologization of values and critical public opinion**

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## **Abstract.**

Communication is the skill of seduction - said Cicero, and the medium is a message and the world is a global village - are the famous sayings of the media theorist Marshall Mack Luan. I chose these two visionary and still unsurpassed messages to make a symbiosis of the effects of mass communication, the transformation of social changes and the creation of public opinion through the globalized media reality. The analyzes start from the causal setting of the multi-significance of the functions of the media, the construction of media messages or Agenda Setting, the pluralism of the interests of the contemporary audience brought about by the return media influence of the democratization of society and the change of existing values through a critical institutionalized public. These variables, of course, have a generalized simplified thesis that the media influence the democratization of society or the media are a reflection of the democratization of the institutions of the system. This setting of the premise of communication as a two-sided social process, tries to reflect the dynamics of media effects expressed especially through the informative and analytical function, to indicate the danger of the dominance of the ideological components of media messages and the frequency of the spiral of silence in relation to the critical public.

**Keywords:** media, democratization, public, opinion, society.

# The effects of GDP per capita on national life expectancy in western Balkan countries (2000 - 2022)

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## Abstract.

This study aims to investigate the effects of GDP per capita on national life expectancy in the Western Balkans countries for the period 2000 - 2022, also analyzing the impact of other factors such as: government spending, income inequality and the effect of the unemployment rate in national life expectancy. To achieve this goal, we used a scientific methodology based on secondary data published in the annual reports of the World Bank. Meanwhile, to derive empirical results, econometric models have been applied through statistical tests such as multiple linear regression, random effect, fixed effect, Hausman – Taylor Regression, GMM Model – Arellano Bond Estimation and Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE model). Based on the analysis and findings of the study, we conclude that GDP has a positive relationship with life expectancy. On the other hand, income inequality and government spending have a negative relationship with life expectancy. In contrast, unemployment harms life expectancy, but the results are insignificant because they are above the critical level of statistical significance. The research presents actual and consistent results about the relevant conclusions because the econometric results of the model create a basis and rationale for the conclusions and recommendations reflected.

**Keywords:** Life Expectancy, GDP, Gini Index, Government Spending, Unemployment, JEL Classification: E2, E6, E20, H51, H52, H53.

# **Anthropometric parameters as indicators to the nutrition state of primary schools students**

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## **Abstract.**

The growth and development of children has an important place in the study of their entire anthropological status, both from the point of view of biological anthropology and from the point of view of medical sciences, physiology, psychology, and especially from the aspect of kinesiology. Although students are considered to be the most physically active population, there is a reasonable suspicion that in the context of the modern way of life, the level of students' physical activity is not sufficient. By measuring anthropometric parameters, data on nutritional status can be obtained, growth and development can be monitored. There are four levels of nutrition: malnutrition, normal body weight, over nutrition and obesity. Improper nutrition is manifested by increased or decreased intake of certain nutrients. Malnutrition, overweight and obesity can lead to serious health problems. The main goal of this research was to analyze the nutritional status of ninth-grade students studying in urban, suburban and rural schools. This research was conducted on a sample of 246 male students of primary schools aged 14-15 years. The measuring instruments for this research consist of a set of 7 variables for the assessment of morphological characteristics, which show the assessment of nutritional status of students. The main purpose of the research is to determine the differences between the morphological characteristics, namely the nutrition of students between 3 groups of students. The first group (A) consists of 82 students who study in the city, the second group (B) consists of 82 students who study in the outskirts of the city and the third group (C) consists of 82 students who study in the village. Through multivariate analysis, statistically significant differences between the groups were determined at the Sig.=.000 level, while at the univariate level, statistically significant differences were found in 6 variables of the morphological space. Based on the results of the research, we can conclude that students who study in the city are shorter, their weight, body circumference, BMI, abdominal and back fat tissue are larger, compared to students who study in suburbs and in the countryside. Regarding nutrition, 74.8% of students have normal BMI, 11.8% have below normal weight, 12.32% have above normal weight and 1.2% are obese. This means that students are generally of normal weight and that the trend of overweight students is worrying as it is increasing. It is recommended for children, parents and teachers to point out the importance of healthy eating habits for health and to encourage, and motivate students to be actively engaged in organized physical and sports activities.

**Keywords:** students, anthropometric parameters, nutrition, differences.

# **Instrumental climate and intention to financial fraud: A mediating model**

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## **Abstract.**

The aim of this study is to investigate the financial fraud concept, furthermore this study investigates financial fraud within Kosovo's financial sector, with a focus on the social dynamics among financial employees and their influence on fraudulent activities. By researching the literature review, the existing literature underscores the significance of the instrumental climate within financial institutions in shaping intentions to commit fraud. We recommend the adoption of comprehensive strategies in Kosovo's financial sector to prevent employee fraud. Our study contributes to the field by emphasizing the role of the instrumental climate and the shifting of responsibility within the financial industry. This research offers implications for Kosovo's financial system and provides insights applicable to similar economies facing fraud challenges based on the study we recommend that financial institutions in Kosovo should invest in comprehensive ethical training programs for their employees, establish mechanisms and regulations that protect whistleblowers who report fraudulent activities. Creating a safe and anonymous reporting environment encourages employees to come forward with concerns include Internal Controls and Auditing.

**Keywords:** Instrumental climate, financial fraud, responsibility displacement, relationship.

# **The impact of media in enhancing the prestige of standard Albanian**

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## **Abstract.**

Media discourse is important for what it reveals about a particular society, as well as for its contribution to shaping the character of that society. The language of the media has always attracted the attention of linguists, especially those involved in applied linguistics and sociolinguistics, for several reasons. Firstly, the media is a source of linguistic data for scientific research and educational purposes. Secondly, the media is an important linguistic institution because media products constitute a significant part of the language that people hear and read every day. Thirdly, the ways in which the media uses language are interesting from a linguistic perspective; these include how dialects and different languages are used in advertisements, how newspapers use language to project the speech of their assumed readers, or how radio journalists use language to construct their images and relationships with an invisible and unknown audience. Fourthly, the media is an important social institution, as it reflects culture, politics, and social life, shaping and reflecting the ways in which these are formed or manifested. Taking into consideration the above dimensions of the media in general, our work aims to specifically analyze the role of the media in enhancing the prestige of standard Albanian and public language (which should be directed towards the standard). We believe that the main problem with today's public Albanian language is primarily related to its poverty in vocabulary, syntax, style, and registers of expression, although this should be seen more as a poverty of speech than of the language itself. In our work, we will also analyze the factors that have led to the impoverishment of public Albanian, mainly in recent years, where it is observed that along with the decline in the prestige of books and written materials, we also have a decline in the prestige of public authorities, and here we are referring to the lack of personalities in Albanian culture who can serve as role models or as guides for eloquent speech with various powerful stylistic means. In this aspect, the role of the media is indisputable, especially in enhancing the prestige of standard Albanian, due to its powerful influence on the masses.

**Keywords:** media, Albanian language, discourse, analysis.

# How can blockchain technology contribute to risk management in international trade?

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## Abstract.

The fact that the parties are beyond borders in international trade, they do not know each other well enough, the different political and economic conditions and systems of countries, long distances, varied commercial traditions, conjunctural factors make international trade more risky than domestic trade. Legal legislation in terms of the rights and obligations of the parties, foreign exchange transactions due to the use of foreign currency, transportation and insurance in terms of transportation activities, accounting and financial transactions in terms of determining the effects on businesses and the country's economy, the policies followed, the content of the contracts drawn up and the procedures diversify the risks. These risks are manifested as obstacles that hinder the functioning and development of commercial activities and thus reduce their efficiency. In this context, reducing or eliminating obstacles such as bureaucracy, complexity, non-transparent processes and country policies will facilitate access to new markets and strengthen the supply chain. Today, the fact that blockchain technology contributes to operations by revolutionising business processes in various industries shows that it also has the potential to alleviate the problems associated with cross-border trade. With the integration and development of blockchain applications in many areas of use in international trade, it is possible to overcome many obstacles that arise within the framework of the risks in this area. This study was written to investigate in which areas blockchain technology can be used in international trade and to what extent it can provide solutions against classified risks for these areas. In the study, a multifaceted examination is made to develop the foreseen and planned strategic elements regarding risk management in international trade by using blockchain technology.

**Keywords:** Blockchain, International Trade, Risk Management.

# **Albanian political parties key factor for the political stability of North Macedonia**

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## **Abstract.**

After the legitimization of the political pluralism in Macedonia, although delayed compared to other areas of former Yugoslav Federation, the formation of political parties appeared to be a current necessity even in Macedonia. Since the beginning, the number of political parties outweighed the real needs of the “Macedonian political market”. To some extent, this phenomenon was common for countries in transition, countries with denominated inter-ethnic, cultural and confessional contradictions, as well as countries lacking in the social and economic sphere. In the Republic of North Macedonia, within a very short period, a relatively large number of political parties appeared, representing different social strata in the electoral processes, ethnicities, cultural and confessional communities. The appearance of Albanian political parties in the Republic of North Macedonia, whether those that appeared at the beginning of nineties or later periods, is not just a simple approach as a trend of time but as a logical commitment of the Albanian nation to the protection of its national existence. Moreover, it is a tentative for the creation of the exact conditions for a more secure perspective as well as handling of specific issues for the overall interest. Albanian political parties demonstrate to be a key factor for the political stability in Macedonia, and obviously Albanian parties appear to be the political key not only to the creation of the government but also to topple it at certain moments.

**Keywords:** political parties, Republic of North Macedonia, Albanians, electoral processes, politics.

# Immigration as a serious legal problem in relations between the Republic of North Macedonia and the European union

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## Abstract.

The Republic of North Macedonia, as the central part of the Balkan Peninsula, plays an important role in the transit of people, goods and services. Taking advantage of this position represents a great challenge. A recent example for this is the immigration crisis and activation of immigration transit routes. The legislation of the Republic of North Macedonia, especially the Law on Asylum and temporary protection is regulating all issues that outcome from the crisis. The law is balanced with international norms based on procedures of gaining and abolition of the right to asylum and subsidiary protection, as well as determining rights and obligations that outcome from the acquired status. This work is elaborating the main characteristics of the compliance process of Republic of North Macedonia regulations with the European Union in the context of immigration. During the research, were used all documents and legal correspondence between the European Union and the Republic of North Macedonia. The objective of this work is to present the progress and difficulties during the compliance process of the regulations of the Republic of North Macedonia with the EU, with the aim to provide direct conclusions about improvement of certain regulations.

**Keywords:** European Union, the Republic of North Macedonia, immigration, readmission.



# Mathematics education in preschool period: Teacher practices and opinions

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## Abstract.

The aim of this study is to examine the mathematics activities planned by preschool teachers for the achievements and indicators in the Preschool Education Program (PTEP), to determine whether they include mathematical concepts in the process, the materials, methods and activity types chosen during the application. The research was conducted in the beginning of the 2023-2024 academic year with 11 teachers teaching in Turkish in 5 private and 6 public kindergartens in Prizren, Kosovo. The research was carried out face to face with an interview form from the qualitative research method. The interview form, which is the data collection tool used, consists of two parts. In the first part, questions reflecting teachers' personal information, and in the second part, questions reflecting teachers' opinions such as the mathematics education activities and teacher practices they implemented in the Pre-School period were included. According to the results of the research, it was revealed that preschool teachers implemented mathematics activities as large group activities, but they did not plan as required by PSEP. At the same time, the study concluded that teachers had deficiencies in the preparation and evaluation stages of mathematics activities, had limited knowledge in terms of teaching methods, experienced problems due to lack of equipment and class size, and therefore needed support regarding mathematics education. According to the results of the research, the importance of pre-school mathematics education is quite good in kindergartens and the percentage of its inclusion in the education program is approximately 80%. As a result, it was stated that teachers' attitudes towards mathematics gave them the opportunity to evaluate their performance, and that the positive attitudes between teachers and students contributed to their love for mathematics, finding their work important and meaningful, and not feeling under stress while doing their jobs.

**Keywords:** Preschool education, mathematics education, preschool teacher, teacher practices.

## On linguistic ecology (ecolinguistics)

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### Abstract.

Linguistic ecology at the center of its studies has put the relationship between the big and the small languages and more can emerge as a new language discipline for the protection of small languages. Language ecology fights against ideology to create a world with a "super-tongue", "supercool" or "super-ideology" that will largely erase small languages. The object of our study will be precisely this relationship between these languages, including in particular geographical, ethnic, institutional, linguistic problems and other problems such as language change, abandonment, language death, pidginization, creolization, borrowing, diglossa, urban dialectology and so on. (Asher 1994: v.3: 391). In this case, the following terms have also been created: death of languages, glogofagia, linguacid, language struggle, etc. Metaphorical terms such as violence against languages, language abuses, and language assassinations can also be added here, which may also be the subject of international law. For the study of the sociolinguistic and other aspects of the relationship between the big and the small languages, interest is also the variant of the Arbëresh of the Albanian language in Italy, which includes both the language minority and the Arvanitas in Greece, which has no minority status. These languages are decreasing. It will be examined within the Albanian language, but also within the Italian language, from which it is most endangered. These languages will be studied by status, according to the number of speakers, according to the extension of the use of this language, according to the economic and political power of the language they live in.

**Keywords:** Linguistic ecology, small languages, big languages, archeology, sociolinguistics.

# Streaming stored video-case studies: Netflix, Youtube and Kankan

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## Abstract.

This paper deeply explores the dynamics of stored video streaming through in-depth case studies of three popular platforms: Netflix, YouTube and Kankan. In an age where the consumption of digital content has become an integral part of our lives, it is essential to understand the development, strategies and influence of these companies in the streaming industry. The first case study explores Netflix, providing an overview of its history, business model, content strategy and technology infrastructure. By analyzing the challenges Netflix has faced, this study provides valuable insight into the evolution of the streaming industry. The second case study focuses on YouTube, admiring its incredible growth, monetization strategies, user-generated content, and social impact. It also explores YouTube's impact on traditional media and the lessons that can be learned from its success, emphasizing its role as a cultural and economic phenomenon. The third case study introduces Kankan, a Chinese video streaming platform, providing an overview of its unique features, market position and global ambitions. By understanding Kankan's path, this study highlights the diversity of the global streaming market. The paper also investigates key topics such as technology and infrastructure, content licensing and copyright issues, user experience and personalization, business models, and future trends and challenges facing the streaming industry. This research provides a comprehensive analysis of video streaming, providing valuable insight for academics, industry professionals, content creators and digital media enthusiasts.

**Keywords:** transmission, storage, platforms.

# Teachers attitudes to the use of technological tools in education

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## Abstract.

Teachers, especially classroom teachers, have a great influence on the personality development of the individual. Teachers, who will train the manpower needed by the society, must be trained according to contemporary teacher standards. The change in the needs of the society depending on the developing science and technology has made it necessary for teachers to keep up with this change. The aim of the modern education system; It is to raise individuals who research ways to reach information, know where and how to use the information they have learned, and have critical thinking. This is possible with qualified teachers who always renew themselves depending on the developing science and technology. This research was carried out in order to determine the attitudes of teachers towards the use of technological tools and equipment in education. The research was conducted on 40 teachers in classes 1-9 in the Mamusa Anatolian Primary School of Mamusha in the first semester of the 2022-2023 academic year. The research was carried out in the scanning model. Quantitative questionnaire was used in the thesis titled “Teachers’ attitudes towards the use of technological tools and equipment in education. While one part of the questionnaire contains a personal information form, the other part includes teachers’ attitudes towards the use of technological equipment in education. In the analysis of the data in the survey, the Microsoft Office Excel program was used and the frequency (f) and percentages (%) were taken. Expert opinion was consulted in the analysis of the data that emerged after the data entered in the program. The findings obtained from the research show that teachers make use of technological opportunities in education, explaining the lesson more easily and causing a significant difference on students’ motivation.

**Keywords:** Technology, educational technology, attitude, motivation.

## **Settlers from Prizren in the Pazardzhik Kaza (Dobrich) in the second half of the 19th century**

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### **Abstract.**

The oriental department collection of the national library of Bulgaria consists dozens of financial documents for crafts and trade for settlers from the town of Prizren in the Pazardzik kaza (today city of Dobrich) for the period from the second half of XIX till the beginning the of XX century. The settlers from Prizren are represented in 4 documents “Yabancı esnaf ruhsatiye tezkeresi”, related to the payment of taxes of migrant workers arriving in the city. From all the settlers from Prizren there were two “boza” sellers, one “halva” seller, and one “eskici”. The subject of this analysis will be the translation of the documents from Old Turkish to English language, through which the reasons for this type of commercial emigration would be found out. In the period of the second half of the 19th century, the region of South Dobrudja, as well as the city of Dobrich, represented an important crossroads where one of the largest fairs in the Balkans was held. The research will unravel many questions related to the finances of these merchants, the taxes they paid, the time they settled and stayed and their position at the beginning of the 20th century. In addition, it will give a new picture of the closeness between the inhabitants of different cities who, due to migrations for financial reasons and freedom, have forever left their centuries-old hearths.

**Keywords:** Migration, Prizren, Dobrich (Pazardzik kaza), crafts, trade.

## **Experiences of Kosovar university students studying in turkey: The case of Sakarya university**

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### **Abstract.**

With the end of the Cold War and the beginning of the globalization process, there was a significant increase in the number of students studying in a country other than their own. Support for students to study in another country for short or long periods is supported by the USA and the EU through scholarships and grants. In addition, the number of those who receive education in another country by receiving a scholarship from their own country or financing their education with their resources is also relatively high. Scholarship and grant programs, which were implemented on a limited basis after the end of the Cold War, began to be expanded and implemented by other countries. In the post-Cold War period, Turkey is trying to increase the number of foreign students studying at Turkish universities and foreign students from underdeveloped and developing countries with the "Turkey Scholarships" scholarship program it has implemented. There are many Kosovar students pursuing undergraduate, graduate and doctoral education in Turkey. Sakarya University is also the most preferred university by international students in Turkey. The study aims to examine the experiences of Kosovar students during their stay in Turkey and their education at Sakarya University. In the study, the reasons why Kosovo students chose to study in Turkey and at Sakarya University, the difficulties or conveniences they encountered compared to other international students, and their social distance from other students were examined.

**Keywords:** Kosovo, Türkiye scholarships, Sakarya University, education, Kosovar students.

# Teachers' knowledge about the phenomenon of bullying

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## Abstract.

The aim of this study is to determine teachers' knowledge and awareness levels about bullying in schools and to develop suggestions for intervention strategies for bullying. The importance of investigating this issue stems from its negative impact on all participants, including the students who are bullied, the bullies, and the school environment as a whole. School bullying is the most common type of violence in school. Bullying is defined as a child exhibiting behavior that harms another child physically, verbally or virtually (Olweus, 2005). The design of this research is qualitative and aims to benefit from teachers' knowledge about the phenomenon of bullying in schools. A survey form consisting of 18 open questions aimed at providing detailed information to teachers was used as a data collection tool. The participants of this research were in grades 1-9 in primary and secondary education teachers in the classrooms. The school where the research will be conducted is "Elena Gjika" Primary and Secondary School located in Pristina, the capital city of Kosovo. The total number of teachers in the school is 70, 39 of them are subject teachers and 31 are primary school teachers. A total of 30 teachers will be interviewed at SHFMU "Elena Gjika". 15 of the 30 teachers will be from 1st to 5th grades, and the remaining 15 will be from 6th to 9th grades. 10 of the teachers are men and 20 are women.

**Keywords:** Bullying, bullying in schools, teachers' knowledge.

# **Epic songs of the Albanians in the collections of the harvard library**

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## **Abstract.**

The purpose of this paper is to highlight the importance of Milman Parry's and Albert Lord's collections in Albanian epic studies. Referring to the online collections at the Harvard University library, as well as the last collection published in 2021 by this university, "Wild songs, sweet songs" the Albanian epic in the collections of Milman Parry and Albert B. Lord, we will see how the epic song (focusing also on bilingual rhapsodies) has been transmitted in the regions of former Yugoslavia and Northern Albania. We will shed light on the state of orality at the time of recording, on the communication between the rhapsodies and the listeners (audience) and on the communication between the collectors and the rhapsodies. The expected result of the paper is to specify the state of Albanian epic songs at the beginning of the 20th century and to show how much the interaction of subjects influenced the preservation or transformation of these songs, until the moment of recording.

**Keywords:** epic, Albanian folklore, collectors, rhapsodies, formulaic theory.



## **Students' internet use and the risks awaiting them (Kosovo case)**

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### **Abstract.**

Computer and internet technology, which is becoming more and more widespread around the world, is mostly used in the information exchange and education process. These tools, which aim to enrich students' learning habits and epistemological experiences, both improve their learning skills by influencing their social behaviors and negatively affect relationships with close relatives and friend groups, especially with family. Students prefer to share their problems on the internet with their families rather than their teachers. From the 6th grade to the 9th grade, female students can shop online. All students are aware that the internet environment is not safe and they often encounter problems in the virtual environment. My research in the second semester of the 2023-24 academic year, 161 students, 79 girls and 82 boys, participated in our survey in Anadolu Primary and Secondary School in the municipality of Mamusa.

**Keywords:** social media addiction, student's internet use, smartphone use, internet use risks.

# Gender representation in leadership positions in educational institutions in Kosovo

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## Abstract.

Women are more visible than men in almost every area of education. However, they are underrepresented in senior leadership positions. While there is no shortage of female educators, there is a shortage of female leaders. Historically the teaching profession has become more ‘feminized’ while school administration has become more ‘masculinized’. Leadership is considered a masculine domain because men have dominated leadership positions throughout history. The aim of this study is to explore some of the reasons women are underrepresented in leadership positions within educational institutions in Kosovo. It follows a qualitative approach, and it describes the context to introduce and better understand the situation and the topic itself. Analyzing data from Kosovo education institutions and findings from international research on the challenges and opportunities of female educational leaders is the purpose of this research. Researchers suggested several reasons why women are less visible than men in leadership positions in general and educational institutions in particular. These reasons include both internal and external barriers to women’s entry into leadership positions. There is little available research that focuses on the ability of women to lead in the context of education. Thus, more in-depth applied research is needed to impact decision and policy making. This study builds on existing knowledge and research to further explore new approaches to leadership to accompany governments and institutions in designing and implementing effective policies and programs for the promotion of equity in educational leadership positions in Kosovo.

**Keywords:** Education, gender, leadership, equity.

# The effect of high school students' Zoom exhaustion and fatigue levels on the prevalence of nomophobia

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## Abstract.

Due to the Covid-19 epidemic announced by the World Health Organization in 2020, there has been a compulsory transition to distance education in educational institutions. The time spent in front of the computer and screen has led to a rapidly increasing problem, which is defined as Zoom fatigue or Zoom exhaustion in the literature. In the training given during covid, computers, laptops and mostly smartphones were used. This research investigates the effect of Zoom exhaustion and fatigue levels and Nomophobia prevalence of 250 high school students who volunteered during a training program held within the scope of a project in Nurdağı district in Turkey. "Zoom Exhaustion and Fatigue (ZEF) Scale" developed by Fauville, Luo, Queiroz, Bailenson, and Hancock (2021) is a valid and reliable tool to measure students' Zoom exhaustion and fatigue and then Ateş and Kanık (2022) adopted Turkish language and working validity and reliability. The Nomophobia Scale (NMP-Q), which was developed by Yıldırım and Correia (2015) and which was adapted into Turkish by Yıldırım, Sumuer and Adnan (2016), was used to determine the students' Nomophobia levels. Applications were made in Turkish. The data obtained as a result of the research will be analysed with descriptive statistics, t-test, one way Anova via Spps 22 program. As a result, the Zoom Exhaustion and Fatigue levels and Nomophobia Levels of high school students will be determined and the relationship between them will be determined.

**Keywords:** emergency distance education, zoom, nomophobia, smartphone addiction.

# Comparative elements in Pushkin’s “Eugjen Onjegin” and De Rada’s ”Këngët e Milosaos”

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## Abstract.

This comparative work is aimed to bring out the main issues that are dealt with in the Albanian work of Jeronim de Rada "Këngët e Milosaos" and the Russian work of Aleksandër Pushkin "Eugjen Onjegin". Since these two works belong to two different literatures, first we will dwell on the activity of the two authors, then we will talk about the two works that can also be called their masterpieces since they left their mark on their national literatures. We will draw out the distinguishing but also common criteria between these two works that will be treated in this paper. These two works were written approximately 11 years apart. Since literature does not have certain period boundaries, these two books touch on elements of both romanticism and realism. "Eugjen Onjegin" was written in 1825, while "Këngët e Milosaos" was written in 1836, which is regarded as the introduction to romanticism and then the continuation of realism. Genre: "Eugjen Onjegin" is a novel written in verse, while "Këngët e Milosaos" is a poem. Thematic development: the events and places where the themes are developed are different from each other. The Russian work takes place in Petersburg in an ordinary situation of everyday life, while the Albanian one takes place in Shkodër during the Turkish occupation and challenges and matters of life and death are passed. Further points will be discussed within the paper. What remains to be said is that these two works leave a lot of room for extensive discussion between the distinguishing and common criteria between the two works of two different literatures.

**Keywords:** comparative, common criteria, differences, national literature.

# **Students’ involvement in co-curricular activities amidst pandemic on academic performance**

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## **Abstract.**

In the 21st Century, the world is evolving so fast. The conventional education curriculum, which was developed in the early 20th Century, has to pave the way to a new kind of education system and learning. New interventions and other activities are now revolving and being used to sustain educational involvement and enhance students' other capabilities. One of those is managing and engaging co-curricular activities that are now part and parcel of modern day’s academic curriculum. Students keep themselves involved in games, sports and cultural activities to nourish their knowledge, attitude and skill. The unexpected outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic has affected almost every sector, including the higher education institutions around the world (Adedoyin & Soykan, 2020). During this critical moment of the COVID-19 pandemic, most of the countries around the world shifted to online teaching (Bokayev et al., 2021) and face an ever-increasing problem of this new alternative education system. This study aims to provide more information on student involvement in co-curricular activities and the impact to the student academic performance and investigate the relationship between student achievement and participation in co-curricular activities. Strategically, as a result, campus leaders responsible for student organization involvement will be equipped to address student needs and enhance their involvement experiences and learning environment. The researcher also utilizes the usage of mix method technique in which the two types of data will be collected in the study, the quantitative and the qualitative data. For the Quantitative data it will be gathered through the use of closed-ended questionnaires. While for the qualitative data it will be gathered by means of semi-structured interviews and an open-ended questionnaire which is personally made by the researcher in conjunction with the problems raised in the preceding chapter will be asked during the phone call interview. These results imply that whether students are very much involved or never been involved in any co-curricular activities in the college, there is no manifestation that it would affect their academic performance during this time where distance education is being implemented. This may be due to the fact that co-curricular activities in the college during this new normal were not evident. Moreover, students amidst pandemic are more focused on their academic activities than co-curricular activities. With all these findings, an Intervention/s or Program of activities are crafted from the results of the study.

**Keywords:** students involvement, co-curricular activities, academic performance, pandemic.

# Gjergj Fishta-evidence of the heritage of Albanian culture and history

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## **Abstract.**

Gjergj Fishta was a Franciscan friar, teacher, writer, translator, playwright, poet, chairman of the Commission for drafting the Albanian alphabet in the Congress of Manastir, member of Albanian delegation to the Paris Peace Conference on 1919, diplomat and envoy in the Balkan Conferences during the years ‘1930, etc. Given the great poetic, cultural and political baggage of Fishta, whose works had been banned by communist dictatorship during 1945-1990 in Albania, this article aims to elaborate the role of archival data as evidence of cultural and historical heritage in relation to the content and management of Gjergj Fishta’s archival fond. By other words, the primary sources (manuscripts) deriving from his diplomatic activities, insights into world literature and literary translation, features of oral and aesthetic literature and aspects of musicology - are just some of many elements of the fond - and these elements will be elaborated from the perspective of their role in Albanian opinion and their impact on Albanian culture and history. A special treatment will be given to the comparison of archive fond management during the communist period and the period after it, as well as the perspective of preserving and making available these materials to the Albanian public.

**Keywords:** archives, management, literature, history, public opinion.

# The interrelation of leadership styles with decision-making techniques in the context of business in Kosovo

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## Abstract.

The aim of this study is to address the interrelation of leadership styles applied by business leaders in Kosovo with the decision-making techniques they employ to solve organizational problems. In the context of diverse leadership styles and decision-making techniques, understanding the relationship between them and their impact on organizational effectiveness is a critical aspect for successful management of organizations. It is well-known that each business leader adopts a specific leadership style and applies certain decision-making techniques to make particular choices. Therefore, our interest is to examine how different leadership styles are correlated with various decision-making techniques and how they contribute to organizational effectiveness. This research encompasses an analysis of the leadership styles practiced by business leaders in the Kosovo market, including autocratic, democratic, liberal, and laissez-faire styles, and an investigation of how these styles influence the decision-making process. The decision-making techniques under examination include operational research, Delphi technique, tree decision-making technique, brainstorming, nominal group technique, and probability theory. By utilizing mixed methods in scientific research, such as surveys and interviews, we have gained a deeper understanding of the relationship between leadership styles and decision-making techniques, as well as their impact on organizational effectiveness. The findings of this study offer a significant contribution to the management and organizational behavior literature.

**Keywords:** leadership styles, decision-making techniques, problem solving, organizational effectiveness, Kosovo businesses.

# Open-source intelligence - OSINT

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## **Abstract.**

Open source intelligence (OSINT) serves as a tool, for gathering and analyzing information from the vast expanse of the Internet. It finds utility not in intelligence agencies but in law enforcement, military operations, businesses, journalism, research, and even among ordinary individuals. In today's information driven world OSINT has become an asset for collecting and analyzing data. Its roots trace back to the century when it was employed during significant historical events like World War II and the Cold War. Governments, security agencies, and armed forces started harnessing information from newspapers, magazines, and other sources to investigate topics such as potential military installations or economic developments within a country. This article aims to shed light on how OSINT has evolved over time detailing its tools and emphasizing its relevance in our lives— in the realm of Cyber Security. OSINT utilizes automated tools to extract insights, from websites, social media platforms, forums, and online databases. These tools gather types of information including text, images, and metadata. Professionals analyze social media platforms to collect data, about individuals, groups, and events. They also monitor news sources continuously. Utilize geospatial data like satellite imagery and geographic information systems (GIS). Additionally, they incorporate intelligence by gathering information from sources, alongside publicly available data. In today's digital world, OSINT is very important because of the vast amount of information that can be found on the Internet. This helps us protect against online threats and helps us understand public opinion. But fake news, misinformation, and manipulation of online content present and pose challenges in verifying the authenticity of information, as well as privacy issues, especially from social networking platforms.

**Keywords:** Open Source Intelligence (OSINT), Human Intelligence (HUMINT), Cyber Security, Fake News, Information Authenticity.



# **The impact of willingness to immigrate on political apathy among Kosovo citizens**

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## **Abstract.**

The country of Kosovo is currently on the verge of an immigration crisis with the visa requirement expected to end in January 2024. As the title implies, the purpose of this study is to measure the impact of the willingness of Kosovar citizens to leave the country on demonstrated political apathy. More specifically, the study is focused to measure whether those who express their willingness to immigrate tend to already demonstrate less interest in the political developments of the country. The study will employ quantitative research to gather information for the research question. This process will be completed throughout a questionnaire which will exclusively use Likert type questions. It is expected that the findings from the questionnaire will support the hypothesis that willingness to immigrate will lead to less concern with the country's political developments. The study is relevant as it contributes to the relatively little researched relationship between political apathy and immigration in the context of Kosovo.

**Keywords:** Kosovo, political apathy, immigration, citizens.

# Digitalization of legal services in Albania, a challenge of civil-legal legislation

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## Abstract.

In the global period we are living in today, digitization and its effects are extending to every field of life, taking gigantic proportions. The distance between countries has been significantly reduced as a result of the use of digital services, significantly improving the quality of life for all individuals anywhere in the world. In recent years, we can say that the whole world is in a constant revolution of using technology and distributing information quickly and efficiently, eliminating the previous barriers that existed between countries. In this context, it is necessary to analyze the factors and conditions that have influenced the digitalization of all services and the worldwide development of countries as a result of this digitalization. The organization of a state and its governance are determined by the way public services are provided in the country and by the effectiveness of their distribution in a wide scope, coming closer to the citizens in delivering the service and receiving feedback. The largest part of public services consists of legal services, which significantly affect the political, economic, legislative or social development of a country, the absence of which would significantly harm the interests of the country and its citizens. In the process of revolutionizing society into a society of digitization and information distribution, the provision of these services through digital technologies, effectively, quickly, transparently, securely and in accordance with the needs and demands of citizens or business, is very important. important for the development of the state itself. A government with high democratic standards in a rule of law would not be able to function if it did not extend its activity and influence to the entire society in which it operates and if it did not penetrate the provision of legal services in it. all its citizens. In this case, the question arises: how are legal services provided and delivered throughout the country and throughout the population? I'm going to answer this question at length in this paper, emphasizing the fact that one of the most effective and fastest or transparent ways of providing legal services is realized through their digitization and the mechanisms created for this purpose.

For this reason, many countries have taken all the necessary steps to implement them, in order to create and strengthen an electronic democracy, as the ability of the new information society to increase the level and quality of people in the participation of the democratic processes.

**Keywords:** digitization, globalization, legal services, electronic democracy, governance.

# **Preservation, digital technologies and interdisciplinary approach through visual art education - The case of Republic of S. Macedonia**

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## **Abstract.**

The text discusses the treatment of cultural heritage in the field of visual art and its significance, the significance for tourism and the method of education for the same, as well as the modern presentation with the help of digital technologies, with which previously documented, witnessed or stolen works and artifacts will find their own place. I will review the most important stylistic phenomena and monuments that already have the rank of monuments of culture and archaeological sites, as well as museums in the Republic of S. Macedonia through which the cultural heritage is presented. The methodological approaches in the analysis of the material are the iconographic and historical method, as well as interview, educational and factual methods according to the need for the analysis of the material. The expected results are an appropriate presentation of the cultural heritage, education about it, and an influence-recommendation for increasing the presence and care of the heritage and its presentation for the affirmation of S. Macedonia. The role of new technologies in making copies of movable archaeological material and works that belong to the cultural heritage and were alienated during military actions and atmospheric conditions such as artistic and liturgical objects and works that are part of the treasure of the Ohrid Archdiocese, is also considered or excavated at the sites in Trebeniste, Stobi, etc.

**Keywords:** cultural heritage, digital technologies, visual arts, education, presentation of heritage.

# English sentence structure: constituents, communicative functions and typical patterns

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## Abstract.

A grammatically complete sentence expresses at least one complete whole event or situation with a subject and predicate. Some sentences consist of only one clause. A clause also expresses a whole event or situation with a subject and a predicate. According to the book (Verspoor and Sauter, 2000, p. 23), in English, there are five basic, prototypical sentence patterns. Most sentences you will come across, no matter how complex, will be somewhat similar to one of these. However, they are usually much more complex because often the constituents are very complex and long. Because the pattern that can be used is very much dependent on the meaning of the verb in the predicator, the patterns are named after very typical verbs for that pattern.

**Keywords:** Linguistics, language, sentences, structure, patterns.

# Hologram (augmented reality) as a virtual teacher

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## Abstract.

In the age of information and communication technology, education is undergoing a major transformation. New technologies offer clear opportunities to improve learning and make the student more involved in the educational process. One of the most affected and promising technologies is the use of holograms in combination with augmented reality (AR). Holograms are three-dimensional images that appear in space using illumination and light interference. They provide an immersive and realistic visual experience that is not possible to achieve with ordinary two-dimensional images. The use of hologram technology has extended to various fields, including architecture, medicine, and now education. Therefore, this scientific paper aims to explain the use of hologram technology in the field of education and the ways in which it can serve as an effective tool to provide virtual learning. By integrating augmented reality (AR) with the concept of holograms, an immersive and interactive learning experience is created for students. This paper provides an overview of the basic concepts of hologram technology and its applications in the context of education. In conclusion, we can state that the use of holograms in virtual learning advances traditional learning by providing students with a rich and immersive learning experience. This technology has the potential to change the way education is delivered and prepare students for a different world and advanced technology.

**Keywords:** augmented reality, education, hologram, student, virtual teacher.

# Language development of children according to Maria Montessori methodology

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## Abstract.

Maria Montessori, an elite researcher not only in the fields of Methodology, but also in other disciplines of knowledge, became a well-known name in scientific research around the globe. Always being a center in her research, she faithfully preserved the originality of her work of her success. The forms of learning are diverse. The period that the child spends in kindergarten is one of the most important in his life, because there he learns quickly and little by little begins to walk with his own steps. Educators must be clear that children develop in different degrees, during this time, children are involved in many levels such as: intellectually, emotionally, socially, psychologically, physically, etc. Different researchers and psychologists have dealt with the problems of children's development according to the above-mentioned levels. Against the researchers (appreciating their work), we have another point of view, that is, learning based on social perception in all areas of development. This methodology continues to remain unique and successful. It is Maria Montessori's Methodology, which time made an unprecedented echo in many fields of knowledge. Our aim is to point out the efficiency of the Maria Montessori Methodology in the language development of children of the Preschool Program. According to Montessori, language development has several key features that focus on language communication such as literacy skills and performance. Thus, teachers and children verbalize their thoughts, they do so using a linguistic model of thinking, which they use during the activities when they are working with Montessori materials. Reading and writing with the Montessori Methodology is based on the factual approach. With this methodology, the phonemes are learned using sensory perception. The sensory perception of Zumpara letters allows children to get to know the shape and sound of each separate phoneme. We can conclude that putting in the use of Montessori Methodology by educators in kindergartens, it helps children to memorize letters, to increase their perception skills and to increase their skills, not only to draw them, but also to read them those.

**Keywords:** Maria Montessori, methodology, education, language development.

# The impact of social media on language use of teenagers

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## Abstract.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the impact of social media on language use of teenagers. In this regard, it examined the impact of social media on learning English, encompassing English vocabulary, different ways of communication, such as slang words, abbreviations, and emojis. Also, this study discussed whether social media has influence on teenagers' mother tongue. This research utilized a mixed method approach. The most adequate method to be chosen was the embedded design. In order to investigate the impact of social media on language use, this study applied a mixed method research with the assistance of a mixed questionnaire. The focus of this study was collecting data from teenagers (between the ages of 13 and 19) from Kosova. The number of participants was 50. The results of this study revealed that there is a significant relationship between social media and language. It is worth mentioning that social media has changed the way people communicate by creating new words and phrases. However, further studies should explore how social media affects other components of a language.

**Keywords:** social media, language use, communication, English, mother tongue, teenagers.

# Evaluating the efficiency and equity of vat harmonization in public finance

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## Abstract.

This paper aims to assess the efficiency and equity implications of Value-Added Tax (VAT) harmonization in the context of public finance. VAT harmonization is a critical policy consideration for many countries, especially those engaged in regional economic integration efforts. The primary purpose of this study is to provide empirical insights into the potential benefits and drawbacks of harmonizing VAT rates and structures across different jurisdictions. To accomplish this objective, we employ a comprehensive research framework that combines both quantitative and qualitative methods. Our study reveals several key findings. First, VAT harmonization can lead to increased tax efficiency by reducing tax evasion and simplifying tax administration. This, in turn, contributes positively to overall tax revenues. Second, while VAT harmonization can enhance economic integration and trade within regional blocs, its impact on equity is more nuanced. The distributional effects vary depending on factors such as initial tax structures, exemptions, and the social safety net in place. In some cases, harmonization may exacerbate income inequality. Third, the effectiveness of VAT harmonization depends on the level of coordination and harmonization achieved, as well as the capacity of countries to adapt their tax systems to the new framework. This study is highly relevant to policymakers, tax authorities, and scholars in the field of public finance and international economics.

**Keywords:** fiscal policy, economic integration, VAT rates, jurisdictions, tax evasion.



# Dealing with the daily problems of teachers in Albania and Kosovo

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## Abstract.

For several decades, teachers have been facing increased difficulties in their daily work. In the teaching process, teaching policies borrowed from different countries of the world, which have little or no similarity with the social and economic conditions of Albania and Kosovo, are implemented every day. Also, an obstacle to the implementation with positive results of many educational policies in both countries has to do with the pronounced lack of suitable environments for these types of projects and the lack of relevant logistics to make them applicable according to the previously approved details. Making the decision to implement a certain educational policy without carrying out the appropriate training of the teaching staff and without taking into consideration the words of the teachers, who from practice know and express the impossibility of implementing a teaching process, normally has brought its own negative consequences on the quality of teaching. At the same time, the highlighted problem of the educational system of both countries is the frequent changes in educational policies, creating disorientation of the teaching staff and the students themselves. In this topic, we will mention some of the educational policies that have been implemented in recent decades in Albania and Kosovo, listing a series of concrete difficulties that teachers face today in both countries.

**Keywords:** education, teachers, teaching, problems, educational policy, etc.

# **Global security – Modern scientific challenges and perspectives**

**Tatjana Gerginova**

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## **Abstract.**

Global security is a security science and a separate teaching-scientific discipline that has the following contents as the subject of research: territorial security; security of state sovereignty; social security; societal security; environmental safety; economic and energy security; information security; Security environment – global challenges and key risks and threats to global security; Activities of the European Union and the NATO Alliance in the suppression of global security threats and challenges. With the increasing volume, diversity and destructiveness of security challenges, risks and threats, the context of security is continuously changing. Knowing the problems is a necessary condition for solving them. This led to the development of security sciences, among which is Global Security as a security science, where by applying special methods, existing knowledge about security phenomena is systematized and new knowledge is found. The subject of research are the modern challenges faced by global security as a separate teaching-scientific discipline. The aim of the research is to identify the new challenges faced by this scientific-teaching discipline and by solving these challenges, innovative approaches can be created to overcome obstacles and advance scientific progress, as well as create new knowledge and new potential solutions and a policy of trust and security. The content will be created based on the analysis of foreign literature and using electronic content. In preparing the content of the paper, the author will apply the general scientific methods: the descriptive method, the normative method, the comparative method and the content analysis method as a special scientific method.

**Keywords:** modern challenges, risks and threats to global security, scientific knowledge.

# Perception of public sector employees toward digital transformation

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## Abstract.

Except for private sector, digital transformation is expected to have an impact on the public sector in increasing transparency, improving efficiency, reducing costs, and increasing customer-focused services to citizens. At the same time the digitalization of public services is impacting the work space of public administration jobs and for improving the performance of public services provided by acquiring the benefits of digitalization, it is important to coordinate it with a public administration ready for it. The purpose of this paper is to measure the perception of public sector employees toward digital transformation by focusing on the organizations providing public services. The online survey was used to collect primary data and a deductive and quantitative approach was adopted. Research hypotheses were tested using such techniques as Descriptive Statistics. The findings among other things, showed that employees' perception and attitudes towards digital tools and digital transformation were positively correlated.

**Keywords:** Digital transformation, Perception, Public sector, Public administration, Albania.

# **The synergy of workplace ethical standards from employee perception: Enhancing employee satisfaction, motivation and organizational success in companies of North Macedonia**

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## **Abstract.**

Organizational ethics and ethical behaviour are considered one of the most crucial aspects for the growth of every organization, for creating favourable business environment, building confidence and improving organizations' reputation. Therefore, this study investigates the synergistic link between workplace ethical norms and their impact on employee perceptions, with an emphasis on how these interactions improve employee satisfaction, motivation, and organizational success in North Macedonian enterprises. The research looks into how the presence and observance of ethical standards in the workplace influence employees' impressions of the company ethical climate. Data on employee attitudes toward the company's commitment to ethics was collected by conducting surveys and interviews in companies of North Macedonia. According to the research, a significant emphasis on ethical standards has a good impact on employee satisfaction and motivation. Furthermore, it is shown how these characteristics are critical to an organization's overall performance and sustainability in the unique setting of North Macedonia. This study emphasizes the importance of ethical standards in creating a positive work environment, encouraging employees, and eventually contributing to the success of businesses operating in the region.

**Keywords:** business, ethics, employees, companies, motivation, North Macedonia.

# The influence of entrepreneurial marketing in start-up businesses

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## Abstract.

Start-up enterprises play a pivotal role in fostering economic growth and job creation within a thriving economy. Policy initiatives aimed at promoting entrepreneurship and start-up formation are recognized as key drivers of a nation's economic development. However, the assumption that a substantial portion of start-ups will not only survive but also thrive in the market is fundamental to this equation, ensuring sustained economic expansion and job opportunities. This study delves into the realm of entrepreneurial marketing in start-up businesses, accounting for the distinctive business environment and the innovative, proactive, and opportunistic entrepreneurial spirit that underpins their operations. Marketing practices and decision-making processes within start-ups often exhibit characteristics of creativity, alternative thinking, instinctual responses, informality, lack of structure, and spontaneity. The research introduces and elaborates on the interplay between entrepreneurship and marketing. The primary objective of this study is to investigate the relationship between dimensions of entrepreneurial marketing and performance metrics in start-up enterprises, while also analysing marketing strategies in the context of entrepreneurial marketing to identify pathways for their growth. Our qualitative findings highlight the challenges faced by start-ups, including limited government support and a less favourable business environment. Despite the growing trend of start-up formation, it is recommended that the Kosovo government initiates effective programs to encourage young entrepreneurs, generating income and employment opportunities. Furthermore, this study suggests exploring the five dimensions of entrepreneurial marketing, encompassing customer, market, entrepreneurial, innovation, and influence orientations, for future research endeavours in this domain.

**Keywords:** Start-up Enterprises, Entrepreneurial Marketing, Economic Development, Business Environment, Government Support.

# Tax incentives recognized for r&d activities: The case of Türkiye

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## Abstract.

Today, one of the most important driving forces of economic growth and development is technological development. In countries where technological development is advanced, productivity and competitiveness are high. In this competitive environment, the added value creation capacity of institutions that can follow and apply new techniques and developments increases. Achieving technological development is only possible by investing in R&D. Especially after 2000, with the Industry 4.0 revolution, technological innovations and globalization have increased international competition in the economy. In this competitive environment in the economy, countries and institutions that attach importance to R&D and innovation expenditures benefit. R&D is the work of obtaining new information that will enable the development of science and technology. Countries and companies make significant R&D investments to increase their competitiveness. States also support R&D activities with tax incentives. The rate of R&D activities in Turkey is lower than in EU and OECD countries. In order to encourage the private sector to work in the field of R&D, income from these activities is excluded from taxes. Despite these incentives, more than R & D investments of the private sector are required. The public sector makes up the majority of R&D expenditures. In this study, the importance of R&D investments, the level of R&D expenditures in Turkey, and the tax measures taken to encourage these expenditures and their adequacy were examined. Literature review, legislative review and statistical data were used in the study. In the conclusion, measures to be taken to encourage innovation investments are presented.

**Keywords:** R&D, Innovation, added value, technological development, competition, economic growth, tax incentives.

# Leadership in times of crisis: Case study ngo qjp

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## Abstract.

This paper analyses the strategies that an Organization managed to successfully implement in a time of crisis in their workplace. Due to our changes in personalities, and the different politics and economy conditions, we often face obstacles at work or even in everyday life that we don't know exactly what to do, and to overcome those crises, we need certain skills. The methodology used for this paper is based on the review of different sources such as books, researches, and also from the insights of the NGO “QJP”. A good leader and manager knows how to act in any kind of situation, not just because they have those abilities, but also because of the experience they went through to learn how to act on those situations. From the case study, we see the measurability of a leader-manager who knew how to act in a period of crisis for the company and with the right qualities to save the business but also the staff. It's really important in these situations to stay calm and be open to your team especially on changes when tough decisions will be made. Communication and collaboration are really important, as is the ability to adapt and problem-solving for guiding the team through challenging times.

**Keywords:** leadership, crisis, organization, management.

# How quality, prices and image are affecting the desire to buy

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## Abstract.

This study analyzes the importance of quality, prices and image in the decision making of consumers in the desire to buy a certain product or service. A product's quality, prices, and brand image are key factors that influence consumers' purchasing decisions. Consumers use their information and perceptions to form a particular attitude towards the products and services they wish to purchase. The influence of these factors can change depending on the situations and individual preferences of consumers, where through this research we will have a clearer overview of what are the preferences of Kosovar consumers. This research examines the direct and mediating effects of brand image, perceived price, trust, of Kosovar Consumers in relation to Local Products and will show how these factors are affecting the desire to buy. The results of this study show that the quality of the product or service has a significant impact on the desire to buy. Consumers tend to prefer high quality products and services, as this affects the fulfillment of their needs and expectations. This study analyzes the importance of quality, prices and image in the decision making of consumers in the desire to buy a certain product or service. A product's quality, prices, and brand image are key factors that influence consumers' purchasing decisions. This paper investigates the impact of quality, price and image on consumers' willingness to purchase products. An analysis of the literature and previous studies shows that quality, prices and image have an important role in the decision-making process of consumers.

**Keywords:** quality, prices, image, local products, trust, interior, brand, consumers.



# The role of social media in marketing to smes in Kosovo: The case of internet advertising

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## Abstract.

Technology and digitization in the 21st century have greatly influenced the way of life of individuals and the practices and behavior of businesses and organizations. Its growth and development has transformed the Kosovar economy into an industrial country using new technological innovations. The rapid growth of the Internet has opened many doors for businesses and customers to interact with each other. Technological changes in information and communication have presented a need for new business and marketing practices, offering businesses the opportunity to activate new marketing methods, in favor of an interaction with the consumer. Even in Kosovo, as in other countries of the world, electronic business is growing and ongoing, where many companies benefit from this type of business. Through e-business customers are enabled to buy special mobile phones online, pay bills, top up their accounts and much more. Online shopping has many advantages compared to physical stores, since online shopping is closer to the consumer thanks to the development of marketing, takes less time and is more accessible than the usual physical stores. Conducting marketing campaigns through the Internet is the latest innovation that IT has offered to businesses. Through various smart mobile applications, it offers an excellent opportunity to communicate with different market segments, as it manages to attract 100% of their attention using various marketing techniques. The purpose of this paper is to research and analyze the main factors that influence the use of the Internet for the marketing needs of NMV. Surveys were used in the paper, where there were 70 participants in SMEs in Kosovo, which aims to collect primary data. The questionnaire was analyzed qualitatively using data methods and data display analysis.

**Keywords:** Family businesses, small and medium enterprises, digital marketing, e-business.

# **Design of pedagogical research as a process of knowledge and change**

**Xheladin Murati**

## **Abstract.**

Pedagogical education research has many functions and missions, in the first place, to realize the qualitative changes of pedagogical work and the design of substantive educational concepts. In fact, it is impossible to talk about changes in education separated from research. The real perception of the learning process can be done through the indicators obtained from research. The educational - educational process, even though it takes place in a limited environment, as is a school and a lesson, from the point of view of the social and pedagogical dimensions it is very wide, rich with long - lasting activities and much deeper than it appears in first plan. The search for the contents of the curricula and the pedagogical values is aimed not only for ensuring the quality of teaching, but also at establishing standards and guidelines for their realization and promoting educational value. The sustainability of pedagogic recognitions is lacking in many countries. The creation of curricula is the first step in a long way to create a consistent educational system in relation to European educational systems, a common system of educational values, expectations and positive practices in teaching. In fact, the main question that is asked is: How much did pedagogical-didactic research contribute to positive changes in education? Research is a real factor of changes with wide didactic-pedagogical impact in the school environment and beyond. Research activities create opportunities for professional improvement, expansion of knowledge and modernization of curricula and their design.

**Keywords:** Research, education, recognition, change, curriculum, educational value, school, sustainability.

# Effects of fiscal stimulus: Evidence from the Covid-19 unemployment rate

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## Abstract.

This paper investigates the impact of fiscal policy measures on the economic dynamics of six Western Balkan countries throughout the periods preceding, during, and post the COVID-19 pandemic. Utilizing a novel dataset encompassing economic indicators from 2000 to 2022, we employ empirical econometric models to analyze the effects of fiscal stimulus, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic, whilst considering the unemployment variable in the Western Balkans (WB6). Various econometric techniques including OLS robust, fixed and random effects models, as well as the Hausman-Taylor test with instrumental variables, are applied to discern the interplay between fiscal policies and unemployment. Our findings reveal that consumption, government spending, and economic growth exert a positive influence on unemployment rates during the pandemic period, while taxes also have a beneficial impact on reducing unemployment. The study encompasses 138 observations, although the application of the HT model is limited to 135 observations due to data constraints. These findings shed light on the significant economic challenges faced by the Western Balkan region during the pandemic and underscore the importance of targeted fiscal policies to mitigate unemployment and foster economic growth in the post-pandemic era. This research contributes to the field by shedding light on the distinct effects of fiscal stimulus on unemployment in Western Balkan countries, offering valuable insights for central banks and policymakers. The study's originality lies in its comprehensive analysis of the interrelationship between economic growth, unemployment, and fiscal policies in this region.

**Keywords:** economic growth, unemployment, Western Balkan countries, fiscal policies, panel methods.

# Analyzing als illness through eye tracking devices

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## Abstract.

Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), a devastating neurodegenerative disease, remains challenging to diagnose and monitor effectively due to its complex and heterogeneous nature. This paper presents a comprehensive analysis of the application of eye-tracking devices as a non-invasive and promising tool for understanding and managing ALS. Eye-tracking technology has gained significant traction in recent years, providing valuable insights into neurological and ophthalmological disorders. In the context of ALS, it offers a novel approach to assess the disease's progression, track symptoms, and enhance the quality of life for affected individuals. This research explores the principles of eye-tracking technology and its integration into the study of ALS. It discusses the underlying mechanisms of ocular motility impairments in ALS patients and highlights the potential of eye tracking to serve as a diagnostic aid, tracking disease progression, and facilitating more effective communication and control mechanisms for individuals suffering from ALS. The study also provides an overview of the current state of eye-tracking technology, including hardware and software developments, and the various eye-tracking parameters and metrics employed in ALS research. By reviewing existing literature and clinical studies, the paper summarizes key findings and emerging trends in ALS diagnosis, monitoring, and communication assistance through eye-tracking devices. Furthermore, this paper emphasizes the importance of interdisciplinary collaboration between neurologists, ophthalmologists, engineers, and data scientists to harness the full potential of eye-tracking technology in ALS research and care. It also outlines the ethical and practical considerations associated with the use of eye-tracking devices in clinical settings.

**Keywords:** Eye-tracking, neurological and ophthalmological disorders, Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS).

# The transition of thought in the post-dogmatic era

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## Abstract.

The aim of the research is a modest contribution to the solution of the crisis of thought/education in the post-totalitarian society. The movement of thought, society and history are conceived as transitive movements. Integration is understood, first of all, intellectual realization as a mental transition. It is done when thinking and values are in the Euro-Western standard. The alternative is the construction of critical thinking through the integration of religious, scientific and philosophical truths in the process of civic education. The speed and transformative advantages of gen AI precede the construction of integral critical thinking, rationalism and logical pragmatism, rather than ideological dogma. The mission of postmodern thought focuses on the construction of postmodern epistemology dominated by Western rationalism and instrumentalism. The study method is hybrid: quantitative, qualitative, analytical and synthetic.

**Keywords:** transition, integration, post ideological, education, values.

# Innovative methods in natural and social science teaching

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## Abstract.

Knowledge, skills and attitudes acquired in natural sciences provide the student with a better knowledge and understanding of the surrounding world, easier learning in the natural and social environment, and making decisions about personal prosperity. This paper highlights the issue of the quality of education in elementary schools, with a focus on natural sciences and the connection with the teaching of social sciences, as well as the question of the quality of students' knowledge. Quality knowledge belongs to the level of recognition and reproduction. However, the results of previous studies indicate serious shortcomings and omissions in the teaching of these sciences, pointing to the necessity of applying modern techniques and methods of teaching process in order to improve the quality of teaching, which among other things requires special creativity and engagement of teachers. In this context, in order for the mentioned methods and techniques for the implementation of the curriculum to be applicable, teachers need to be further educated and provided with adequate contemporary literature in these fields.

**Keywords:** natural sciences; social sciences, innovative methods.

# **Contemporary human development and challenges of applying classic psychotherapeutic techniques**

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## **Abstract.**

Psychologists and other scientists agree about the fact that a rapid change in human development it is happening crucially related with technology enormous rapid changes but not only. Here in this article an attempt it is done to understand the challenges that psychologist face in their practical professional performance such as during psychotherapy. The main purpose is to identify difficulties on applying classical psychotherapeutic approaches and techniques since those techniques were evolved in a time where there was not such a technological expanding or exposition by client continuously, before, during and after the process of psychotherapy. Many questions arrive for the usefulness of these techniques today, changes that may be needed or new approaches to apply as strong challenges for psychotherapeutic intervention and psychotherapist professional competence. Methods used to achieve goals in this study are evidence from the practical use of techniques, previews studies analysis and interview with professional subjects. Some of the data suggest that a big transformation it is needed in the whole psychotherapeutic process from the concept to the techniques and approach to help human by applying psychological intervention in the time of big changes of human development and behaviour.

**Keywords:** Technology Development, Human Development, Rapid Change, Psychotherapy.

# Age and gender differences in the level of self-esteem in adolescents

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## Abstract.

Self-esteem is our subjective sense of overall personal worth. Similar to self-esteem, it describes our level of confidence in personal abilities and attributes. Having healthy self-esteem can affect motivation, mental well-being and overall quality of life. A better understanding of what your unique level of self-esteem is can help strike a balance. Since the main elements of self-esteem include: self-confidence, feelings of security, identity, sense of belonging and sense of competence, as well as the importance of self-esteem in general, we chose to address this topic but touching on two factors such as gender and age . Since adolescence is the period in which most psycho-emotional problems occur, we have included the period of adolescence as part of our study. As a research sample, there are 250 teenagers aged 11-18 years in the municipality of Pristina. To carry out the quantitative study, we used the Stratified Random Sampling technique for a more proportional representation of the target population. From the results of the research, we understand that there are differences in the gender and age ratio in relation to self-esteem among teenagers.

**Keywords:** self-esteem, adolescence, gender, age.



# Examining the role of international cooperation in the advancement of science and innovation through the axis of education diplomacy

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## Abstract.

In 1964, Marshall McLuhan predicted the future of media and described our world as a global village. In this global village, as technological studies develop and innovations emerge, it has become easier for the village people to meet their needs, but their need for each other has increased. The development of technology has made it possible to easily ignore the boundaries in the virtual environment, but it has revealed that the village people are lacking in concrete collaborations with other villagers. In this case, it has been realized that there is a need to develop practices that will strengthen and at the same time facilitate communication between villages. This communication, which is referred to as diplomacy, gained an update in the 1920s with the foresight and initiatives of Woodrow Wilson, in which not only the administrators in the global village but also everyone could have knowledge and contribute. This update was called Public Diplomacy by Edmund Gullion in 1965, and it has branched out over time and has tried to meet the needs of the villagers living in the global village to connect with each other. This article investigates how science and innovations, which are very important for the development of the village people, develop as a result of international collaborations, and examines them from the axis of education diplomacy, which is an application of public diplomacy. As an example, while touching on the contributions of foreign private primary schools, high schools and similar universities in the Republic of North Macedonia to the education, science and development of the country, it focuses on the impact of student exchange programs, festivals, which is an educational diplomacy practice, on the science and innovation of bilateral countries, and emphasizes the importance of educational diplomacy.

**Keywords:** Education diplomacy, International Cooperation, Science.

# The rhetoric of flowers in Albanian folk erotic lyrics

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## Abstract.

In the lyrics of Albanian folk erotic songs, signifiers from the world of flowers are ubiquitous; we notice that they are so present that the verses of these texts, in a certain sense, can also be considered as verses of the cult of the flower. The symbolism of flowers, in its history, has a variety of embedded meanings, mostly related to feminine and sexual associations. Flowers represent female puberty, first sexual experience, fertility, etc. All these stages in the lyrics of our folk erotic songs are described by the terminology of flowers, thus making the flower a synonym of the girl/woman. The most mentioned flowers in Albanian erotic lyrics are: rose, violet, cloves, lily, jasmine, hortensias, daffodils, etc., that is, the most common ones in our gardens and yards. It is generally considered that flowers are covered with erotic connotations, but in fact, during our observation, we will notice how they are not simply covered with eroticism, but actually contain eroticism themselves. Each flower, in our folk lyrics with erotic motifs, appears to us with its unique individuality and eroticism, which we will explore more deeply in the articles of this paper, through a detailed semiotic approach. Thus, we intend to open new paths in the future studies of the erotic codes of the Albanian folk lyrics, seeing the latter also in the context of intercultural exchanges.

**Keywords:** flower, rose, violet, eroticism, folk lyrics.

# **$(N,p,q)(e,1)$ statistical relative approximation by positive linear operators**

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## **Abstract.**

In this paper we define a new type of statistical convergence. This type of convergence we will call  $(N,p,q)(E,1)$  statistical relative uniform convergence by using  $(N,p,q)(E,1)$  density and give a Korovkin-type approximation theorem. Then, we construct an example such that our new approximation result works but its  $(N,p,q)(E,1)$  statistical and statistical (and classical) cases do not work. We also compute the rates of  $(N,p,q)(E,1)$  statistical relative uniform convergence of sequences of positive linear operators.

**Keywords:** (2010). 40A35, 41A25, 41A36.

## **An evaluation of the tales told in Mamuša**

**Levent Mazrek and Elsev Brina Lopar**

### **Abstract.**

Fairy tales are passed down from generation to generation and continue their existence as the cultural accumulations of societies. Fairy tales, which are a product of our oral literature, convey the cultural and moral rules of a society to the audience with imaginary motifs and surreal heroes. The events described in the tales are unreal, and the place and time are completely unclear. Its protagonists can be extraordinary people or creatures. The aim of our study is to reveal the tales told in Mamuša and to reveal the difference in the narration made with the Mamuša dialect by examining these tales. In addition, we tried to determine the local dialect features found in these tales sung with the Mamuša dialect. In our study, it was tried to reveal our evaluations of the use of those that were not recorded before.

**Keywords:** Fairy Tale, Kosovo, Oral Culture Elements.

# **Study on work performance and its relationship with job satisfaction, work motivation, commitment to work and work stress among albanian lower secondary school teachers**

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## **Abstract.**

The aim of the study was the estimation of the work performance of Albanian teachers in lower secondary schools. Identification of relationships between work performance and job satisfaction, work motivation, commitment and work stress are issues that have been elaborated in this study. Information gathered from interviewing a sample of 198 randomly selected teachers was used for this study. Work performance of teachers is assessed at the "good" level (3.75 scores). Midis mesuesve ne shkollat publike dhe private nuk ka diferenca statistikisht signifkante. Estimation of the Pearson correlation coefficients showed that between work performance and job satisfaction, work motivation and teachers` commitment the linear positive relationship are significant ( $p < 0.05$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ). Work stress has a negative effect on teachers` performance ( $p > 0.01$ ). Job satisfaction is the psycho-emotional state of teachers that has the greatest impact on their work performance. Demographic features affect work performance. According to their importance, they are ranked: seniority, age of the teacher and civil status. The gender of the teacher does not affect his work performance ( $p > 0.05$ ). To increase the work performance among Albanian teachers in lower secondary school, the drafting and implementation of policies for interventions in the pre-university education system to increasing the level of job satisfaction, work motivation, teachers` commitment and reducing stress among the teachers are necessary.

**Keywords:** Work performance, Job satisfaction, Motivation, Commitment, Stress Demographic features, Teachers, Lower secondary school, Albania.

# **Evaluation of educational programs used in Turkish education in Kosovo in terms of Turkish lessons**

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## **Abstract.**

The purpose of this research is to evaluate the primary school Turkish course curriculum in line with the opinions of teachers. In this regard, "What are the teachers' opinions about the Primary Turkish course curriculum?" An attempt was made to find the answer to the question. Description method was used for the research. A survey form consisting of two parts was used as a data collection tool in the study. The first part of the survey form contains some personal information of the teachers, and the second part contains research questions. The questions in the scale are "Totally Disagree", "I Disagree", "Undecided", "Agree", "Totally Agree". The population of the study consists of 98 teachers working in Turkish education in the Prizren and Mamusha municipalities of Kosovo in the 2023-2024 academic year. In the reliability study conducted on the collected data, the Cronbach alpha reliability coefficient of the survey was calculated. Descriptive statistics, mean, standard deviation, unrelated groups t-test, one-way analysis of variance, and Post-Hoc LSD test, one of the multiple comparison methods, were used, and the significance level was taken as 0.05. Analyzes showed that teachers responded at the "agree" level regarding the adequacy of the Turkish language teaching program.

**Keywords:** Constructivism, Turkish Curriculum, teacher.

# The impact of technology in education

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## Abstract.

The purpose of this paper is that every day that passes, a technological change is happening not only in education but in every sphere of life. With its development, the way of managing our time is becoming easier for us, it has helped us a lot in the process of learning to understand literature where from the traditional approach with a pencil and a piece of paper we have moved to the button stage where with a “Click” we are changing the world. The use of technology in teaching is to ensure a process with good quality and efficiency in learning. First in this paper we can see how the technological evolution has influenced teaching in higher education in Kosovo, secondly, I will deal with the traditional and modern approach in the teaching process, thirdly the use of educational platforms and platforms with artificial intelligence from students, also some statistics to see the positive and negative impact of technological development.

**Keywords:** Technological change, education, learning, artificial intellegence, statistics.

# Investigation of the academic procrastination levels of university students in Kosovo

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## Abstract.

The purpose of this research is to examine the academic procrastination behavior levels of university students studying in Turkish language in Prizren, Kosovo. The participants of the research consist of university students studying in Turkish-medium departments at Prizren “Ukshin Hoti” University located in the city of Prizren. The "Academic Procrastination Scale" developed by Çakıcı (2003) was used to obtain data on academic procrastination, and the Personal Information Form prepared by the researcher was used to determine personal characteristics. Considering the research findings, it can be said that the academic procrastination average of university students studying in Turkish-medium departments at Prizren "Ukshin Hoti" University is at a medium level. It was determined that the participants stopped studying early as procrastination behavior, had difficulty in repeating the subjects before the exam, had difficulty in completing and submitting their homework or projects on time, did not comply with the schedule they had prepared for studying, and generally left studying until the last day.

**Keywords:** Academic procrastination, procrastination.



# **Internationalization of higher education in Albania, challenge for quality in teaching, learning and scientific research**

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## **Abstract.**

The process of internationalization of higher education with the transformation it brings, seeks to reform the process of learning, teaching and scientific research. Today, Albanian universities found themselves involved in internationalization issues as a guarantee to create quality education conditions for graduates who choose higher education studies for the first time, but also for all others who joined of a university cycles of study. Student exchange programs like Erasmus+ offer opportunities for students and academic staff to share their knowledge or experience with institutions and organizations in different countries. As an integral element of internationalization, the universities responded to the requests of the Ministry of Education and Sports in opening up to the perspective of cooperation with national, international and intercontinental universities in areas such as joint degrees, support for capacity building, joint research programs, opportunities to study at a distance, etc. This process has just begun and the "race" between universities in fulfilling this strategic obligation is open. More or less universities are seeing the first results of the initiatives undertaken. This paper aims to show some of the causes and factors that have influenced this process, how effective it has been in implementation, the strong and weak points of this initiative as well as providing some successful cases. The study of these factors is important in creating a sustainable higher education, at the national level, which will produce quality and further qualitative development of the nation's elites.

**Keywords:** Universities, internationalization process, joint research programs, joint degrees, challenge.

# Headteachers and inclusion: Setting the tone for an inclusive school

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## Abstract.

Inclusion is an unavoidable dimension of education and the school's mission. Educational organisations must therefore seek approaches and practices that materialise in the effective management of diversity, equity and inclusion, since these are conditions for the involvement of the whole community to achieve the goals of education for all. The study is also based on the experience of nine in-service teachers, describing attitudes, arguments, challenges, as well as perspectives during the implementation of inclusive education in practice, data collected through semi-structured interviews. The results were analyzed and interpreted through thematic analysis. The research showed that teachers have a clear overview of the legislation and pedagogical documents, they consider these documents to be well designed. Among other things, teachers believe that students with special needs develop socially and emotionally, while success in academic achievements is lower. However, teachers see inclusion as a great opportunity for all students. They recommend investment and cooperation between all partners involved in the learning process, to overcome the obstacles that appear during the journey.

**Keywords:** inclusive education, legislation, documents, teachers' challenges.

# Visually impaired students at the "From tale to kalimba" workshop

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## Abstract.

With the pandemic period, distance education methods and platforms have gained importance in order to ensure the continuity of education. One of these platforms has been the Zoom platform, which has high usage percentages. The zoom platform, which allows online lessons, even if limited, without paying any fee, is easy and convenient in terms of participation in meetings and use. The qualitative research method was used in the study and a case study was conducted. In our study, the participants selected through the zoom platform in Turkey in general terms: low vision with the help of glasses, low vision without glasses and blind; the sample consists of 10 students at pre-school, primary and secondary school level. The study took place in February-March 2021 and the process ended with the realization of the online workshop "From Tale to Kalimaya" once a week for 4 weeks. The lessons were planned for 40 minutes and some lessons exceeded 40 minutes due to the compulsory or optional repetition of the work done. After each lesson, the students and their parents, who played an active role in their participation in the lesson, were asked for their opinions about the lesson. After the interviews conducted using an unstructured interview form, it was observed that there were generally positive opinions. The study, which started with 10 students, attracted great interest from the students and this interest continued exponentially during the process. In the evaluations made by the parents.

**Keywords:** Visually Impaired Students, Distance Education, Tale, Kalimba.

# Problems and challenges of the agribusiness sector in Albania

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## Abstract.

The agribusiness sector in Albania plays a vital role in the country's economy, contributing to rural livelihoods, food security, and overall economic stability. However, it faces a multitude of problems and challenges that hinder its growth and development. This sector's drawback is that it is also subject to outside influences, such as weather patterns, which makes it extremely dependent on government assistance and subsidies. An additional challenge facing Albania's agriculture industry is informality. Many farmers are unable to register with tax authorities and access digital services because they do not have the necessary documentation for their land. This paper provides an overview of the significant problems and challenges confronting the agribusiness sector in Albania. It highlights the sector's economic importance, identifies key issues such as mentioning land fragmentation, lack of irrigation capacity, limited rural infrastructure, and limited access to credit. The paper emphasizes the need for policy reforms and investments to promote sustainable growth and competitiveness in Albania's agribusiness sector.

**Keywords:** agribusiness, economic development, problems, challenges.

# The impact of green finance on environmental protection

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## Abstract.

Green finance, in contrast to traditional finance, has a close relationship with the environment and offers several advantages. This is why the study tries to illustrate how green financing affects environmental protection and evaluates its contribution to reducing environmental pollution. Green finance is an innovative method of funding with the goal of preserving the environment. It is crucial, widely discussed, and has caught the interest of many academics. They include programs that stimulate spending on initiatives aimed at minimizing adverse environmental effects. This study highlights the importance of green finance in environmental protection for the 36 OECD countries for the 11-year period from 2010 to 2021. This relationship is analysed through independent variables such as Expenditure on biodiversity and landscape protection and used as a proxy for green finance, total greenhouse gas emissions, economic growth, population density, and trade, as well as the dependent variable used carbon dioxide emission carbon (CO<sub>2</sub>). The data are obtained from the World Bank database and used to derive results by applying models such as OLS, OLS Robust, Fixed Effect, Random Effects, and GMM. Empirical results according to the GMM method show that green finance has a positive impact on environmental protection, so the increase in green finance affects the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions.

**Keywords:** CO<sub>2</sub>, Green finance, environmental protection.

# Monitoring of antibacterial substances in Kosovo fish farms

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## Abstract.

Antibacterial substances are widely used in aquaculture for treating diseases caused by bacteria. These substances besides being used for disease treatment, more commonly are used to prevent diseases by treating the water in the aquaculture facilities before the disease occurs. Kosovo Competent Authority adopted the National Plan for Official Control and Residue Monitoring Plan, in compliance with European Community. The research/monitoring was done in the period from 2021 - 2022 and 17 fish samples for testing in group B1 (antibacterial substances) were collected from approved fish farms. Sampling procedure was performed using the standard operating procedures (SOP Sampling). Sample tests were realized at the Food and Veterinary Laboratory in Pristina (Kosovo) with the ELISA test. The results of this research show that no sample tested was above the maximum residue limit (MRL).

**Keywords:** fish, antibacterial substances, diseases.

# The climate change solution to water crisis and drought

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## Abstract.

With the Population Growth and Global Warming or Climate Change there is a constant increase in consumption of water. This Increased consumption of water resulted in scarcity of water in various parts of the world. This water scarcity is due to decrease in freshwater land aquifers and groundwater levels resulting in water crisis and drought globally. In India Eighty percent of Population depends on Agriculture Further Farmers depend heavily on Monsoon for cultivation of Land. The Impact of Climate Change or Global Warming resulted in change of season pattern, extended summers, delayed monsoon, Abnormal Monsoon during the season cycle which is either below average rainfall or above average rainfall leading to floods. With Temperature rise conservation of rainwater does not meet the the growing demand for clean drinking water One of the reason for this is water pollution due to contaminants from domestic waste, industrial waste and agricultural waste constantly dumped into rivers, seas and oceans disturbing the ecological balance polluting the surface water, underground water and fresh water aquifers. Water Pollution further led to soil degradation of farm lands, which impacted the livelihood of Farmers resulted in decreased food production leading to food grains demand and prices in the marketplace. Even though Rain water Conservation, Water Recycling, Water Treatment were in place in many parts of the world to solve soil and water pollution, for productivity in farm lands and to meet growing demand of clean drinking water, to preserve land aquifers from Contamination but these methods do not solve the water crisis. Water Pollution from Domestic Waste and Industrial Waste were channeled into Drains, Local Rivers without proper environment practices, wastewater treatment and wastewater management is one of the reasons that has led to Climate Change, Food Crisis, Low Productivity of Agriculture Farms, Drought and Water Crisis in India and Globally with decreased or existincting ground water resources. To meet growing demands of water, water crisis and Drought Globally Our Innovative method is Desalination and Reverse Pumping of Sea water or Ocean water using renewable energy or Solar Energy for domestic, industrial and agricultural needs. The System Designed will be a hybrid model with Solar Energy, Wind, Thermal, Heat, Hydro and Kinetic Energy. Our Research is focused to obtain Cost Effective desalination with reverse pumping mechanism to overcome Global Drought and Water Crisis. We would like to Implement this project in various parts of the world, specifically in Africa, Middle East, Asia and India.

**Keywords:** Drought, Water Crisis, Water Pollution, Climate Change, Renewable Energy, Climate Change Solutions, Low Cost, Portable, UN SDGs.

# Mapping the transformation of informal settlements in Tirana, Albania using GIS

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## Abstract.

In rapidly urbanizing cities, informal settlements play a pivotal role in shaping urban dynamics. These settlements are characterized by a lack of safe accommodation and spectrum of service deficiencies, ranging from unauthorized housing to informal rental housing. The challenges faced by these areas, such as deficiencies in basic services and environmental issues, are exacerbated by rural to urban migration, leading to a dearth of vital conditions. Tirana serves as the focal point of this phenomenon, with the inception of informal settlements dating back to 1991, following the collapse of totalitarian communist regime, and further intensified by significant immigration between 1988 and 2004. This research adopts a multifaced approach, using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in conjunction with historical data, to comprehensively map the evolution of these informal settlements within the urban landscape of Tirana. By leveraging GIS technology, the study examines the complex interplay of socio-economic, political and environmental variables, offering insights into the connectivity and sustainability of these communities. This research not only examine the dynamic changes in the formation of informal settlements but also extends its scope to encompass the broader urban challenges faced by Tirana and cities sharing similar characteristics. Also, it underscores the imperative of well-informed urban research and policymaking aimed at addressing the diverse needs of urban residents and promotes sustainable urban development, with GIS serving as a powerful tool for understanding and addressing these multifaceted urban issues.

**Keywords:** Informal settlements, GIS, Urbanization, Sustainability, Tirana.



# **Zoning of areas at risk of flooding in the municipality of Gjilan and protective measures**

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## **Abstract.**

The purpose of this work is to assess and determine the areas at risk of flooding in the municipality of Gjilan through cabinet methods and to determine the forms of management of areas at risk in terms of risk reduction. The creation of the results of areas at risk of flooding are derived by integrating several components such as TWI (Topographic Wetness Index), altitude, terrain slope, rainfall, soil(s), distance from rivers (m), distance from roads, river network density, NDVI (Normalized difference vegetation index), LULC (Land Use, Land Cover). These ten components are calculated through GIS methodologies and the classification of areas at risk and less at risk from floods is derived. The definition of areas at risk of flooding gives us a clear overview of the vulnerability of the area, namely the infrastructure at risk and construction facilities, including the inclusion and implementation of mitigation projects based on spatial planning rules such as the efficient traffic system, and measures other engineering protections.

**Keywords:** risk, flooding, area, distance, mitigation.

## **Synthesis and structural characterization of some new substituted chalcone derivates starting from 4 chloroacetophenone**

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### **Abstract.**

Chalcone derivatives are considered valuable species because they possess a ketoethylenic moiety, CO-CH=CH-. Due to the presence of a reactive  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated carbonyl group, chalcones and their derivatives possess a wide spectrum of antiproliferative, antifungal, antibacterial, antiviral, antileishmanial, and antimalarial pharmacological properties. The aim of this study was were the synthesis and structural characterization of some new substituted chalcone derivates starting from 4-chloroacetophenone. The compounds were synthesized by Aldol condensation of appropriate aromatic ketones or substituted aromatic ketones with benzaldehydes or substituted benzaldehydes. The compounds synthesized were purified by recrystallisation and the determination of the structure of synthesised compounds were done by its physical properties like Melting point and TLC followed by spectroscopic analysis. Melting points values ranged from 99,9 °C to 289.5 °C, while the retention factor ranged from 0.29 to 0.92. By interpreting the IR spectra we have confirmed the presence of functional groups such as: NO<sub>2</sub>, OCH<sub>3</sub>, C-Cl, and C-Br. The results obtained from this study showed that the obtained chalcones are the required chalcones.

**Keywords:** chalcone, chalcone derivates, Aldol Condesation, 4- chloroacetophenone.

# Determining the chain value in the harvesting of aromatic medicinal plants in the area of Dragash

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## Abstract.

Aromatic medicinal plants and wild fruit producing tree species have been used since ancient times. Even today they are used in traditional medicine by different peoples, but many of these plants have now been scientifically researched and they are the main ingredients of many medicines that are produced by pharmaceutical companies in different countries of the world. Even in the Republic of Kosovo, about 300 types of aromatic medicinal plants and wild fruit producing tree species grow and represent an important national resource and therefore they should be preserved and valued as such. Aromatic medicinal plants and wild fruit producing tree species collectors must work in accordance with the general standards required. To achieve these standards, collectors must have general knowledge of aromatic medicinal plants and wild fruit producing tree species, must know the main rules for their sustainable collection, harvesting period, transport, drying, aging and packaging techniques. In this case, the purpose of this paper is to provide through research and analysis to researchers and other actors the knowledge or understand more clearly and precisely the values of aromatic medicinal plants and essential oils that are found in the area of Dragash. The municipality of Dragash includes the southern edge of the Dukagjin plain. In the north it borders with the municipality of Prizren, in the southeast and east, through the high peaks of the mountains of Sharr, it borders with Macedonia, while in the west and southwest with Albania. Allowed amount of aromatic medicinal plants to be harvested: flowers up to 70%; leaves/herbs up to 40%; seeds up to 70%; fruits up to 80%; roots up to 20%. Drying rooms must be clean, ventilated and maintained. Maximum temperatures allowed during drying: flowers 35-40° C; herbs and leaves 40-45° C; seeds 45-50 ° C; roots 50-60° C. Amount of dried material per m<sup>2</sup>: flowers 250-500 g; leaves and herbs: 1000-1500 g; peel and roots 2000-2500 g. Time required for drying: flowers 3-8 days in summer, and 8-14 days in spring, leaves and herbs 3-6 days and during spring 10-14 days, roots up to 14 days during the summer and up to 21 days during the spring.

**Keywords:** chain value, aromatic medicinal plants, wild fruits, harvesting, dry weight.

# Geothermal drilling: A review of drilling challenges with lost circulation problem

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## Abstract.

Lost circulation poses a frequent and expensive problem during geothermal drilling, wherein drilling fluid unintentionally escapes into the rock formations due to pores or fractures. In well-established geothermal regions, lost circulation can amount to approximately 10 percent of total well costs. However, in exploratory wells and developing fields, this impact can escalate even further, exceeding 20%. Given that well costs represent a significant portion (around 35 to 50 percent) of the total capital costs of a typical geothermal project, addressing lost circulation becomes crucial. Geothermal reservoirs, often under lower pressure conditions, are more susceptible to this issue. Hence, it becomes imperative to develop improved methods and intelligent materials capable of effectively sealing the cavernous-type rocks encountered in geothermal wells. Successfully tackling lost circulation requires consideration of various factors, such as material types, classifications, application conditions, and limitations. For instance, drilling high or low permeability sandstones versus carbonate rocks and cavernous formations necessitates different fluid additives and Lost Circulation Materials (LCM). However, it's worth noting that these materials may migrate away from the intended placement zone if drilling extends beyond it or significant holes exist below the initial loss zone. Therefore, it is essential to identify the physical attributes governing LCM performance in geothermal wells and correlate them with laboratory test results to ensure their effectiveness. Overall, comprehending the materials, their application, and the unique challenges posed by geothermal reservoirs is essential in effectively addressing lost circulation during geothermal drilling. Tailored solutions can positively impact the total cost of geothermal projects.

**Keywords:** lost circulation, drilling fluids, lost circulation material (LCM), geothermal well.

# **A variety of biotechnology applications in the field of health medicine**

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## **Abstract.**

Biotechnology is an important and wide field that deals with the use of living organisms to develop products beneficial for sustainable development. Biotechnology devices and procedures provide new avenues for researches to develop products and technologies that could help in improving the quality of human life on earth. The aim: This study is to have an overview of major biotechnology applications in the field of medicine. Material & Methods: Recently literature and scientific researches. This descriptive study highlights a brief review of various applications of medical biotechnology. Results & Conclusions: In the field of medicine, there are a variety of biotechnology applications. Some of them include the following: Molecular diagnosis, Gene therapy, Recombinant insulin, Pharmacogenomics, Vaccines. Medical biotechnology is the use of living cells and cell materials to research and produce pharmaceutical and diagnostic products that help treat and prevent human diseases (e.g., autoimmune disease, cancer and infectious diseases as malaria, tuberculosis, AIDS, etc.).

**Keywords:** Biotechnology, health medicine, disease, development.

# Analyzing variations in Dukagjini region's administrative units through regional road network length and density

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## Abstract.

The length and density of the road network can play an important role in differentiating administrative units within a region. The road network of a region is characterized by its length and density; it is also a critical factor affecting the accessibility, connectivity and organization of administrative units within the region. Regions with denser road networks can have better connections between areas, leading to potential economic development and efficient transportation. Problems in road infrastructure represent another factor to environmental pollution. The study is based on the analysis and differentiation of the road network of the Dukagjini Region (Albanian: Rrafshi i Dukagjinit), also known as the western region of Kosovo. It is worth noting that Kosovo is among the countries with the lowest density of the road network in all of Europe, compared to other countries such as Finland, Iceland, Moldova, etc.

**Keywords:** road network, administrative units, accessibility, road infrastructure, Dukagjini Region (Albanian; Rrafshi i Dukagjinit).

# **Species best interest standard and eco centrism approaches- a critical legal analysis on the protection of wild life species in Sri Lanka**

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## **Abstract.**

Sri Lanka is known for its rich heritage of biological diversity. Wild life means plants and animals which owe their existence to natural phenomena or processes that occur autonomously. Natural disasters such as epidemic human activities such as poaching, wild life trade, human animal conflict, deforestation are the factors which threaten and endanger the species. Wild life are properties of the nation for which no state can claim ownership and it is the duty of the state to protect the wild and conserve it for future generations. Pro contra in order to ensure the ecological and environmental security of the country the wild life protection should be given priority. A smaller population with limited genetic strength are more vulnerable to diseases and other disasters in comparison to large and widespread population. It is an undisputable fact that the rapid deterioration of the ecology due to human interference aids and accelerates the disappearance of wild life species. Wildlife principle which was identified and adopted at UN Conference on the Human Environment which states that man has the responsibility to safeguard and wisely manage the heritage of wildlife and its habitat which are now gravely imperiled by a combination of adverse factors. Indian judiciary through judicial activism has introduced the concepts such as “eco centrism” as opposed to anthropocentrism and the “species best interest” for the protection of endangered species. On this backdrop the paper aims to analyze the adequacy of the national legal framework in protecting and preserving the wild life especially the endangered species. The paper utilizes the black letter of law approach and the international and comparative methodologies where the case decisions, constitution, legislations, conventions constitute primary sources whereas the scholarly articles, journal and thesis papers constitute secondary sources. The paper identifies that the concepts such as eco-centrism, species best interest should be adopted in the absence of a specific and unique legislation towards the protection of endangered species. Notwithstanding the fact that Sri Lanka is a signatory to the CITES, the paper concludes that the high time has come to enact an enabling legislation to mitigate the extinction of the wild life.

**Keywords:** Biological Diversity, Eco Centrism, Endangered Species, Species Best Interest, Wild Life.

## Student overweight and engagement in physical activities

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### Abstract.

The purpose of the research; The research shows that the level of nutrition and physical activity among the students of the University of Prizren "Ukshin Hoti" and the connection between overweight and physical activity have been proven. Methods: The research was carried out on a sample of 215 (114 men and 101 women). The students were randomly selected from several faculties within the University of Prizren "Ukshin Hoti". The respondents were treated in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. For the assessment of physical activity, the questionnaire was applied: (International Physical Activity Questionnaire IPAQ). To assess the state of nutrition, the morphological parameters were applied: 1. Body height, 2. Body weight and 3. Body mass index. Descriptive analysis, non-parametric techniques and regression analysis were applied to process the results. Results: The obtained results show that the average height of the male student population is Mean =  $177.57 \pm 7.69$ ; body weight, Mean =  $71.04 \pm 14.00$ ; body mass index, Mean =  $22.41 \pm 3.45$ . Overweight in men is 23.69%. The average body height of the female student population is Mean =  $163.82 \pm 4.54$ ; body weight, Mean =  $57.30 \pm 8.73$ ; body mass index, Mean =  $21.30 \pm 2.74$ . Overweight in men is 23.69% while in women 4.95% of the respondents. When asked how much time you usually spend sitting during a working day, more than 3 hours, male students have a higher percentage in number, over 50%. Regression analysis shows a relationship between physical inactivity and overweight with a probability of  $P < 0.05$ . Conclusions: The obtained results indicate a marked difference between male and female students in the body mass index (BMI) that shows that women have a greater care in nutrition and physical activity during the day. The data show a tendency towards an increase in overweight among the male student population. This requires the creation of the best conditions for the greatest possible participation of students in recreational sports activities.

**Keywords:** Students, morphological parameters, physical activity, prevalence, IPAQ.