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9 th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON BUSINESS, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

2020

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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This conference is the major scientific event of the UBT. It is organized annually and always in cooperation with the partner universities from the region and Europe. In this case as partner universities are: University of Tirana – Faculty of Economics, University of Korca. As professional partners in this conference are: Kosova Association for Control, Automation and Systems Engineering (KA – CASE), Kosova Association for Modeling and Simulation (KA – SIM), Quality Kosova, Kosova Association for Management. This conference is sponsored by EUROSIM - The European Association of Simulation. We have to thank all Authors, partners, sponsors and also the conference organizing team making this event a real international scientific event. This year we have more applicants, participants and publications than last year.

Congratulations!

Edmond Hajrizi,

Rector of UBT and Chair of IC - UBT 2020

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Energy Efficiency Renovation Measures in Public Buildings, Case Study Kindergarten “Buzëqeshja” City of Prishtina

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Abstract. Older buildings in city of Pristina face high energy loss resulting in large electricity bills. This loss of energy is significant especially in the infrastructure of school and preschool institutions. The case study of this research is the preschool institution "Buzëqeshja" in city of Prishtina. Through analysis, calculations of current thermal energy loss, it has been found that the greatest amount of heat is present through the thermal envelope. With the application of renovation measures it has resulted that significant reductions in thermal loss through conductivity can be achieved, increasing energy performance and living comfort in the interior spaces of the building.

K**eywords**: Public buildings, Energy efficiency, Building envelope, Renovation measures.

City & city center, the application of space syntax

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Abstract. The city, the urban space is in the process of continuous urban change, a process that is encouraged by complex structures and systems, a process that also needs to be addressed, discussed to be addressed and redirected. The topic of my study is the city center as a central and representative area of each city with, the application of spatial syntax analysis in urban research and planning.
Sustainable development of a solution that can be characterized by a process in which the quality of life is developed in such a way that social and economic life is not a threat to the survival of environmental elements and ensure the improvement of their continuity.
An appropriate downtown infrastructure solution that would provide a resilient center that is able to change. It is an attempt to multidisciplinary thinking as an urban phenomenon in all dimensions at once: social, ecological, economic and cultural. The process, which will be a continuation, which defines a number of steps in transforming the city for the coming decades.

Keywords: space syntax 1, city center2. infrastructure3, elasticity4

Is the administration and treatment of illegal constructions in socially owned property by the Privatization Agency of Kosovo, reasonable, fair and acceptable, by current users of those properties?

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Abstract. Illegal constructions are defined as settlements that do not allow its residents to enjoy their rights to a standard of living, particularly housing.
Privatization Agency of Kosovo (PAK), being the administrator of the socially owned property is also responsible for the treatment of the illegal constructions, as well as illegal uses of the socially owned land and entire social property. In compliance with legal qualification such constructions cases are mainly qualified as bona fide construction when the builder didn't know that he/she built a construction on somebody else's land) and/or Mala fide Construction (bad faith- builder knew that he/she built on somebody else's land). However, regardless of their legal classification and consequences in both cases, mutual agreements of the party are considered as primary solutions, be it an administrative or court proceeded.
Since the year 2002, legislation is changed in Kosovo and according to the applicable law in Kosovo, the administrator of the social property in Kosovo since June 2002 is the Privatization Agency of Kosovo (PAK). In this cases, Identification of the assets/buildings build or constructed without an official permission of a respective Social Enterprise (SOE) or privatization Agency of Kosovo (PAK), by PAK are considered as illegal constructions over the property administered by PAK, and are treated as such.
Is the administration and the treatment of illegal constructions in socially owned property, by the Privatization Agency of Kosovo reasonable, fair and acceptable by users of those properties? Does this process need to be changed? These are the questions that will be treated in this paperwork.

Key words: Illegal use of land, illegal constructions, socially owned property, treatment of the illegal use of the social property.

Designing of Center for Treatment and Rehabilitation from Drug and Alcohol Addiction

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Abstract. This paper focuses on development of design program for the "Center for treatment and rehabilitation from drug and alcohol addiction" based on the statistics on substance abuse conducted by different non-governmental organizations in Republic of Kosova. Due to the fact that in Kosovo this problem has been almost neglected, the need to create such rehabilitation center that would offer shelter and help to these people is absolutely necessary. As an output of this paper will be the ideal design of this center, which correlates on its own the features of contemporary architecture. By implementing this architecture methodology in the design of this center, we aim to merge the building with the surrounding nature, which will create a positive environment and will affect in physical and psychological wellbeing of the patients. Commencing with analyzing the surveys and statistics conducted by different institutions in Kosovo and worldwide, continuing with the review of the theoretical framework on biophilic architecture, this project work will place special emphasis on development of ideal design for such rehabilitation center, always based on analysis of existing buildings that apply such design.

Keywords: rehabilitation center, biophilic architecture, contemporary architecture

Kindergarten Design in the Municipality of Prishtina

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Abstract. Early childhood education has a special importance among all other education processes because development is shaped at a large extent during the 0-6-year period of children. Even though preschool education is the basis that determines the success of students in further education, this level has not been treated with priority in educational policies in Kosovo. This is best evidenced by the challenges faced by preschool education, including: inadequate distribution of preschool institutions in the country, small number of public preschool institutions, lack of appropriate infrastructure for children's age, not offering 24/7 services and daily care, lack of didactic and expendable materials which are needed to organize activities where they enable learning through games.
This study aims to conduct research and practice design solutions for kindergarten including a group of children with disability and nursing homes for elderly. For children to meet their intellectual and spiritual needs, this project will provide services and care in intergenerational classes, with the opportunity to interact with elderly. Also, because of the dynamics of the lives of two parents, who are facing work-related emergencies, this project will offer the opportunity to bring their children and parents to 24-hour care. Solving this problem will meet their daily needs of children, parents and elderly generation. The motive of this study is to connect young and old in symbiosis with all the services, needs and care. This place will be a home for everyone where they can live in complete peace as a family, without worries and problems.

Key words: kindergarten, second home, symbiosis between generations, center, inclusiveness, environment, nature, healthy life.

Geoheritage of Kosovo, its Tourism Potential and Perspective

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Abstract. Geological characteristics and features of the earth's surface include geomorphologic forms and structural geological features of the earth's surface that have been formed by geological processes over time. They include terrestrial forms and other features that have scientific, educational, historical, cultural, aesthetic values and serve as outstanding monuments of natural beauty, earth dynamism, and ongoing environmental changes throughout history. Each country has different geological and geomorphologic features, which constitute the geoheritage of that country. This geoheritage has been created in different geological times and periods accompanied by different tectonic processes and physical, chemical, and biological alienation. Over time, the processes that take place on the earth have led to the degradation of geothermal features. This degradation requires the preservation of representative characteristics, which explain the geological process over time. The purpose of this paper is to identify, analyze, and document this geoheritage in Kosovo. Afterward, the study examines its tourism potential and perspective with the aim of protection, so that it remains as a heritage for future generations. This study sampled some of the identified geomonuments in Kosovo, analyzed their characteristics, as well as the possibility of their protection and adaptation for tourist and cultural heritage purposes. This heritage, if rediscovered, protected, and adapted for tourism purposes, can play an essential role in the socio-economic regeneration of the area where it is located.

Key words: geoheritage, Kosovo, tourism potential and perspective, geomonuments.

Research and design of a professional school in Prizren region based on market needs assessment and citizen demands

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Abstract. Professional education is a type of education that prepares people to work in certain professions, e.g. in trade, handicrafts, techniques, or professions such as engineering, accounting, nursing, medicine, architecture, etc. Craft professions are usually based on manual or practical activities, and are traditionally non-academic but are usually related to a particular activity or profession. Professional education is commonly considered career education or technical education. It is concerning for Kosovo to have such a large number of inactive young people who are not employed, do not attend education or training. In 2019 there were 106.950 young people aged (15 to 24) who made up 31.7% of the young population, 54.4 thousand are females and 52.5 thousand are males who are out of school. This research aims to reflect the performance of professional schools. So how do they work, what they address, what are their goals, how do they increase awareness among uneducated citizens? This project will serve the people and the municipality, creating an innovative, educational, working space, which is followed by the generation of new jobs, the creation of staff for work, which will directly serve the economic, educational development of the city of Prizren. The professional school created by the demands of the citizens will serve them as a new beginning for education and employment, where after attending this school the young people will be adequate workers in various fields such as: kitchen, machinery, electrician, technologist, salesman, agronomist, welding, maintenance and repair, etc. The topic of this paper is of special importance for the people of Prizren and the south region of Kosovo as a whole, as there is no such school in this region.

Keywords: design, professional school, architecture, employment, youth.

Presentation of Interior Design Products through 3D Rendering

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Abstract. Many businesses have used different methods to present their interior design products and one of the most important ones is the use of Photography to present the product in digital and physical catalogs. We will look at how products are presented through computer-generated images. Through this study is investigated, the impact of 3D performance to expose the product model, as well as a brief history of the photograph and how it is used to present the product, problems encountered during the use of photographs to present the product are discussed design and how new technologies have enabled us to solve these problems. It also mentions what these technologies are and how they can be used to promote our product modeling.

Keywords: 3D Rendering, Computer Graphics, Computer Generated Imagery, 3DS Max,

Urgent need to promote and implement the building resilience in Kosovo

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Abstract. Our buildings and cities are under constant pressure from destructive forces coming from fires, storms, earthquakes, flooding, and even intentional wars and terrorist attacks. These increasing threats underscore the urgent need for resiliency strategies for addressing climate-related risks or other interruptions, to maintain livable conditions in the event of these disasters. The purpose of the research is to promote and find opportunities to implement the concept of resilience in Kosovo, to respond to vulnerabilities to disaster and disruption of the normal life. It will create strategies to improve existing and future architecture and spatial planning that will make the basement for resilient community and city, and serve as a new concept to all stakeholders in the process of planning and evaluating the risks related to natural disasters.

Keywords: resilience, Kosovo, natural disasters, urgent need.

Sustainable design of a detached house in Matican suburb of Prishtina

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Abstract. "Global Warming" is one of the major factors of "Climate Change". The change that is happening to our ecosystem is real, the risk is enormous and should not be ignored.
The current society is at a disadvantage because the previous generations ignored these environmental issues due to lack of information. If we continue to do so, life on the planet will be especially difficult for future generations.
Fortunately, this generation is taking eco-friendly green direction not only through awareness raising but also in many industry sectors.
Building sector as the world's largest energy consumer, gives architects the responsibility to design by trying to reduce the negative impact on the ecosystem, as well as reduce the carbon footprint as much as possible.
This paper examines the steps that need to be taken to build an energy efficient home where natural factors play a key role during all stages of design.
It is clear that efficient buildings are not difficult to design. The basic concept is the use of climate, architectural ideas, building physics and the use of contemporary materials. The combination of these factors results in an architecture created out of necessity and does not mean that the welfare or aesthetics of the building are sacrificed.
With simple calculations, knowledge of building physics and knowledge of energy evaluation software, every architect can and should start designing with energy use as one of the key factors.
The today's generation should not make the same mistake as our parents did and instead protect the planet so our children can still live in it in the future.

Keywords: Climate change, Energy efficiency, Building physics, Eco friendly.

The neighborhood formation affected by “Kulla” dwelling

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Abstract. Right at the beginning the core of activities causes the core of the settlement. As the studied area represents the activities of the rural zone that shaped the overview of the neighborhood, therefore at this point of view as the interior space is linked to the building, also the building is linked or integrated to the rest of the spatial organisation.
The focus of the study is mainly the rural dwelling called “Kulla” that is settled in the west part of the Kosovo (that usually lie in the western part of Kosovo), respectively in the area of the Dukagjin plane. The study focuses on the dwelling not just as an urban unit but as a determinant of the spatial organisation in a neighborhood scale. By computing the information about the dwellings, study aims to provide knowledge about the certain way of living shapes the entire neighborhood as a part of the traditional culture. Therefore, regarding the paper as case study that has been chosen the Isniq valley, where still can be read the descriptors of a rural spatial development

Keywords: Kulla building, traditional neighborhood, dwelling, vernacular architecture.

Body Measurement and Adjustments of Furniture for Children of Age 8 – 10 in Primary Schools (Case Study Children in Republic of Kosovo)

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Abstract. The care for children is and should be the main part of a society. Successful periods were those that had the same care for children, starting from the family as the main cell of society, followed by school which has been and is the place where children learn and get educated, then also the state and all society institutions that at any case shouldn't leave the attention for children behind so they can also see the paths of their future. Of course family and school have the main role in this education and teaching, because that's where everything starts, where the healthy foundation is built and also the civic formation of children, so they can grow up healthy, educated with culture and good manners. Surely that school has the delicate role because it's the specialized institution for their education without leaving aside the health they should have during school years, because as we know they are delicate and also need the most care. Fulfilling all the elementary conditions is necessary for them, so they can also have better achievements the place where the learning process is done needs to be as comfortable as it could get, knowing that the most common complaints they have are hurting joints, spinal axe deviation, getting tired fast, distraction, which usually come from the inadequate spaces for their age. The biggest concern is from the furniture that are not the fitted ones for a children's body which leads to the wrong posture during teaching hours, so the purpose of this research is to find the solution of this problem for every group of age in the elementary schools of the Republic of Kosovo, so we can offer them the comfort and full health during their journey. The measurements of students are done at some cities of Kosovo and these measurements help to solve this problem.

Key words: furniture, children discrepancy, school, anthropometric measurements.

Functional Lifespans of multi-family apartments

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Abstract. Technology development and change of the family structure are the factors, which have influenced the need to change functional aspect of the multi-family apartments. As a result, there is a need to adapt existing buildings. In these cases, the issue is more complicated in existing multi-family apartments, which do not possess structural longevity, and especially in cases where it cannot be achieved through certain interventions. In sustainable architecture most important elements are; structural longevity and functional longevity. Interventions have been proposed in the existing multi-family apartments, which possess a skeletal construction system. The skeletal system is known as a suitable constructive system, especially when it comes to flexibility in architecture. The changes were made based on the average number of inhabitants that lives in residential units. In order to achieve the necessary flexibility have helped the extensions that have been attached to the building, without losing its architectural identity.

Keywords: multi-family apartments, transformations, functional lifespans, sustainability

Modern Arts Museum in a postwar city Prishtina

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Abstract. Living in a space with a socio-political turbulence over the centuries and in a post war country makes artistic expression and creation difficult, especially experiencing the art, makes it almost impossible. Balkan region, as Kosovo too is known with its handicraftsman over the centuries and it is proven for the artistic expression as a part of culture of this region. But, in a postwar statement still is struggling in a new contemporary artistic expression. That's in many cases because of the lack of will that should provide the perspectives for the future.
The objective of this study is to deal with the rising the will of interest in artistic expressions treated in a contemporary building that focuses in a relationship with artistic expression and human day life.
The arguments of this study will make the principal design fulfilling the needs of the society development in an artistic expression that will enhance the capacity of artists expressions and experiencing it in a contemporary way.

Keywords: Modern arts museum, artistic expression, contemporary architecture, architecture and philosophy.

Nature and Designe; Case study “Feng shui Center” in Prishtina

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Abstract. Human as intens of its surrounding every time more and more connects to the enviroment. While the enviroment is strange to the nature it becomes the atribute of the human life as separated from nature. Therefore the behavior of the people starts to be against to the nature.
The objective of this study is to reclaim the focus on behaving with the nature in terms of the architectural design by using the predispositons of different cultures that deals with harmonising individuals with their surrounding.
One of the most aproppriate ways of being in harmony with nature is provided with Chinese geomancy “Feng Shui”. With this study shows up the inputs that can be useful in oreder to settel a proppriate connection between human produced spatial organisation and nature produced spatial organisation

Keywords: Feng shui, biomimicry architecture, organic architecture, architecture and philosophy.

Travelers in the Ottoman Balkans. Descriptions and comments on the architectural and urban environment in the Thrace region between 15th and Early 20th century.

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Abstract. This paper will focus on the architectural and urban environment of Thrace region during the Ottoman Empire as it was perceived and narrated by Western travelers from 15th to early 20th century. Due to the borders' expansion of the Ottoman Empire in the Balkans, an impressive effort was done by the Ottoman Turks to replace the Byzantine hegemony of the past centuries in those lands. In order to better administrate and control the new conquered territories, the Ottomans provided to settle down new towns and villages, to build or restore land route networks, increasing the presence of Muslim communities and at the same time implementing a policy of tolerance towards the other religions. Those land routes were not only used for military campaigns but mainly for commercial and trade purposes as well for cultural exchanges and encounters.

The lands of Thrace - herewith introduced as a case study - present an impressive number of Ottoman artifacts, in both urban, infrastructural and architectural scale. Engineering works, like bridges and water supply systems as well as post station, mosques, imarets and caravanserais became landmarks of the newly 'Ottomanized' territories. Throughout the centuries, travelers, ambassadors, pilgrims, merchants, soldiers and so on left several descriptions in form of diaries, memoires or sketches books while crossing those lands.

Those recounts can be seen today as an useful tool to better understand the achievement reached by the Ottomans in those lands, in terms of artistic and architectural expression. Within this framework, this paper aims to highline some of those urban, infrastructural or architectural elements that are still visible today as tangible expression of such impressive Ottoman heritage.

Modern Facade Techniques

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Abstract. During the process of transition in our country, the Social buildings' facade/wrapper had been change in crucial forms. Applying new technology methods in buildings wrapper, was a result of sophisticated intelligent automation technology, which consist a new era technical in our country infrastructure.
In our country many of the old social buildings are being replaced with modern ones as a response to the needs for new spaces with different functions' interior, meanwhile this has related also for changing the wrapper of building. The wrapper project for new or existing building, require some practical analyses outside in environment, like analyzing the background of building, the effect of other building on it, making a conversation with native people and interacting with them. All of this component are necessary required for making a sustainable architecture with a modern construction techniques.
The new wrapper of social building should consist with the buildings' character, providing a long life, efficiency in all forms, reflecting safety, functionality and acceptable for different majority citizens. Also, the facade of building must observable ability to create the game's sequences for leading the citizens into location. All these messages will be transmitted to citizens through the construction's architectural language following modern trends of materials and possess qualities of dynamics surfaces and wrapper volumes of buildings, grateful to advanced smart technology which has become remarkable on those decades and challenge us in the new wrapper invention. All of these topics will be explained and elaborate in the presentation and on the template during the Conference days.

Key words: wrapping, modern construction techniques, sustainability, longevity, efficiency.

Art Gallery in Presevo

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Abstract. The main function of art galleries is the promotion of fine arts. Different arts are considered as drawings, pictures, figurines, wires or installation art. Young artists dream of displaying their artwork in the gallery because it is a way to start building their career. Art worshipers visit art galleries and explore the artworks exhibited. If the artwork is good, it will gain recognition and there will be an opportunity for the artist to be well-known. Art galleries have two classifications: the exclusive and open audience. Exclusive art galleries are held for the private purpose of promoting and selling works of art. On the other hand, the public gallery is open or generally called a museum that displays artwork of renowned artists and makes them available for public viewing either temporarily or permanently. Talented people can paint, write, dance or sing mercilessly at what other people find it difficult to do. Those people who possess abilities that significantly exceed others and become great in their field are called artists. There is something that all artists want to achieve, which means their art is displayed in art galleries and made them sold.

Keywords: Gallery, Artists, Planning, Development, Classifications.

SPATIAL PLANNING OF A TERRITORY FOR THE POSSIBILITY OF DEVELOPING AN ECONOMIC ZONE "CASE STUDY OF THE KËRQEVË-LIPJAN ECONOMIC ZONE"

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Abstract. The purpose of this manuscript is to make this manuscript applicable and functional in practice. The basis for starting the design of this project is MDP - Lipjan, the decision of M.A. Lipjan for the formation of EZ. EZs are suitable physical spaces and objects in a well-controlled and managed environment, in a convenient location, which is a very important element in the development of enterprises of a country. Thus, EZs are also measuring instruments of the economic development of the country. The economic benefit of building the Economic Zone would be manifold. If it is assumed the full utilization of its capacity, with the creation of new jobs, the establishment of the economy in all sectors of the economic development of Lipjan, to this fact must be added the raising of the standard of living. The basic goal of spatial planning and regulation is to create a suitable environment for achieving the vision and strategic priorities for economic development, through an active and systematic cooperation with all actors and development factors operating in the Municipality of Lipjan. In this study, it is presented a description of the profile of the Municipal Assembly - Lipjan, in many aspects, as the identification and description of the problem on the establishment of the EZ, the relevant conditions and laws for the establishment of the EZ, analysis of the MDP, EIA, as well as the spatial planning of that part for the formation of the EZ.

Key words: Economic zone, MDP, economic enlightenment (reduction of unemployment), M.A. Lipjan.

Potential of Basic Geometric Shapes in Architecture Case study: Tadao Ando

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Abstract. Two thousand years ago, Roman author and architect, *Vitruvius* (c. 80–70 BC – after c. 15 BC) insisted that all buildings should have three attributes: *firmitas* (strength), *utilitas* (utility), and *venustas* (beauty).
While the first two components are precisely defined, third one, because of its artistic features, is relatively undefined and the topic of many discussions between different theorists even nowadays.
Starting from the point of view that the architectural form is not simply the manifestation of geometric shapes that participated on the composition, but also the nature of materials, textures, light and many other components, the focus of this paper is to highlight and define the potential of basic geometric shapes (Platonic Solids) on the overall esthetic communication of the architectural form.
In this context, has been analyzed the opus of one of the most significant architects of nowadays, Tadao Ando, who is notable for shaping his buildings using very pure geometrical shapes.

Key words: Architectural Form, Basic Geometric Shapes, Tadao Ando

Predesign Phase-Model of Consequent Developing and managing Architectural Projects and its Possible Application in Legal Framework

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Skopje, Republic of North Macedonia

Abstract. The transformation and development of the conceptual idea (conceptual architectural solution) in the preliminary and main architectural project design documentation for construction is successively moving from something less defined (relatively) to something comprehensive, precise and clearly defined (materialized). In this paper is analyzed process of selected consequential and inverse research and decision-making steps which resolved architectural and other problems in the development of the process. Considering the fact that the development of architectural projects is a process of permanent consequential and inverse research on aesthetic shaping and material aspects of the architectural product, architectural construction, a key thesis of this research is that creating a good and meaningful architecture can be established and achieved based on the rule of epistemology of complex scientific knowledge, highly developed modes of operation, experiential skills and capacities to systematically explore architectural problems.

Keywords: Project process, Architectural solution, Basic architectural design, Project documentation

INFLUENCE OF BLAST FURNACE SLAG CONTENT ON THE SULFATE DURABILITY OF THE PERLITE BASED GEOPOLYMER MORTARS

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Abstract. In this study, the influence of blast furnace content on the magnesium sulfate resistance of the perlite geopolymer mortars was investigated. For the purpose, perlite was activated with 10M NaOH solution and blast furnace slag was replaced by perlite in three different proportions according to the CaO/SiO2 oxide ratio. The ultrasound pulse velocity, flexural strength (ffs) and compressive strength, water absorption, and magnesium sulfate durability of the geopolymer mortars were investigated. The test results indicated that the blast furnace slag improved the mechanical properties and the magnesium sulfate resistance of the perlite geopolymer mortars.

Keywords: perlite; blast furnace slag; geopolymer; magnesium sulfate durability

Urban functionality, meaning and identity of urban public space (Cases from Kosova)

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Abstract. Cities are under the rapid urban development, somewhere even without adequate urban planning! As cities are growing, less open spaces as "spaces for all" are there, more inhabitants as multi- cultural and multi- social value are there!

- High density everywhere (lack of open space)
- Dominant high-rise buildings (lack of human scale)
- Low rate of interrelation between urban units (lack of urban functionality)

Because of the fact that public space is not static- it evolves over the time; in the cities of Kosova, urban functionality and the meaning of the public space is a problematic issue, knowing that most of the cities didn't have continual urban planning as a result of urbocide (urban-genocide) that Serbia has made systematically during the years there!

So, developing adequate public urban spaces (functional and aesthetical values) meant that they should promote community involvement, because of their unique character and because of the fact that public space is considered as "incomparable teacher" of social skills and attitudes for all categories of citizens there!

Key words: cities, urban, growing, density, public space, functionality, community, human scale, value.

Urban layers and historical footprints as a Cultural adequate housing right. Case study National Theater and Urban Villas of Tirana, Albania

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Abstract. The purpose of this study is to reveal how the phenomenon of redevelopment is affecting the historical urban layers of the city of Tirana and expecially the transformation of the city center. The National Theatre of Albania, builded under Albanian monarchy, by the italian company Patter Milano, the project was designed by Gulio Berte, italian architect. is part of this transformation, even though it faced a vibrant opposition, capable to have a repercursion in all the city and to other social movements connected to the right for housing. The demolition of the National Theatre opens many investigative questions, and on the future of the city, seriously affecting the nearby neighborhoods - now-days under gentrification process. Through a mixed design of the urban layers the research brings anexplanatory methodology based on field observations and interviews. Results of the study shows that the process of the city center transformation is causing social, economical and cultural effects. During this redevelopment process, there have been losts important urban footprints by affecting the historical inhabitants and conseguetly the rights under adequate housing definition, such is tenure right and cultural adequacy.

Keywords: Redevelopment; Historical Footprints; Right to Cultural Adeguate Housing; International Human Rights.

ORNAMENTAL PLANT SPECIES FOR URBAN PUBLIC GREEN SPACES

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Abstract. This paper aims to analyze and identify the urban vegetation and green spaces in Prishtina urban area such as; parks and green spaces, vegetation, type of trees, shrubs, urban forests and woodlands, planted public flower beds, greenway, private, public gardens and other vegetation**.** Urban vegetation plays an important role when it comes to cope with the challenges that are related to the urban infrastructure of 21st century. During our work we have studied vegetation in five urban green spaces in the central and northern parts of the city of Prishtina, capital Republic of Kosovo.Urban vegetation and green areas presents a complex system of natural and semi-natural areas and elements in urban areas, providing a wide range of valuable ecological functions. The emerging of the modern concept of the sustainable city raises afresh the longstanding issue of the place and role of vegetation and green space in urban and suburban areas in Kosovo. Germia park of Prishtina, presents natural beauty, aesthetic and natural resource values, which are of cultural-educational scientific and recreation importance. Urban vegetation of Prishtina is comprised of a wide variety of species such as; landscaping shrubs, urban trees, flowers, woodland, tall shrub, conifers, herbaceous and other vegetation.

Key words:Urban vegetation, urban environments, parks, green space, Prishtina

Smart City Indicators: Can they improve governance in Prishtina and other main cities of Kosovo?

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Abstract. The focus of this research is to implement the smart city methodology and develop smart city indicators for Prishtina, as capital city of Kosova, in order to develop a reference model for monitoring the success of Kosovo large cities in the future. Starting that as notion, "SMART" as for the cities is very young and not available in real Development Plans, therefore and Governing of the cities in Kosovo, this is of importance for the future of Prishtina and other main Kosovo cities. The purpose of the research is to determine/evaluate the development of smart city indicators for Prishtina through six dimensions of the smart city model: smart economy, smart people, smart governance, smart mobility, smart environment and smart living. The smart city indicators are based on publicly accessible data and easily available sources, evaluate their comparative advantages. In addition, web scraping techniques were used to obtain data that are not available from public sources. The main results of the research include an assessment of the smart urban development index and ranking of cities according to the degree of urban development. Measures for promoting smart development would have to be proposed to city policy- makers. The research results have implications for increasing rationality in the use of local public resources.

Keywords: smart city, indicators, smart urban development index, smart governance, large cities, Kosovo

Sustainable Management of Water Resources in Urban Areas as an Integrated Part of Urban Planning

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Abstract. Urban planning plays a key role in the global response to climate change and its impact on water resources. Therefore, the management of water resources and their consideration in sustainable urban planning is a challenge for planners, which will be increasingly emphasized in the future.

In this paper, by comparing the current situation in the city of Gostivar in R.N.Macedonia and the planned situation with the General Urban Plan, the possibilities for greater respect for water resources in urban development are perceived.

It is concluded that, for the specific case in urban planning, there are opportunities to improve water resources management, as an important segment of sustainable urban development. It is recommended that the management of water resources in urban areas be fully integrated into the urban planning process, in order to create conditions for sustainable urban development.

Keywords: Spatial Planning, Sustainable Development, Urban Areas, Water Resources

Factors that contributed to the failure of the Pruitt-Igoe Housing

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Abstract. The demolition scene with explosives of the Pruitt-Igoe1 buildings in St. Louis, Missouri, was part of the American experimental documentary film "Life out of Balance". The complete and utter destruction of a massive modern housing project seen in the video inspired me to search for the truth behind the scenes. Even though designed by Minoru Yamasaki2 and inspired by Le Corbusier and the CIAM3, the Pruitt-Igoe project underwent modifications by public housing authority that eventually resulted in changes during the design and construction phase. Incomplete implementation of Yamasaki's initial design and many subsequent revisions of the project transformed Pruitt-Igoe from an ideal public housing model to a site of despair, failure, and ultimate destruction. Financial restrictions in construction, racial segregation, a high crime rate, as well as clashes between different groups, also contributed to the demise of the project.

Keywords: Pruitt-Igoe, Yamasaki, Public Housing

[1] The Wendell O. Pruitt Homes and William Igoe Apartments, known together as Pruitt–Igoe, were joint urban housing projects built in between 1954-1955, first occupied in 1954 in the US city of St. Louis, Missouri. Demolished between 1971-1974.

[2] Minoru Yamasaki was a Japanese/American architect. One of the most prominent architects of the 20th century, designed World Trade Center in NY City, Pruitt-Igoe housing, and many other large scale projects.

[3] The Congrès internationaux d'architecture moderne (CIAM), or International Congresses of Modern Architecture, was an organization founded in 1928 and disbanded in 1959.

From light to heavy, the spread of Modernism in Tetova

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Abstract. The way Modernism as a movement in architecture proclaimed itself in Tetova is interesting to be closely followed because the emergence and rise of modernism in the city usually was seen either as novelty which is 'violently' installed in the city core, or as sort of the spirit of the time but that has been delayed and as such, at the very beginning was even hated. That is why the purpose of this research is to clarify dilemmas why modernism as a movement in architecture initially delayed, and after even was hated for the wrong approach to the way it is chosen to be installed in the city. From a detailed observations of the first constructions, it is required to clarify the power of the presence of Bauhaus influence in modern constructions in Tetovo, and to follow the trajectory from which an influence of this school has been brought to the city. This paper sheds some light on the presence of the two modern phases in the city; the 'white (box) architecture' and the brutalism, both in terms of the quality of their presentation through the constructed buildings, and in the way the city changed its face from the way and the amount of modernity installed for more than five decades.

Keywords: Modernism, brutalism, Bauhaus, Tetova

An algorithm for identifying simple states in complex rectangular shapes

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Abstract. Simple states are introduced by Saliu (2018) as a new computational technique in help of analysis and synthesis of complex rectangular hospital buildings. Due to their ability to exist at the same time as dimensional states and non-dimensional ones, and their ability to keep unbroken main topological, logical and dimensional qualities of abstract shapes, simple states are used as instances in the overall schemata for early stages of design of hospital buildings. In this paper an introduction of simple states is presented and a graphic algorithm for automatic detection of simple states is created. This algorithm uses contour line of an architectural shape including courtyards as inputs and generates its simple states automatically.

Keywords: simple states, algorithm, rectangular shapes, contour lines

The economic effects of creative city clusters: The case study of Eindhoven City

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Abstract. This research was carried out using qualitative research methods to explore the phenomenon of creative clusters and their relationship to urban image formation in the city. Based on relevant literature, the influence of creative industries on various urban socio-economic factors is analyzed. The impact on economic growth, innovation and the demand for livability of creative urban districts is discussed. The results indicate that the studied city is about to make a shift towards new approach by incorporating design and knowledge into its urban image. In this way, the studied city participates in the creative knowledge economy and radiates this by following the trend of creative clusters. The purpose of the city's marketing strategy is to inspire economic growth by recruiting creative and knowledge-based workers capable of providing innovative novel products and services. Within this strategy the creative cluster model is used as motivational drive for engaged workers, community members and investors. The ultimate goal related to the city image is the acknowledgment of interested parties concerned with the excitement and progressiveness of the city in terms of creativity and innovation. The ways in which a specific urban zone is used for the whole city image are primarily directed to attracting international attention and recognition, with the ultimate prospect of better positioning in the global market of cities and the overarching knowledge economy.

Keywords: Design strategy, city clusters, public realm, knowledge economy, creative industries.

Quality of Life of Residents in Urban Areas of Regulatory Plans in Kosovo

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Abstract. After the destruction caused by the last war in our country there was a great need for renovations and completely new constructions. In this state of chaos, city planning was not on the agenda. The state belatedly began to apply urban regulatory plans to existing neighborhoods and then to new neighborhoods. In a hurry to provide a "roof over head" the essential role of urban planning has been forgotten and the long-term vision for improving the quality of life of residents has been reduced to just providing survival immediate needs.

Keywords: Space, urbanism, city, regulatory plan, human

BUILDING THE SAME HOUSES - SOCIAL CATEGORY

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Abstract. In the Albanian area, especially in Kosovo, in recent decades there has been construction of houses with the same appearance (projects). The phenomenon of building houses with the same appearance, in addition to the elements of cultural heritage, it also includes elements of social life. The construction of such houses is happening not only because of their appearance, but also to prove social equality, which equality affects the aspect of economic life, namely the preservation of social equality in a close family, or even more wide. The phenomenon of building the same houses is more present in rural areas, but there are also cases on the suburbs. This paper will address the social and economic factors that influence the construction of the same houses, including many beliefs and superstitions, which are part of the heritage of the field of construction of residential houses over the centuries. Also, this paper will include the result of a survey conducted with 120 families who have built such houses, where most of the respondents are from the area of Rrafshi i Dukagjinit (the Plateau of Dukagjin.)

Keywords: building houses, social equality, building the same houses, family, beliefs and superstitions.

Urban settlement of the Illyrian-Roman period Municipiumi D.D. (DarDanorum)

Pajazit Hajzeri

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Abstract - In the municipality of Albanik, there are ruins of a settlement of the Roman period known as the Municipium DarDanorum. Municipium DD., Belongs to the Illyrian-Roman Antiquity, with a very favorable geographical, geostrategic position, near the lower course of the river Ibar, with fertile lands and mountainous areas rich in abundant ores and forests that gave it importance and a great economic, political and ecclesiastical development of this city.
Municipiumi DD, constitutes the triangle of communication between Ulpiana and Skup, providing also trade routes which passed through Dardania during the ancient and medieval period. In the area of Municipium DD, there are the ruins of the Illyrian-Roman Forum, the Basilica and many mural fragments in an area of about 30 ha.
The ancient settlement of Municipium DD is of great importance as in the course of the river Ibar in the territory of Kosovo is the only one and offers good opportunities for many visitors "if that part of the territory of Kosovo would be managed by state institutions and be created complete security.

Keywords: Antiquity, period, Municipium DD, forum, basilica.

Cultural heritage in Kosovo - conservation, restoration and international documents governing this field

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Abstract. Kosovo, as well as many other parts of the Balkan region, has found itself in the midst of the necessary development processes and the long-term importance of protecting and rehabilitating cultural heritage monuments. The social and political upheavals of the twentieth century have forced the rapid transformation of existing urban centers, and sometimes the gradual and sometimes violent destruction of historical and cultural structures. Other areas, of rural and agricultural origin, are being transformed into administrative centers of various character. The peripheral layout, the chaotic development within the city, the incoherent architectural expression and the overloaded infrastructure are the other symptoms, all with a devastating effect on the historical essence and the monuments both in the contextual and the physical aspect. With this paper I have tried to give an overview of the course of history for the monuments of historical and cultural heritage and the necessary interventions for the preservation and longevity of these monuments by referring to international maps and recommendations in this field.

Keywords: Cultural Heritage1, Monument2, Conservation3, International Convention4

The Climate Change Impacts on Cities in Antiquity in Civilisation Centres of the Extended Mediterranean and Near East Regions (The Import of History)

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Abstract. This document is in the required format. The paper explores the correlation between the climate change and the evolution of settlements. For analysis we picked out the civilisation centres of the extended Mediterranean and Near East regions. Based on the comparison of the selected settlements´ development stages with the charts showing the precipitation in the respective periods, we came up with a set of seven charts covering the period between 3000 BCE and 500 CE, that compare the global precipitation with the manifestation of urban and civilisation activities. The assumption that the global climate course had an impact on the formation, development, and perishing of the ancient civilisations and their cities. When numerous factors or long-term (200 – 400 years) adverse climate conditions are combined then further deterioration may lead to a mass perishing of settlements and civilisations, such as around 2300 BCE, between 1300 – 1200 BCE, and between 400 – 500 CE. The cultures and their cities were able to resist short-term periods of climate changes. It means, that these cities must have been resilient to the short-term climate deviations and the related weather wildness and that they must have been adapted to them.

Keywords: ancient cities, clime, climate changes, Mediterranean and Near East regions

Architectural Design of Multifunctional Center in Prishtina

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Abstract. Trade and the business process, the system of human development has undergone major transformations in relation to the development of life style of the urbanites, moreover with improvement of human standard of living. The main purpose of this paper is to promote greater architectural design knowledge in the field of multifunctional contemporary structures, and thus further encourage of academic research. Through a review of the literature, the paper explores various aspects related to the planning, design, philosophy, convenience, policy, sustainability and efficiency of those nowadays structures. The following research methods are used for the purposes of this paper: the basic used methods are inductive and deductive evaluation, ie the dialectical method of separating the unity of the general and the particular. During the research, are applied comparative and descriptive methods, comparative analysis, literature description. Also, the empirical method was used through the study of previous urban plans, analysis of the case study's, and through the research activity in collecting and analyzing data within the questionnaire of the Pristina municipality. The design principles of the multifunctional center, are intended to be a model of compliance with urban legal regulations by the municipality of Pristina at the same time, fulfilling the need for trade of the larger influx of residents from the Arberia neighborhood, strengthened with other functions that enrich the environment and customers with active relaxation and rest.

Keywords: Architectural design, Multifunctionality, Trade, Culture, Prishtina

Children's playgrounds in different neighborhoods in the city of Pristina

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Abstract. Today the number of children playgrounds in parks in their neighborhoods is significantly smaller.
This study presents some neighborhoods of the city of Pristina, whereas a comparison is taken the neighborhoods which were built before 1999 and those built after 1999.
Before 1999, the city of Pristina generally had urbanized neighborhoods, but from 1999 onwards, due to political, economic, and social changes, many new neighborhoods were built, whereas a result a new organization of collective life began. , with reduced public spaces.
In general, nowadays as a priority in the new neighborhoods of Pristina are parking spaces for businesses, shops, and access to buildings.
Hereupon, the purpose of this study is to examine the existing cases of children's playgrounds park in different neighborhoods and compare them in the social and urban aspects to shed light on the quality and common living conditions for children.

Keywords: playgrounds, park, neighborhoods, residential units, Pristina

Sustainable Development and Regenerative Sustainability in the Legal Urban Framework of the Republic of North Macedonia – Challenge or Utopia

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Abstract. We abuse the land because we regard it as a commodity belonging to us. When we see the land as a community to which we belong we may begin to use it with love and respect- is a deep thinking of Aldo Leopold. This promotes a regenerative shift in the sustainability concept, no longer only considering resources and energy, but also significant human-centric attributes and a space. This paper presents the context in which urban planners can contribute to raising the values of sustainability, attitudes and behavior in future regenerative societies, while critically analyzing 20 years of continuous profound change in the urban legal framework in our country. Finally, the task of our role in the emerging "integrative humanities’ planning" is outlined with education promoted as a essential driver in moving from sustainability to regenerative paradigms with the support of adequate legal frameworks

Keywords: Sustainability, Regenerative, Legal framework, Urban planning

The Syntax of (un)successful Space: Exploring and Comparing Spatial Patterns in Residential Architecture with Emphasize in Kosovo and the Region

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Abstract. What makes a space successful is an intriguing question as it involves one of the most ambiguous entities of our built environment, from larger scale – urban space – to the smallest intimate space - our home and our individual room. This paper, using Space Syntax as a theory and analytical tool, through a comparative method of spatial patterns of past precedents and present case studies, examines the role of composition and configuration on making a space successful or at the contrary unsuccessful. In an era of globalization, it seems that the characteristics of various types of housing and their regional features have been forgotten, so the main focus of the research is concentrated in the residential buildings, especially analyzing and comparing some legible regional and vernacular patterns with the contemporary patterns of housing in Kosovo. Finally, the paper aims to explore and reveal patterns of space planning as a product of social, cultural, technical-technological and political constraints.

Keywords: space syntax, (un)successful, patterns, housing

Integrated and Sustainable Approaches towards Protection Problem of Urban and Cultural Heritage in Pristina

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Abstract. The historical city center and its surroundings in Pristina have an important urban texture remaining from the Ottoman Period, which are of great importance in terms of urban identity. Despite this, this area has undergone a great change within the scope of modern urban approaches, especially during the Yugoslavia Period (1945-1999). The areas considered as wear down or dysfunctional have been demolished while institutional facilities, public squares and cultural facilities have been built in those areas.

Other areas of the city are full of unplanned buildings. High-rise building, neglect of old houses ones, restorations on the basis of parcels and wrong applications of these restorations have increased the destruction in the cultural area. With the boundaries of the historical area being still undetermined, the problem of protection is getting worse and deeper.

Although some cultural monuments that have survived to the present day have been partially preserved, in Kosovo, the tradition of preserving cultural heritage in urban scale as well as treating it wıth an integrated approach has not evolved enough. This phenomenon is seen strikingly in the example of Pristina.

This study focuses on the historical district of the city of Pristina. It focuses on the changes of the city of Pristina in the time-space context, while the cultural heritage of the city is treated in relation to the urban whole. In this context, within the scope of Urban Protection - Cultural Heritage - Urban Identity - Planning relations, it is aimed to identify the problems related to the conservation of the historical city center of Pristina and to develop suggestions for the protection of the urban sites and cultural heritage.

Kewyords: Urban Heritage, Urban Identity, Urban Conservation, City History

Piet Mondrian concepts in the houses of the "Reka e Epërme" Gostivar - Republic of North Macedonia.

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University of Tetovo, Faculty of Applied Sciences, Department of Architecture, Tetovo R. North Macedonia;

Abstract. The mountainous region of "Reka e Epërme" lies in the northwestern part of northern Macedonia, between Gostivar and Dibra, and includes the upper reaches of the Radika River.
The roof system-bondruku / contemporary / is one of the most attractive construction systems for individual family residential construction. Unfortunately, in our country, it is still very little sought after and unattractive. Pieter Cornelis Mondriaan, (March 7, 1872 - February 1, 1944) was a Dutch painter and theorist considered one of the greatest artists of the 20th century. He is known to be one of the pioneers of 20th-century abstract art, as he changed his artistic direction from figurative painting to an increasingly abstract style until he reached a point where his artistic vocabulary was reduced to elements simple geometric.
In the ceilings of many houses in "Reka e Epërme", as well as in the painting of stairs and areas, cupboards, and some other spaces, we find the art of Piet Mondrian as a color combination of colors.

Keywords: construction system, house, PietMondrian, interior.

Implementation of e-Urbanization in the Legal Framework of the Republic of North Macedonia

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Chamber of certified architects and certified engineers of Republic of North Macedonia,

Abstract. The previous government found that e-business of public institutions, especially in the implementation of laws directly related to urban planning, investment and construction of buildings includes 4 key laws: Law on Construction Land, Law on Construction of Buildings, Law on Spatial and Urban Planning, Law on Cadastre and real estate. These are the foundations on which software solutions have been made for the implementation of legal proceedings in these areas. All this has led to being country ranked 10th out of 190 countries in the world on the Doing Business list in 2019. This system enables an efficient, transparent and unified way of acting of all competent bodies and entities according to the most modern standards, in the shortest possible time based on the submitted document-request. After those years of application of this system, this paper deals with a critical analysis of the current implementation and recording of possible weaknesses

Keywords: e-Urbanism, Efficiency, Transparency , Unification,

Importance of implementing digitalization of procedures for equipment with construction permits

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Abstract. One of the challenges in construction field in Republic of Kosovo remains the digitalization of procedures for obtaining construction permits. The Municipality of Prishtina in cooperation with University for Business and Technology- UBT has realized for the first time the digitalization of the procedure of the equipment of the first phase of the construction permit, respectively equipment with Construction Conditions.

This research aims to show benefits of switching from the current method of equipment with construction conditions to new digital process, 2018 statistics of equipment deadlines, until 2019, shortening procedures in case of implementation of digitalization of the procedure, the benefit of this method and the way of awareness of citizens for using the application through the online system.

Keywords: permit , procedures, digitalization, municipality

Urban heat islands and green roofs role in the Center of Prague

Michael Poendelicek

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Abstract. The article is oriented on mapping urban heat islands in the area of Prague - Capital of Czech Republic. Prague City has unique structure created by historical development from pieces of inner city green spaces and city quarters of various buildings. Prague City is build on river banks of Vltava River (Moldau) and also on nearby hills, slopes and plateaus. Inside the City is about 43% of different green spaces and many nature protected areas.
Main Impact of Climate Change to Prague City is concentrated on spontaneous creation of urban heat islands, rainfall water and their drainage system, also on weather wildening inside the city. Main problems are concentrated to the Center of the city, where is historical quarter UNESCO and the river.
To create a good adaptation system to climate change influence in Prague City, first of all, we create a map of vulnerability to heat in the city. Then we map the green roofs in the center of City and we will prepare reliable system of new green roofs, green spaces and rain water collecting and using system. This system will be organized as mosaic of parcs, new effective green roofs and some water reservoirs and cisterns for water supply and precipitation. The ground for it is the mentioned Map of heat islands made by Space photo collection. The main goal is to decrease number of residential areas inside heat islands and better adapt the City to Climate change.

Key words : Urban Heat Island, Climate Change, Green Roof, Spatial heat maps

Contemporary architecture of social buildings and importance of their photographic presentation

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Abstract. In this paper will be treated the topic; Contemporary Architecture of social buildings in Pristina, during the years 2000-2015. The research aims to inform the reader about the history of architectural buildings, inspiration, time of construction, operation of the building, materials and the way of design which was used in the years in which it was built. The information obtained from the research, shows in detail the way of architectural creation of the work, as a characteristic building of the time which is rich with a series of technological and artistic features which give value to the building and represent in a dignified way the style of to whose construction the work in question belongs. In addition to the theoretical explanations which are part of the research documentation, the features of using photography as a document tool of contemporary architecture in the period 2000-2015 have been analyzed to more easily understand the features of the building in question and document the current situation.

Keywords: Contemporary architecture, photographiy, building

The process of legalization of residential buildings in co-ownership, as an indicator of economic development

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Abstract. The housing sector in Kosovo is facing the same challenges as other post-communist countries during the transition period. The migration of the population from rural areas to suburban urban areas, led to the development of rapid trends in the construction of residential buildings in co-ownership. The lack of capacities in the relevant municipal directorates for fast provision of sustainable urban planning, led to the construction of many residential buildings in co-ownership, without construction conditions and without construction permits. Institutional delays in establishing and harmonizing procedures in the planning and construction process, such as the Municipal Development Plan, Urban Development Plan, Urban Regulatory Plans, were indicators for the development of numerous construction processes without construction conditions, without construction permits, and especially in the construction of residential buildings in co-ownership. This process has degraded the property market and affected the precarious possession of property because illegal buildings cannot be registered in the cadastre or legally transferred, used or used as collateral. The problem of illegal construction in Kosovo is a phenomenon that requires treatment. This phenomenon is not only present in our country, but affects the entire region and beyond, which according to statistics throughout the Western Balkans is considered to be over 2 million illegal constructions. The process of legalization of residential buildings in joint ownership, aims to treat illegally constructed buildings throughout the territory of the Republic of Kosovo, to provide these buildings with the legalization certificate and to carry out the process of registration of buildings in the Cadastre and Register of Immovable Property Rights. This Legalization process should be developed with the aim of creating simplified legalization procedures, free taxes to help citizens enjoy their property rights. Owners will realize benefits from their property which will be legalized and will increase economic development in the country and in households. The realization of the legalization process and the placement of these properties in ownership certificates by all these owners of illegal constructions, will increase the absolute value of household income. The Government would also benefit from legalization, which would collect property tax revenues. The realization of this legalization process within a time frame as soon as possible, will solve the problem for hundreds of families and at the same time will put into circulation billions of euros. This means economic development of the Republic of Kosovo.

Keywords: Legalization Process, Residential Building in Joint Ownership, Responsible Institutions, Households, Economic Development, Realization of Property Rights, Legalization Certificate, Ownership Certificate

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Topic "Evolution of photography through stages"

Blerim Gjinovci

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Prishtinë, Kosovo

Abstract. In modern times today the most powerful documentation and most reliable material evidence is often the photograph. Although it underwent many changes over time, it remains to this day impassable as a means of documentation which occupies space from family albums to archives.
It talks about our cultural past, our heritage, our way of life, including design, architecture, especially clothing, which has been thrown out of use and in many cases is the only proof we have left from the past.
Since all of these are part of our rich cultural heritage the picture is the one that best, most easily and clearly promotes it directly. Photography itself is art and art is heritage, through it our continuity can be strongly connected.

Space Maters
(Year:2020-2023)

Gazmend Ejupi

UBT – Higher Education Institution, Lagjja Kalabria, 10000 p.n.,
Prishtinë, Kosovo

Abstract. Contemporary art is current and the future, our gallery encapsulates a space that highlights and pioneers contemporary art and curators in the heart and center of Prishtina. Its a breath of fresh air for Kosovo that provokes thought, shifts the idea of tradition and encourages innovation in all dimensions and art forms. The gallery simulates, motivates and heartens those who create and those who appreciate and take inspiration and joy from creations and creating. We present a raw and modern take on education, innovation, exhibition and all that is art.

Paper Gallery designed its program quarterly -individual and collective creativity will be facilitated every three months. By avoiding the idea of a traditional gallery space, which can sometimes be overwhelmed with the large number of exhibitions- as if to fill the gaps, we are also keeping the balance. The artists will be invited to engage directly with the exhibition space, in the variety of art forms that are explored today.

The three-year program, where we will collaborate closely with the international galleries and curators.Space is currently establishing international relationship with international art communities, we believe that art does not recognize borders but only brings people together.

Keywords: contemporary art; space maters; Kosovo; exhibitions etc

Digital Media as a promoters of cultural heritage

Arben Arifi

UBT – Higher Education Institution, Lagjja Kalabria, 10000 p.n.,
Prishtinë, Kosovo

Abstract. Cultural heritage by one definition I like to use is everything that is created by the hand and mind of man in the past. It has been transmitted to us today in various forms. The material heritage is deposited in the cultural layers that we find underground as well as the architectural heritage that is still found today in fragmented or complete form, underground or above ground. The spiritual and the movable heritage have been passed down from generation to generation. Cultural landscapes expect to be remembered in our memory and to be protected. In our country, cultural heritage is categorized and protected by law. Its categories are: Architectural; archaeological; movable; Immovable heritage and Cultural Landscapes.
The Kosovo region is one of the richest regions with a diverse cultural heritage ranging from early prehistory starting from the Mesolithic, Neolithic in continuity until today. Today we need to promote heritage in order for future generations to understand the course of civilizations and in this regard the best promotion can be made by digital media. They are inevitable both in raising public awareness, promoting and protecting of the cultural heritage.

Keywords: Cultural heritage, digital media, promotion, etc.

Medium: Earth

Burim Berisha

UBT – Higher Education Institution, Lagjja Kalabria, 10000 p.n.,
Prishtinë, Kosovo

Abstract. Visual appearance — The soil is laid on the gallery floor in a deliberately well-cured and well- pressed way, so that it is visually almost perfect from corner to corner. (Nicely pressed into the floor with an almost perfect visual effect)
Concept: Root rot is a disease that attacks the roots of trees that grow in damp or wet soil. This disease shortens the life of almost any kind of tree or plant. By moving the soil from the natural outdoor environment to which it belongs, in an internal and artificial one, it limits the oxygen it needs. In this case the decay occurs slowly but surely. It starts with a strong and unpleasant smell and the indoors environment begins to suffocate the inhabitants. This exhibition invites the visitor to reflect the contradictions between sensation and general insensitivity in today's society. In the midst of poverty, daily politics, corruption, war crimes and the global pandemic, the roots of the society begin to resemble a similar sort of decay. The heavy smell of the decay is increasingly affecting the surroundings, each and every day there is a slow but certain slow loss of patience, safety and mental health.

Blue quarantine: archiving collective memory through visual heteroanamnesis

Fitore Isufi-Shukriu

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Prishtinë, Kosovo

Abstract. We are witnesses to an unusual experience – the whole world reacting in synchronized mode to the pandemic, coordinating physical, social, and cultural movements. This situation pushed our lifestyles to a different direction, driven by the contemporaneity of events all over the globe. The democratization of technology and its digitization allow the archiving of this period of life being in different media, and from different perspectives.
Can the memories of a 3-year-old child be touched and documented, and how legitimate is that? Can someone else's memories, in this case of a 3-year-old child, be archived and disclosed? Can we count on their approval, while they are unable to do so themself? Is it possible to represent the collective memory of this condition through visual heteroanamnesis? What meaning will visual heteroanamnesis have in the future, and can it be considered cultural heritage?
These issues are explored through a series of illustrations - visual heteranamnesis of my son.
This paper seeks to present the maternal, social, and artistic commitment, in an attempt to mark this period of time from a child's perspective, which inevitably leaves room for discourse at several professional levels.

Keywords: quarantine, archiving, collective memory, visual heteroanamnesis, pandemic, collective memory, cultural heritage, maternal commitment, child's perspective.

Embracing

Laura Ymeri

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Abstract. The work aims to present through pictures the emotions which have evolved over time starting from the birth. The first hug embracing comes from the mother when she brings the child to life, then the family, the first love and continuing to embrace society. Through the signs we use either consciously or unconsciously they speak a lot about the emotion we have towards the person who is in front of us who is an inward source of feelings that is often uncontrollable. The message conveyed through the paintings will show a comfort and balance of the nervous system, relaxation of the spiritual comfort that a hug can offer, all that positive energy will be presented through the illustration through the paintings that I have worked on this topic .

Family Album at the Venice Biennale

Alban Muja

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Abstract. The Republic of Kosovo participated for the fourth time in the 58th Venice Biennale with the voluminous individual exhibition of the new work by Alban Muja.
For the Kosovo Pavilion named 'Family Album', which is also the last edition of the Venice Biennale, Muja presented a new video installation that digs deep into the personal and collective memory from the Kosovo War (1998-1999) taking on question the role of images and media in constructing and shaping narrative, identity and history, especially in times of conflict.
This project as well as the almost one year experience of the realization of this project, in the most important art event in the world, will be presented and discussed by the author of the project, the lecturer Alban Muja.

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Towards Regenerative Buildings in Kosovo

Besa Jagxhiu, Ferhat Bejtullahu

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Abstract. Architecture and construction in Kosovo, in general, are quite static, not interacting with the inhabitants and the surrounding urban environment, thus being the largest consumers of energy, water, and natural resources. Kosovo, as a country in transition, has undergone rapid urbanization, where the highest percentage of buildings are designed and built specifically for the circumstances and needs of the moment regardless of environmental conditions, ecology, or the needs and activities of residents. Therefore, this concept of traditional architecture and construction should replace with new concepts of regenerative buildings, where the buildings should interact with the environment and its inhabitants. This research aims to promote and implement the design and construction of regenerative buildings in Kosovo. It discusses the principles of the built environment design, aimed at achieving regenerative buildings.

Keywords: regenerative buildings, architecture and construction, Kosovo, environment.

Water reuse in collective and business buildings

Blertë Retkoceri, Skender Bublaku

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Abstract. Kosovo is estimated to have limited surface and subsurface water resources and is classified as such in a group of water stress states. To meet the shortages of these resources but also for environmental and economic reasons, water reuse is now considered as a good opportunity to meet the shortages. Reuse is defined as the reuse of water used by objects, water that can be collected from roofs, other surface and groundwater in and around objects. This paper deals with Object IV on the UBT Campus in Lipjan and analyzes the feasibility of meeting the water requirement from the facility's reuse of water and the use of rainwater from the roof along with the facility's drainage water. To determine these quantities and the manner of use, Object IV designed the supply and disposal system for the water to be used for drinking, the removal of wastewater, gray water, the collection of rainwater from the roof and drainage water from the object. The IV object of the UBT campus in Lipjan is designed for a 5257 m2 of basement and roof area. The water coming out of the sinks that will be used for reuse will be designed separately from the sewage. Also, a reuse system for laundering toilets was set up separately from other sanitary supplies. Drinking water requirements for Object IV are estimated at 4.8 l / s while the discharged water used may range from 30-60 l / s. Rainfall calculation for a 50 year iteration with duration of 3 minutes maximum will be 4 mm which implies that the maximum amount of conveyance of the roof rating par 5257 m2 is 116.8l/s, while the load for a vertical is 4.8 l/s. The maximum groundwater flow from drainage into and around the object provides an estimated 7.5 l/s. From the analysis of the results of water quantities, thay are calculated the volumes that can be reused by gray, rainwater and groundwater: From the reuse of gray water generated by the sinks of the facility it is possible to provide about 27 m3 per day of service to be used for washing in the toilet. From rainwater that can be reused and from groundwater these volumes are 1260 and 54 m3 respectively. This volume will provide services for the desired greenfield conservation plot of approximately 1 ha and a valuable reserve for emergencies such as fire. The results of the paper indicate that it is possible to obtain a valuable amount of water from reuse of waste water, rainwater utilization and drainage that will meet the severe shortage of water. Also, potential water use has a positive environmental impact and reduces the economic cost of water use. This paper suggests authorities dealing with the definition of construction criteria in Kosovo to look at the possibility of applying again the criteria for water reuse, especially urban areas in buildings with large surfaces.

Keywords: - water demand, gray water, rain water, drainage waters, reuse.

Industrial Archeology in the City of Gjirokastra seen from a structural perspective

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Abstract. The industrial development in Albania arrived late. On the eve of independence, back in the early 1900s, the country was essentially an agricultural economy. The industrialization of the country span a period of almost 150 years starting from the earlier industrial traces to the end of the communist era. The industry helped to form the country's modern image, awareness, and understanding about the role of industrialization; and monuments that it left behind and the communities it has managed to build, and created opportunities to better known themselves/ourselves. (Luca, 2017) This paper is focused on the Industrial Archeology of the City of Gjirokastra, seen from a structural perspective. The historic town of Gjirokastra, is dominated by 13-th century castle which is located in a commanding position high on a ridge that overlooks the Drino valley. In 2005, the castle and historical parts of the city were registered by UNESCO as "World Heritage Center". The 'New Town' of Gjirokastra was built mainly under the socialist rule by mid-20th century. Gjirokastra plays a major role in the Albanian industrial heritages. Because of the process of industrialization throughout the country and in Gjirokastra in particular, the socio-economic development and the population growth, dictated the initiation and development of industrial production. This paper is focused in the structural assessment of former industrial settlements in an historic city.

Key words: Industrial Heritage; World Heritage Center; Industrial Structures

Transportation of Goods Around the City with Electric Vehicles

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Abstract. The use of electric vehicles still accounts for a very small share of the total number of vehicles delivered, both in Europe and around the world. There is a growing number of vehicles on the roads that an increase in atmospheric pollution that reduces the quality of life for citizens. The desire and need for the introduction of electric vehicles is growing, as a reason for preserving the environment, but also for sustainable urban development. Urban logistics can be considered developed in only a few European countries, while some have not developed proposals or management systems at all.

Increased trade development affects traffic. The need to deliver goods to stores or to visit customers in the trade, greatly affects the city's logistics system and the proposed ways of managing them should be analysed. A modern way of distributing goods is to achieve positive effects on the overall traffic system, but by using them on a very small scale. The introduction of electric vans in retail chains is being used to demonstrate the possibility of introducing electric vehicles into the delivery of consumer goods ordered through online stores.With the growing development of technology, consumers have the opportunity to buy products from home.

However, most still decide to visit shopping malls. The result of the usage of personal vehicles for this purpose has a very negative effect on the environment and the quality of life for residents.The paper explores customer habits, their influence on the entire system, and the possibility of introducing qualitative and sustainable ways to purchase and deliver goods.Based on the research, the main goal is to propose a method of distributing consumer goods, starting from a small city and around the country by electric vehicles.

In order to propose an optimal solution, the terms urban and retail logistics will be presented, as well as the ways of modern organization of the distribution of goods for retail.

Keywords: City, electric, traffic, goods, vehicle

Maritime Transport System in Transportation Cargo

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Abstract. Transportation refers to any type of vehicle that you can travel in or carry goods in. Transportation is a system for taking people or goods from one place to another place, for example using buses or trains. The growth of the ability and the need to transport large quantities of goods or numbers of people over long distances at high speeds and safety, has been an index of civilization and in particular of technological progress.
Ground freight encompasses less than truckload and full truckload, where ocean and air freight are associated also by their respective processes. Shipping can be carried out at any distance by boat, ship, or sailboat, over oceans and lakes, through canals or along rivers. While extensive domestic transport is less important today, the world's major waterways include many canals that are still very important and are an integral part of economies around the world. Virtually any material can be moved thru the water, however, water transport becomes impractical when distribution of materials is critical over time, such as different types of perishable products.
Anyway, the maritime transport take still the first place of transportation and it help on economy of some countries, it is impossible to imagine some biggest coastal cities of the world without their own ports. Freight transport is essential for human life in general, with the increase in transport between continents through oceans, the quality of life has increased too, and it has become possible connection with different cultures such as flora and fauna, different foods, technology, etc. Things that previous generations especially in our country, did not have the knowledge that exist.
However, water transport is very cost effective with regular loads, such as trans-ocean transport of consumer products and especially for heavy loads or bulk cargoes, such as coal, ores or cereals.
Certainly, the industrial revolution took place mostly, where water transport through natural or artificial waterways, supported cost-effective transport. In this way this type of transport took first place in the world mainly in the transport of goods.

Key words: Transport, freight, technology, waterways, ship

MINLP optimization of structures

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Abstract. The paper discusses the mixed-integer non-linear programming (MINLP) approach to the optimization of structures. The MINLP is an optimization technique which is able to solve non-linear and discrete optimization problems. It calculates continuous variables (loads, dimensions, stresses, deflections, costs) and discrete variables (topology, standard sections, material grades). The MINLP optimization model of a structure should be developed. In the model, an objective function is subjected to structural analysis and dimensioning constraints in order to satisfied ultimate and serviceability limit states according to Eurocodes. Appropriate MINLP algorithms and strategies are used to solve the defined MINLP problem. Two numerical examples are presented at the end of the paper.

Keywords: Structural Optimization, Discrete optimization, Mixed-Integer Non-Linear Programming, MINLP

Design optimization of steel building using MINLP

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Abstract. The paper presents the design optimization of the steel building. The structure consists of the main portal frames, which are mutually connected with the purlins. It is proposed that all structural elements are constructed from standard hot rolled IPE sections. The structural optimization is calculated by the mixed-integer non-linear programming approach, MINLP. The dimensioning of steel members is carried out in accordance with the design specifications of Eurocode 3. The Modified Outer-Approximation/Equality-Relaxation (OA/ER) algorithm, a three-phase MINLP strategy and a special prescreening procedure of discrete alternatives are used for the optimization. In addition to the optimal structural mass, the optimal cross-section sizes of the structural elements, the optimal intermediate distances between the steel frames and the optimal intermediate distances between the purlins and rails were determined. An example of structural optimization is presented at the end of the paper.

Keywords: Steel building, Optimization, Mixed-Integer Non-Linear Programming, MINLP

Transportation demand management through physical improvements: The Case of Pristina

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Abstract. In developing countries, the fact that public transportation services have not exceeded a certain level increases the use of the private vehicle as a type of transportation in urban transportation day by day. Insufficient road and parking problem is a significant obstacle in the solution of traffic problems for years. The institutions responsible for solving traffic problems have often made intractable urban traffic problems with the understanding of the necessity of high-cost investments. In this context, despite the traditional understanding, "Transportation Demand Management" strategies developed within the framework of new approaches, evaluates the problem through the outline of existing infrastructure facilities and offer alternatives to the use of private vehicles with less investment. Transportation Demand Management strategies are based on various policies and programs that result in more efficient use of traffic infrastructure. It examines situations related to urban traffic problems and argues that it can be solved through the understanding of TDM. Within the basis of urban traffic problems and solutions in Pristina; Physical improvements have been proposed within the urban central ring for the purpose of improving the public transportation system and the use of bicycles.

Keywords: Pristina, Urban traffic, Transportation Demand Management, Physical Improvement

Seismic Isolation – Usage of seismic base isolation to reduce the ductility demand for concrete elements

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Abstract. This master thesis describes the concept of seismic isolation, and its effect on the behavior of reinforced concrete structures under the influence of seismic action. The purpose of using seismic isolation is to consume some of the energy introduced and reduce the demand for energy dissipation within structural elements. The study of this phenomenon was done by addressing its basic purpose and methods of analysis. To present the effectiveness of base isolation on controlling deformations in reinforced concrete structures, a typical multi-story structure is modeled with and without seismic isolation, analyzing their dynamic behavior with computer simulations. The obtained results are presented graphically and tabularly, including the respective displacements, pseudo-relative accelerations and relative inter-story drifts for both, as well as the rotational moments presented in all plastic hinges and their comparison between the two models together with EC-8 requirements.

Keywords: Seismic Isolation, Reinforced Concrete Structures, EC-8, Ductility, Deformations, Plastic Hinges, Modeling, Drifts, Accelerations.

Analysis nn the Implementation of Iso 9001 Standard by The Construction Industry in Kosovo

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Abstract. Kosovo Construction Industry Companies are operating in a highly competitive market and increasing the dynamics of their development. Based on this fact, the necessary information regarding the organization and implementation of processes based on standards, can have radical impacts on the successful operation of companies. A real competitive advantage can only be achieved by achieving a sufficient level of business influence, which depends not only on production processes but also on administration, customer service and other aspects of business operations. This means that companies in the Kosovo Construction Industry must aim to implement standards for meeting the needs and expectations of customers, employees, owners and companies in the broadest sense.

ISO 9001 is a Quality Management System. A Certified Quality Management System represents the official confirmation of a level of reliable business performance, as well as proves the commitment to continuous improvement and meeting customer's requirements.

Therefore, the certification of companies in the Construction Industry in Kosovo with ISO 9001 is very important, moreover ISO 9001 has the priority to ensure that the product or service satisfies the customer's requirements on quality, products and services must be compatible with applicable regulations.

The benefits of companies implementing and certifying with ISO 9001 are enormous: greater understanding of all processes in the organization, improved documentation, raising awareness on quality, strengthening trust and connections between the organization and customers, saving and increasing the profit, facilitation of service development, staff involvement - continuing education, etc. Therefore, in this thesis, the knowledge on the implementation of the ISO 9001 standard by the Construction Industry in Kosovo will be treated in detail, based on facts and analysis.

Implementation and certification of a Quality Management System according to ISO 9001, in the first place is in the best interest of any company that conducts a business in the territory of the Republic of Kosovo, in the best interest of society and helps the overall economic development.

Keywords: ISO, ISO 9001: 2015, standard, quality, customer, quality control, quality assurance, etc.

Application of modeling and simulation in the analysis of hydraulic systems

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Abstract. This paper shows some selected problems related to both modelling and the simulation of hydraulic systems, by making use of MATLAB-Simulink package. The author intention is to underline the advantages of this programme offers in performing the functional tests of the complex hydraulic systems. In this purpose there have been considered the basic mathematical models of certain selected elements and phenomena occurring in hydraulic systems. The models are shown as block diagrams adapted to the package requirements. Afterwards, taking as example a complex hydraulic system - that is a hydraulic transmission - there has been illustrated the use of the models and elementary diagrams in simulation tests.

Keywords: Modeling and simulation hydraulic systems.

Application of UAVs technology in 3D modelling of buildings

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Abstract. With the development of technology, new methods have begun in the field of geodesy. Nowadays, where there is more space, new instruments are used as they are more practical, easier to use and the work process is faster. One of the technologies that has started to be widely used in recent years is "Unmanned Aerial Vehicles" (UAVs), especially drones have become very popular and use in different field. UAV means unmanned aerial vehicle on board, which is remotely controlled by a ground operator. In this paper we present application of UAVs technology in 3D modelling of buildings, the case study is the castle of Artana. Here are presented the conditions of use of drones, advantages and disadvantages, laws to be applied for their use, etc. After surveying the castle building with a drone, the measurements were processed and the 3D presentation of Artana castle was done. In the end of this paper we come to the conclusion that the using the drone is good solution, accurate and efficient in measuring objects with sufficient accuracy and for the shorter time in large surface.

Keywords: Photogrammetry, UAV, drone, survey, 3D models, castle

Comparison between the differences on concrete classes on the general behavior of the building

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Abstract. The topic that I choose to elaborate in this thesis is the design of a building with individual residential character P + 1, with a skeletal constructive system, of columns, beams and massive slabs of reinforced concrete, while the foundation is the strip foundation. On this topic we will provide data on concrete and steel as materials forming structure, their characteristics, the way of accepting loads, and the joint work they do to create the elements in particular and the structure in general, covering the shortcomings of each other as building materials. then we elaborated on the conditions that must be met to calculate a concrete structure, the steps to be followed together with the calculation methods, always respecting the European construction standards for which we have shown what they are, and for what they serve as building codes. We have made a detailed presentation of the structural elements, where we have talked about the tiles, their types, the loads that accept them, the spaces they can cover, the ways of their supports, their static schemes, etc., we have also presented the beams, the way of acceptance. of the forces from them, static schemes, their reinforcement, we have done the same for pillars, also for foundations we have shown their characteristics, their types for what the formed material, for what construction, the way of their work, the choice of the application of the types of foundations, the depths of the foundation, etc., and we have illustrated all these with relevant figures.

The most important part of this work is that the static account of this facility will be done twice with different grades of concrete, C25/30 and C30/37. The purpose of this paper is to show the impact of the concrete class on the amount of reinforcement as well as its impact on the cost of the project.

In this work, in a detailed way, will be shown the calculation of a two-way slab, a beam, a colum and a strip foundation, where the reinforcement of each of them will be presented in a drawing.

Keywords: Keyword1., Keyword2, Keyword3, Keyword4

Calculation of Foundation Settelments by Applying settle 3D

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Abstract. Vertical loads can cause deformations (settelments) on foundations depending on soil formations. These deformations occur mainly when we are dealing with rising or falling of the groundwater level, where the phenomenon of swelling and shrinkage of the soil appears. To have a more realistic picture of the situation we must have sufficient data. In this case, data from geological-geomechanical research were taken and physical-mechanical parameters were analyzed, with these parameters the ground deformations were calculated. For each construction, the allowed safety factor must be issued that meets the condition $q_a > \Delta\sigma_z$
In this paper are taken into account the calculations of deformations according to loads using two comparative methods: according to settle 3D and empirical formulas which are taken as real and applied values. Most of these data are applied directly in the field, the numerical values of the deformations are harmonized in accordance with the permissible geotechnical standards

Correlation between Density in situ and Deformation Modulus

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Abstract. Density in situ and deformation modulus are two of the most common tests applied to control parameters of soil and layers during the construction of transportation lines. Given that the deformation modulus test is performed for a relatively short time then it is very important to find the correlation between these two tests for each type of soil or layer in order to know the approximate value of density in situ immediately. In this paper we have presented statistical data from field tests and comparative values that have been obtained.

Keywords: Density, deformation modulus, correlation, test results

Differences of Lateral Behavior of Buildings with RC Slabs without beams vs. RC Slabs with beams

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Abstract. Lateral behavior of RC Buildings is a great importance when it is in question the earthquake happening, so in this paper are presented the differences between buildings which have slabs without beams compared with those that in their slabs have included beams. Analysis is done for low and middle rise building, because these buildings are predominant in our region. The reason why we have analyzed here the lateral behavior of such cases is due to the fact that nowadays around us are used so many building using slabs without beams because they represent a flexible solution in functional organizing the internal area in the aspect of architectural requirements. Analysis is done for some typical cases just to present the differences in the aspect of lateral behavior and important parameters such are: inter-story drifts, top displacements and some other similar parameters when is in question the lateral displacements.

Keywords: Capacity, Rigid Slabs, Inter-story Drifts, Top Displacement.

The Effect of Concrete Sample Size in the Compressive Strength Value of Concrete

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Abstract. Concrete is one of the most widely used construction materials. Compressive strength is one of the most important properties of hardened concrete. Different codes use different standards to define the characteristic strength. Albania nowadays is adapting the EN standards, but previously it used to apply the local code KTP. According to KTP standards the concrete samples were cubic specimens of 200mm side length. This study is an attempt to analyse the relation between sample size and compressive strength values of concrete specimens. For this purpose, 4 concrete classes of C8/10, C16/20, C20/25, C30/37 and 5 different cubic sizes of 50, 100, 150, 200, 250mm side length were investigated. The samples were taken according to EN 206-1. Six samples were tested for the determination of the compressive strength value of each class/size combination. According to the compressive strength test results the values increase as the size increases up to 150mm, but as the cube size continues to increase the compressive strength values decrease gradually.

Keywords: Concrete samples, Cube Size, Compressive strength

Experimental and Numerical characterization of ultralow-Cycle Fatigue Behavior of Slit Dampers

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Abstract. Slit Damper devices (SDs) have been increasingly studied in last years for they implementation in building constructions to enhance the seismic resistance of structures. SDs are designed as yielding fuses that dissipate energy through large inelastic deformations, while the rest of the structure remains mainly elastic. They are mainly implemented in structural connections at pre-identified locations along the structure and should be able to sustain as much hysteretic cycles as possible before material collapse or fatigue failure in order to prevent local collapses and consequent loss of dissipative capacity.

In this paper, finite element (FE) detailed models of single SD devices are presented and analysed under experimental testing-like pseudo-static load protocols by the commercial FE code ABAQUS®. The FE analyses of a variety of SDs in steel which varies each other in shape (hourglass-like shaped) and thickness in order to investigate hysteretic dissipation performances for the preliminary planning of a set of experimental tests. On the basis of the indications provided by the FE analyses, a subsequent experimental campaign is carried out to investigate the low-cycle fatigue damage for the proposed SDs. The SDs was designed for excellent fatigue performance, since the low-cycle fatigue characteristics of the steel SD can be efficiently defined by the Manson-Coffin relationship. These enhanced analyses provided good predictions of the onset of failure in full-scale steel castings across various specimen sizes and loading histories.

Finally, it may be said that the newly proposed model can predict well the residual plastic displacements and the remaining life of the damper damaged after an earthquake.

Experimental Study on Steel Slit and Shear Panel for Seismic Resistance (Energy Dissipation Fuses)

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Abstract. This paper summarizes the experimental campaign carried out for the development of a new steel energy dissipative devices named Slit Dampers (SDs) designed for earthquake protection of structures. SDs consist in shear steel plates with appropriately shaped cut-out portions of material for allowing maximum spread of plastic deformation along the device and then maximizing the hysteretic dissipative behavior. A total of eighty-two steel shear plates with different openings and thicknesses are tested to investigate their behavior under cyclic pseudo-static loading. Six types steel shear plates are studied, including the SD with narrow slits that divide the plate into rectangular links, and the butterfly fuse with a diamond-shaped opening that create butterfly shape links in the plate. Other varying test parameters are: loading rate, material strength, and the number of in-parallel damper elements. It is expected that the proposed model can be successfully used to predict the behavior of dampers in real-world applications.

Analysis of the Sensitivity of the geo-mechanical parameters that affect the geo-mechanical stability

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Abstract. The subject of this research is the analysis of the sensitivity of the geo-mechanical stability of slopes of the surface coal mines of the main influential factors. Its main purpose is to define the interaction between the geological environment and the engineering activity. This definition should derive from defined properties and conditions of the geological environment, on one side, and the impact of the engineering activity, on the other. It begins with the definition of the working environment in geotechnical terms, which refers to a certain volume of soil mass within the filed with their general physical, structural, mechanical and hydraulic properties, separated in the field framework, upon and in which working activities are being conducted. In this sense, the proper research methodology – field analyzing is imposed as one of the most important questions, upon which the successful treatment of every geotechnical problem depends. It is regarded that without proper methodological approach, successful resolving of any geotechnical problem is not possible. Most argumentative conclusion is that the selection of the values of the geo-mechanical parameters of materials is one of the most complex and most sensitive tasks in the stability analysis.

Keywords: General bench slope inclination, stability calculation methods, safety factor, sensitivity analysis.

Identification and Reduction of Conflict Points Through the Round Circulation Proposal

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Abstract. Heavy traffic on roads and traffic jam is becoming a very concerning phenomena not only for the traffic users but for the persons who deal with this phenomenon. Increasing number of traffic users such as cars` users and the vehicles on traffic, has caused the long line of vehicles on roads causing to the driver wasting the time, being behind the schedule and not realizing the plans, and feeling nervous.
Studying this topic, at first is treating some of the mistakes made on traffic, particularly on roundabout, that could not be presented or eliminated from the very beginning of the building of the roundabout.
Now, by the reconceptual project, the idea of eliminating the conflict points has been given, black pots and reduction of the accident cases and benefits of time now days that life became very dynamic, and we do need the ease movements on traffic, and so for all categories of vehicles

Keywords: traffic, traffic safety, intersections, roundabouts, priority and benefit.

Building materials and environmental indicators for urban planning-exposure

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Abstract. Sustainable development is a key component in urban studies. The sustainability of buildings has become a headline topic in recent years. Buildings do not exist in isolation from their environment, however, but are integrated with infrastructure. In defining sustainable buildings, the issue arises how to incorporate the influences of not only user behavior, building design and technologies, but the associated infrastructure that comprises the entire built environment. The built environment considered here includes all buildings and infrastructure, and in this context, comprises approximately 10% of global GDP. The building and construction sector alone is not only the largest consumer of natural resources, in terms of both land use and materials extraction, but is responsible for 30-40% of global primary energy use and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. An important element in the implementation of sustainability goals in the built environment is the availability and dissemination of quantified knowledge about the effects that the construction, use, maintenance, and decommissioning of buildings and infrastructure are having on the environment. One approach to making that knowledge available and useful in the pursuit of sustainability is through the use of indicators. Indicators can be defined as variables that have been chosen for their ability to describe specific characteristics in the state of a system. Many sets of indicators have been developed, and then utilized independently or aggregated into indices to assess different components or aspects of sustainability,
While many of these indicator sets and indices incorporate segments of the built environment into their analyses, none of them incorporate a complete and specific set of indicators.

Keywords: sustainability, indicators, infrastructure, built environment.

Architectural characteristics, materials and craftsmanship of roofs in Theth, a village in the Albanian Alps.

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Abstract. The following article is a result of an "in field study" for the roofs in the village of Theth - located in the heart of the Albanian Alps. The expeditions was held in July and September 2018. The village of Theth is spread in more than 4 km² separated in 11 neighborhoods. Today still can be find a considerable number of authentic houses that face a rapid change and deterioration due to "modernization" and abandonment. With focus on roof structures the article bring information and data for one of the less studied traditional architectural element and try to give advices on how to restore and rehabilitate them. Typologically the roofs of Theth are part of the so called "Alpine Roofs". The considerable inclination make them different from the other roofs used in traditional buildings in Albania. The construction and also the covering is realized with pine wood, which is a special kind of pine that was preferable called by local craft-people as "Rock Pine" or "Black Pine" (Pinus nigra Arn.) known to be grow in the high mountains and especially in rocky ground. This make the wood of this pine dense and rich in resins, two characteristics that guarantee the long life of the wood. Craft-people used to be local, and that's why in the terminology of the roof elements is mainly Albanian and bare very few Turkish-ottoman words that we find often in other regions in Albania.

Keywords: Traditional Architecture, Tower "Kullë" houses, Traditional Roofs, Cultural Heritage, Crafts and Traditional Building Materials. Preservation and conservation.

Time series geospatial assessment of potential erosion risk using Gavrilovic method and open-access geospatial data

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Abstract. One of the worldwide environmental concern is the soil loss or soil erosion. The present study aims to investigate spatial-temporal distribution of intensity or density of erosion processes in last 18 years (2000– 2018). The most used model in our region known as Gavrilovic model has been implemented. The model was implemented in two time series, annually. The input data such as geology, topography (DEM), land cover, stream network catchment have been collected and recorded from different local and freely geoportals and organizations. The validation of results was made through the regular field checks and observations. In the year 2000, the most of study was observed in the "High" (31%) and "Very High" (27%) category of erosion risk, whereas in the year 2018 the most of study area was observed as "Moderate" (40%) and "High" (27%) erosion risk category.
Furthermore the present study demonstrates the potential of GIS in conjunction with open-access geospatial data in order to investigate the environmental degradation.

Keywords: Time series, erosion risk, Gavrilovic method, open-access geospatial data, thematic maps.

Mechanical Properties of Ordinary and High Performance Fly Ash Concrete

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Abstract. This paper presents mechanical properties of ordinary and high performance concrete that contain different percentage of Kosovo and Japanese fly ash (FA). Ordinary and high performance concrete contains FA as a replacement of cement in different percentage, and all mix design went under examination. For comparison, a control concrete mixture without FA content was also produced. The fresh properties of ordinary and high performance concrete were observed through slump test and the hardened properties including compressive up to 350 respectively 625 days and drying shrinkage. Test results confirm that it is possible to produce ordinary and high performance concrete with 30% of cement replacement and it is expected results to increase values by time. The use of FA in ordinary and high performance of concrete not only improved the workability but also made it possible to produce quality of concrete C25/30 and C 50/60 at 56 respectively 100 days, while in some cases exceeds the expected compressive strength for ordinary and high performance concrete. To develop this research, 24 different mix designs went under the testing procedures and all examination took place in concrete laboratory in Kosovo and Japan.

Keywords: Ordinary and high performance concrete, admixture, compressive strength, shrinkage, comparing.

Methods for analysis and dimensioning of flat slabs in relation to Eurocode 2

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Abstract. Considering the rapid development of the flat slab system, utilizing space and facilitating faster construction, investors' demand for aesthetics and economic advantages, this research has been done regarding the treatment of methods and analysis as well as the dimensioning of flat slabs in relation to the Eurocode 2 standard. In many analyses and scientific publications where these systems have been addressed, it has been proven that this form of flat slabs construction is earthquake sensitive if it is not designed properly. More than a century so far, flat slabs are still active areas of research to enhance bearing capacity quality and better design procedure. Seeing that the use of flat slab has begun widely used, the purpose of this paper is to analyse and address the functionality of use, methods and analysis based on the Eurocode 2 standard (Design of concrete structures: EN 1992-1-1:2004 / A1:2071, IDT). The treated methods are: Equivalent Frame Method (Strip Method) and Finite Element Method. The comparison of the calculation method through the numerical example is analysed and presented, the results of the two methods are compared, and finally the results are commented and conclusions are given about the advantages and disadvantages of this system.

Keywords: Flat slab, methods, design, functionality, example

Design upgrade for the hybrid glulam-steel roof structure of the sports hall for the new High School in Graçanica

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Abstract. This paper presents the design upgrade of the roof structure for a sports hall which consists of coupled glulam beams with steel substructure. The initial design has foreseen main glulam beams which are coupled with steel trusses and strengthened with rigid steel bars over the entire length. Due to some construction issues and design misinterpretation, the as-built structure did not follow completely the design and reinforcement rebars have been used instead of steel bars intended to be acting as steel ties. A design upgrade was required to preserve the main structure of the roof established with glulam beams, purlins and all the necessary layers to create a flat roof deck for students' access. The main challenge of the new design was to preserve the glulam beams and the initial architecture for the roof structure while ensuring safety for both the ultimate and serviceability loading cases. Initially, four proposals are provided with different solutions and among them only two are chosen for the further assessment based on safety, cost estimation, feasibility and ease of implementation in order to avoid problems on site. One of the proposals consists of steel cables anchored at both ends and deviated on each steel truss and the other proposal consists of stainless-steel rods connected at each intersection with the steel trusses. After careful and detailed assessment of the two proposals, the second proposal consisting of steel rods was chosen as the most appropriate one in terms of safety, cost, feasibility and ease for construction. Additional assessment, detailing, specifications and test procedure, are given to ensure an effective structural solution for a practical problem on an existing structure.

Keywords: GLT structures, numerical modelling, steel rods, hybrid structures, strengthening

Passive control of structures – the dynamic case

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Abstract. Lately, powerful earthquakes stroke some parts of the world, while the Balkan peninsula was hit by moderate ones. During a powerful earthquake, a building structure is invaded by an enormous quantity of kinetic energy E_K. From the manner this energy is, first absorbed, then dissipated throughout building structure depends, not only the reaction of structure as a whole, or structural elements in particular, but the nature, the distribution and the quantity of the damages also. As Nikola Tesla once quoted: "If you want to find the secrets of universe, think in terms of energy, frequency and vibration". In order to be able to achieve some degree of control, in structural engineering, the frequency is the fundamental parameter one must begin with. Passive control is actively implemented in the developed countries, whereas intensive laboratory examinations are underway the last two decades in the domain of semi-active and active structural control as well. This Paper deals with one of such: the seismic isolation. It represents a modest temptation in this direction. In the first 2019 conference paper, static case has been treated, whereas this paper treats the more general case – the dynamic response of a SDOF simple system.

Keywords: Structural control, Energy, Base isolation, stiffness deployment

Practicing Professional Ethics in Engineering: How This Field is Developed and Its Importance

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Abstract. Many associations of engineers around the world have worked to develop rules in an effort to regulate the ethical practice of the engineer's profession. These rules are usually referred as Code of Ethics for Engineers and tries to explain how an engineer must practice his work with professional ethics. The purpose of this paper is to show, in informative form, how this field has developed around the world and to emphasize the importance of implementing these rules during the practice of the profession of engineer.

Keywords: Code of ethics, rules of practice, engineer's profession

Rehabilitation and Optimization of the Water Supply Distribution Network of Durrës

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Abstract. The condition of the water supply and the actual functioning of the distribution network in Durres area are inadequate to sustain demand at an acceptable level of service for all the billing zones.The distribution network of Durres city is fed at one point (Xhafzotaj junction) for 300-350 l/s with an elevation of about 50 m asl. The planned new transmission line has a diameter of 700 mm and will bring extra 630 l/s.The water distribution systems are one of the vital urban infrastructures and their operationwith a high level of service are of high importance.Many phenomena in water supply systems such as leakage, breakage of pipes etc. are afunction of pressure. When pressure dependency of demand is considered in the hydraulicanalysis, the results thereof shall be consistent with reality.This article presents the new design methodology for a good optimization of the distribution network. The distribution network has been reconstructed as a ring network. It is planned to build 6 DMA'as (District Metered Area) to control the flow, pressure and consumption in DMA to build the Water Balance.

Keywords: Rehabilitation network, Optimitazion System, Flow,Pressure,DMA

Seismic Activity and Essential Seismological Characteristics of the Kosovo Territory

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Abstract. In this scientific work presented are Seismic basic characteristics. Reliable seismic hazard assessment depends mainly on the level of consistency, quality and amount of data in earthquake catalogues. The lack of good seismic activity data may often affect the quality of the assessment.

This short review of the seismic activity affecting the territory of Kosovo throughout the time, points out that this region should be considered having high seismic hazard potential. Having in mind that in the last two decades, the region is undergoing very fast urbanization characterized with extensive infrastructure development and building modern high rise structures with different use: residential, administrative, commercial and buildings belonging to essential facilities such are schools and hospitals it is necessary to be aware of the seismic hazard to which the built environment can be exposed and all possible consequences of such event. In order to be able to assess the seismic hazard, it is necessary to integrate data from various field such as seismology, Seismotectonic, geology, tectonics, geophysics etc.

Keywords: Seismology, Seismic Activity, Earthquake

Sewer inspection with CCTV, Smoke and Dye test in Kosovo

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Abstract. Wastewater by households but also by industries are considered as the main pollutants of surface and groundwater in Kosovo. In order to improve the environment, Kosovo has entered into a dynamic process of treatment of municipal wastewater from urban areas. Wastewater treatment plant for cities of Prizren, Gjakova and Peja are under construction. Cities such as Prishtina, Gjilan, Mitrovica, and Podujeva are also in the initial process. In order for a better management of the water that will go to the treatment system, an inspection of the sewerage network is necessary. The methodology selected for inspection in the cities of Prizren, Gjakova and Peja includes the cleaning following by the inspection of the condition of the pipes with CCTV. Also inspections with smoke and dye test were mainly for finding of the wrong connections in the sewerage network from stormwater pipe. High resolution cameras are used to inspect pipes made of various materials such as Ceramics, Concrete ,Asbestos Cement and HDPE with diameters from 150 to 1000 mm. For each of the three cities, approximately 20 km were inspected with CCTV and equally with smoke and dye test. Inspection results indicate a poor condition of sewer pipes. From filling with sediments, in some cases even over 70% of the diameter to numerous defects in the connection between the pipes causing also the penetration of groundwater into the network. Pipes from ceramic material are considered to be in a very poor condition in Gjakova while in Prizren sediment deposition is very high in many areas. Also, direct connections to the sewerage pipes are present in large numbers in Peja and Prizren, while less in Gjakova. Inspection also indicate a poor installation in the construction phase, which is also expressed in pipes that are not very old. The results of the investigations show that immediate steps must be taken to improve the operation of the sewerage system. This includes a general cleaning of the sewer pipes, a planned maintenance system with a plan for cleaning yearly. It is also necessary to make a hydraulic analysis of the whole system and replace certain segments of sewer pipes. Disconnection of stormwater that is connected to the sewerage network must be done and correction of wrong connections and direct connections to pipes. These activities are necessary to be done in the sewerage network because there is a risk that wastewater treatment plants will not be able to treat wastewater according to the defined criteria of the technological process.

Keywords: wastewater, sewer pipe, cleaning, cctv inspection

Some Ecology in Limni Lake (Güllük Lagoon-Muğlaturkey) Determination of Parameters

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Abstract. Limni Lake, which is one of efficiency lagoons of Aegean Region, covers an area of approximately 68 ha. This study was carried out to determine the water quality of Limni Lake and possible ecological parameters affecting the lake at 7 stations selected between April 2018 and March 2019. Some physico-chemical parameters (Water temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, saturated oxygen, electrical conductivity, salinity, nitrite, nitrate, ammonium, ortho-phosphate, total phosphorus, suspended solids, turbidity, chlorophyll-a, BOD5 were analyzed and compared with the older datas. Water samples were analysed in the Water Analysis Laboratory of the accredited Research Laboratories of Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University and evaluated in terms of water quality. As a result of this study which continued one year, especially in summer period, some contaminations are inspected in terms of water quality and ecology which are related to vacational season, mine exportation from Güllük Port and aquaculture that is managed in soil pools.

Keywords: Güllük Lagoon, Limni Lake, Ecological parameters, Water quality parameters

The delineation of groundwater bodies in the Drini i Bardhë river basin in compliance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive 2000/60 EC

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Abstract. The delineation of groundwater bodies in the Drini i Bardhë river basin in compliance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) is highly important for the integrated management of water resources. However, the Water Framework Directive does not specify exactly how groundwater bodies should be delimited, but provides guidance on the steps to the attainment of this goal, as it is Guidance Document GW2. In addition, this delineation of water bodies is important not only in compliance with the WFD-Guidance Document GW2 and as matter of a fact also to ensure from now on all groundwater resources that are relevant to current and future uses and which are relevant to the health of dependent ecosystems will gain full attention in the whole water management system. Furthermore, the groundwater body is the management unit under the Water Framework Directive that is necessary for the subdivision of large geographical areas of aquifer in order for them to be effectively managed. Purpose of this Paper is to give an overview of delineation of GWBs in the River Basin Drini i Bardhë, methodologies for the assessment of groundwater chemical and quantitative status as well as results of status assessment. The White Drini Basin is located in the western part of the Republic of Kosovo. Groundwater in the Drini Bardhë River Basin is of significant importance, mainly as a source of public water supply of population, irrigation, industry etc. Therefore, it also provides support for aquatic eco systems. According to the information collected for the purpose of preparation of the Drini Bardhë River Basin, have been identified 14 (GWBs).

Keywords: Water Framework Directive, Groundwater, Water Body, Delineation, Drini i Bardhë River Basin, etc.

The Importance of Pressure Management in the Distribution Network within a DMA

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Abstract. This paper addresses the problem of optimal pressure management in water distribution systems through the introduction and regulation of pressure reducing valves.
Pressure management is one of the fundamental elements of a good flow management strategy development. The flow rate in water distribution networks is a function of pressure applied by pumps or by gravity. There is a physical relationship between flow rate and pressure, and there is also evidence that the frequency of new cracks is a function of pressure:
System pressure management is an effective method to control leaks. This is usually achieved by dividing a large system into a small number of sections, i.e. the District Metering Area (DMA). The flow in DMA is monitored by installing bulk water meters at the inlet as well as at the borders, while the pressure is controlled with PRV. Water loss control is practiced by water utilities and end users using the DMA methodology. To understand the role played by both parties it is important to understand the responsibility for water loss.

Keywords: District Metering Area(DMA), RPV, Flow,Pressure

Typological Classification of Existing Masonry Structures in Debar, Gostivarand Kicevo -North Macedonia

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Abstract. In North Macedonia there are a large number of masonry structures that built before the existence of the seismic design regulations. Most of the existing masonry structures are single-family houses, in addition there are many public buildings. Within the research, a typological classification of existing masonry structures will be made in order to assess the seismic risk of the selected region. From the existing building fund, the buildings intended for housing are selected for typological classifications. In this context, Debar, Kicevo and Gostivar were selected, which lie on the active fault zones passing through North Macedonia. Seismic risk assessment is essential to maintain the durability of the structures and to ensure the safety of users. The main objective of the research is to take the first and basic steps for seismic risk assessment. To make this assessment, certain parameters of existing buildings will be used.

Keywords: Masonry structures, Typology, Vulnerability

Using Strater 3 Software in the Field of Construction

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Abstract. The location on which is targeted to build a construction engineering facility requires complex studies. In this regard, research concerned with drilling processes is the basis for extracting data related to design and construction parameters. As a result, research drilling is widely used in geotechnical research for soil and rock sampling and is one of the cost-effective methods with low environmental impact. In addition, minimum information to be included and presented regarding geotechnical drilling includes: project details and drilling date, drilling location, drilling geologist data, drilling method, laboratory test results, material mapping- core extracted from drilling, groundwater depth, etc. Consequently, this paper aims to show the use-application of software strater 3 in the processing and presentation of geotechnical drilling and profiles related to in-depth construction of the planned location for the construction of engineering facilities. Meanwhile, it is worth emphasizing that strater is a powerful and innovative package responsible for recording drilling data and developing cross-sectional profiles in the field of geosciences. Furthermore, strater helps to create the drilling column, and in the meantime it is a great aid to display sub-surface data using different models.

Keywords: Location, Geotechnical, Drilling, Software, Strater, Profile etc.

Various Practices to Avoid the Possibilities of Segregation Occurrence in Reinforced Concrete Elements and Treatment of Segregations

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Abstract. The occurrence of segregations in the monolithic reinforced concrete elements is a very common case in the everyday practice of construction works. Through this paper we have made an effort to present our experiences related to this issue by addressing our attempt to eliminate the occurrence of segregations in concrete from two aspects: 1) by obtaining technical measures to reduce or eliminate the possibility of segregation occurrence and 2) by assuming proper geometry of the elements of structures. The measures we have taken have mainly been quite successful and have greatly influenced the performance of reinforced concrete elements. The paper also contains some methods applied for the treatment of segregations.

Keywords: Segregation, monolith concrete, performance of concrete elements

Concrete conformity control according to SK EN 206: 2013 during the construction of the bridge B400 on the "Arbën Xhaferi"

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Abstract. This material describes the concept of control and conformity assessment of concrete based on the SK EN 206: 2013 standard. Among the basic requirements for concrete is the control and conformity assessment of compressive strength of concrete, as one of the main characteristics of hardened concrete. Given the fact that the control of concrete conformity is a topic that has never been addressed in our country and as a result we do not have the necessary information on the quality level of concrete on which these concrete structures are built, then we decided to further research such a topic. We also note that the conformity assessment of concrete is necessary due to the management of the required quality level and its maintenance at the same level and secondly it is a legal obligation to meet and guarantee the overall quality of the built structure. This study was carried out at the concrete production plant of the company "Bechtel ENKA" during the construction of the bridge at length of: L = 5800 m "as part of the highway " Arbën Xhaferi " Since for the realization of the bridge in question, for different elements of the bridge there were different classes of concrete, we mainly used the data of the results of compressive strength in fc, cube for concretes of classes C25/30 and C 30/37. The results obtained for each element of the bridge are presented in tabular form, at the same time using the statistical control cards of the process these data are also presented graphically. It should be noted that the results of the tests taken in the analysis belong to the quality control of concrete for the period 2017-2018.In order to achieve the intended results, parts of this topic are also some chapters which are described as follows:
• Conformity control and conformity criteria
• Factory production control system
• Sampling plan
• Analysis of the results reviewed
• Discussion of results
• Customer risk assessment and supplier risk.

Keywords: concrete, quality control, compressive strength, statistical analysis, conformity control, customer risk, supplier risk, EN 206

Monitoring and Assessment of Environmental Pollution from Tpp Activity Kosovo and Kosovo B in The Municipality of Obiliq, Kosovo

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Abstract. Environmental pollution is one of the most worrying problems facing humankind globally today. Human activities have been associated with the pollution of air, water, soil, food, flora, fauna, etc., as a result of the emission of various pollutants. Among other things, the production of electricity from fossil fuels constitutes one of the potential stationary pollutants globally. Obiliq Municipality lies in the central part of Kosovo, with an area of 105 km2, classified as an area with large lignite reserves and as one of the most polluted municipalities in Kosovo. Environmental pollution is related to the most important energy potentials of KEK, TPPs "Kosova A", and "Kosova B", the superficial coal mines Bardh and Mirash, the ash dumps of TPPs, the electricity transmission infrastructure, etc. These sources derive the largest amounts of solid particles in the form of PM10 and PM2.5, SOx and NOx, and a series of other organic and inorganic pollutants. The aim of the study was to identify, monitor and evaluate environmental pollution as a result of the activity of the Kosovo A and Kosovo B power plants, and to recommend alternative measures to minimize the negative effects of environmental pollution. The study was conducted during the period October 2019-May 2020. During this study it was possible to assess the air quality in the Obiliq Municipality, through analysis of the multi-year data from the Agency for Environmental Protection of Kosovo, as well as the comparison with Kosovo and EU standards. Average 5-year data show that air quality in the areas around TPPs exceeds the allowable limit values. The level of knowledge and awareness of citizens about the impact of the activity of TPPs is at low levels. It is recommended continuous monitoring of TEC A and TEC B smokers and monitoring of air quality in the Municipality of Obiliq, feasibility study for the installation of new electrostatic protectors and new technologies for desulphurization, denitrification and elimination of dust, developing a comprehensive program to replace traditional stoves with more efficient ones, investment in renewable energy, and greater access to information on the effect of air and environmental pollution in general.

Key words: electricity, environment, impact, Kosovo A, Kosovo B, Obiliq, TPP (Thermo Power Plant).

Comparison between concrete structures and application of the innovative system Cobiax Elements

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Abstract. In building structures, tile is one of the most essential elements in relation to the final cost of the structure, due to the large amount of building materials used. Therefore, it is worth comparing some of existing technologies in the market, in order to make this element less costly or even to improve it. The topic that I have addressed in this thesis is the design of a building with individual residential character P + 1, with a constructive system, of columns, beams and massive slabs of reinforced concrete. The most important part of this paper is the comparison between BA and COBIAX tiles. The purpose of this paper is to show the comparison of the typology of the tiles and the comparison in the static and economic aspect.
In the case of the design of these two types of tiles, the Cobiax solution showed greater applicability, due to its lighter weight, in which case it was possible to form a larger space and a smaller amount of materials used.

Keywords: Design, construction system, tiles, columns, beams.

Damage observed in structures of different types during the inspection after the Durrës earthquake of 26.11.2019 and proposals for their repair

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Abstract. During the inspection of various construction structures such as: school buildings, houses, multi-storey buildings, etc. of different structural systems after the Durrës earthquake of 26.11.2019, various damages were observed in structural and non-structural elements. Damages were of various natures such as: defects during the implementation of structures, defects in the quality of materials, construction of additional floors on existing ones, use of structures with poor ductility such as massive masonry systems, negligence of supervision or construction without supervision, etc. In reinforced concrete structures, damage to the ground floor columns (mainly in plastic hinge regions), damage to the protective layers of the reinforcement and the presence of corrosion in the reinforcement, collapse of the masonry fillings, etc.; in massive masonry structures, diagonal cracks in the walls, partition in the corners at the connections between the walls, and at the connection of the wall with the ceiling tile have been observed. Some of the retrofit and repair methods that can be used to strengthen existing structures are: reinforced concrete jacketing, steel confinement, FRP wraps, FRP rebars, etc.

Keywords: Structure, damage, reinforced concrete, masonry, retrofit

Finding the optimal cross section shape of the columns of a multi-story reinforced concrete structure in terms of structural behavior and technical – economical perspective.

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Abstract. With the growth of population every year, more and more increases the role of high-rise structures, and therefore the design of these structures should have a greater importance. Earthquake plays and important role in shaping the structural elements of a building. The biggest damage to buildings occurs due to columns damage, which comes because of their wrong design. This research will analyze the effect of specific cross section column shapes in the global performance of a RC building. In this paper, we will analyze the structural and technical-economic performance of a 20 story building in Pristina Kosovo. A comparison will be conducted between different cross section shapes of columns, this to find the most optimal cross section shape in terms of seismic and technical economic performance. For each specific cross section shape, we will analyze the economic value, based on the market value in Kosovo, and the seismic performance. These two components will play a key role in determining the optimal cross section shape of the inner columns of a high-rise building.

Keywords: Reinforced Concrete Columns, Seismic Design, High-rise buildings, Cross-section, Technical – economic analyze,

Industrial Archeology in the City of Gjirokastra seen from a structural perspective

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Abstract. The industrial development in Albania arrived late. On the eve of independence, back in the early 1900s, the country was essentially an agricultural economy. The industrialization of the country span a period of almost 150 years starting from the earlier industrial traces to the end of the communist era. The industry helped to form the country's modern image, awareness, and understanding about the role of industrialization; and monuments that it left behind and the communities it has managed to build, and created opportunities to better known themselves/ourselves. (Luca, 2017) This paper is focused on the Industrial Archeology of the City of Gjirokastra, seen from a structural perspective. The historic town of Gjirokastra, is dominated by 13-th century castle which is located in a commanding position high on a ridge that overlooks the Drino valley. In 2005, the castle and historical parts of the city were registered by UNESCO as "World Heritage Center". The 'New Town' of Gjirokastra was built mainly under the socialist rule by mid-20th century. Gjirokastra plays a major role in the Albanian industrial heritages. Because of the process of industrialization throughout the country and in Gjirokastra in particular, the socio-economic development and the population growth, dictated the initiation and development of industrial production. This paper is focused in the structural assessment of former industrial settlements in an historic city.

Key words: Industrial Heritage; World Heritage Center; Industrial Structures

Application of Construction Norms for Price Analysis in Compilation of Contractor Bids in Kosovo

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Abstract. In the practice of developed countries, adequate norms are used for the development of human activities in different branches of the economy. The development of construction as an important branch of economic activity of a state is very important. Norms in construction are used to: schedule the required time needed to complete the work, define required resources (materials, manpower and equipment), reward workers according to their effort and results, control-monitor construction phase and price analysis. This paper aims to find the degree of use of these norms for price analysis during the preparation of tenders in Kosovo and its effect on financial status of construction companies.

Keywords: Economy, construction norms, price analysis, offer, tender

Awareness and Implementation of Solid Waste Management (SWM) Practices

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Abstract. This research used the descriptive-correlational method to determine the level of respondents' awareness and extent of implementation of Solid Waste Management (SWM) Practices in District 2, Bayawan City Division, Negros Oriental, Philippines for SY 2018-2019 in terms of the areas of segregation, reduce, reuse, recycle, and disposal. The quantitative data were gathered from 81 teachers and 189 students. Also, a survey questionnaire was utilized by the researcher. The statistical tools used in the analysis of the data were weighted mean, mean, and spearman rank correlation. The results revealed that the level of respondents' awareness on SWM Practices as both perceived by the teachers and students were very high and the extent of implementation of these practices were very great. In addition to this, a significant relationship was noted between the levels of awareness and extents of implementation of SWM Practices. It can be concluded that the level of awareness greatly influenced the extent of implementation of SWM Practices by the teachers and students in District 2, Bayawan City Division.

Keywords: Solid Waste Management (SWM) Practices, Level of Awareness, Extent of Implementation

Comparison of Plain Concrete and Lightweight Concrete and Their Impact on Climate Change

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Abstract. The building sector accounts for approximately 30–40% of national CO2 emissions from the use of fossil fuels. As construction activities both consume energy and cause environmental pollution/emission of greenhouse gases they consequently lead to climate change. Buildings are responsible for % 40 of total energy in their life cycle stages of buildings in the world and for one third of global greenhouse gas emissions as well, in developed and developing countries. Proper technologies and strategies would play main role to reduce embodied carbon. Besides, quality of raw material, production processes, design of buildings, development level of countries, use of local materials, transportation of produced materials. In recent years in Kosovo we have an extreme increase in air pollution and pollution of nature and natural resources. Therefore, awareness has been raised about the consequences of environmental pollution as well as the negative consequences of various human activities and various technological processes in the environment. Therefore, these phenomena caused increased interest and commitment in the study of these about the impact of these effects on climate change, water, air pollution, soil and ecosystem degradation. Sustainable development in construction engineering is generally based on reducing the use of energy and natural resources, reducing pollutant emissions to soil, air and water, increasing the sustainability and service life of structures, the use of by-products, recycling and reuse of products various which are used in civil engineering from production to their implementation in construction. In Kosovo in the last decade there is a rapid development of construction and large investments in infrastructure. One of the most used materials is Concrete which has a great use in construction, infrastructure and other sectors of civil engineering. The concrete industry is a major consumer of natural resources (aggregate, clay, lime and water) and has a major impact on the environment. Many scientists are engaged in finding alternative ingredients for concrete preparation in order to save natural resources, the importance of finding and accepting the use of alternative ingredients for concrete is clearly of particular importance about the impact of these effects on changes climate, water, air pollution, soil and ecosystem degradation. One of the main products in the preparation of concrete is aggregate, the consumption of natural aggregate as the largest component of concrete is constantly growing and with great speed, the use of alternative sources of aggregate based on this construction trend is inevitable. In the construction engineering in the last decade there has been a very high demand for the application of lightweight concrete, in order to achieve greater height and reduce the weight of construction structures. Therefore, different materials have been analyzed and lighter in weight than the aggregate, which has made it possible to replace the natural aggregate. In this paper is analyzed the impact on climate change, water, air pollution, soil and degradation of ordinary concrete ecosystem and concrete to be allowed by the preparation of concrete transport and placement in the facility. Two elements of the structure were taken for analysis and analyzed from the recipe to the final product.

Keywords: resources, concrete, aggregate, climate change, ecosystem, etc.

Construction Process and Procedures in the Pandemic time in the Republic of Kosovo

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Abstract In this paper we have researched the process and procedures of Construction sector in pandemic time of COVID 19 in the Republic of Kosovo.Considering that Construction is one of the sectors which activates almost all other economic sectors, which directly and indirectly cooperates with more than 50 other economic activities, employs a large number of workers of different profiles and qualifications. The construction sector in this time of pandemic has decreased or slowed down the process and extended legal deadlines for procedures related to the construction process.
The purpose of this research was to study the process and procedures of construction in the Republic of Kosovo in pandemic time, challenges, delays and direct impact on the construction sector in the municipality of Prishtina in the period 15.03. 2020-15.09. 2020.
Descriptive and analytical methods were used in the research. On the occasion we came to the conclusion that the pandemic had a great and direct impact on the construction sector and the economy of the municipality of Prishtina as well as on the national economy.

Keywords: Construction Process, Procedures, Economic Recovery; pandemic COVID 19;

Integrated Water Resources Management

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Abstract. In our country water resources are limited. The country's water resources must be used in the form of integrated management, where careful use and protection from pollution must be done. The construction of any hydro technical facility for water use must be analyzed very carefully and to achieve maximum results in meeting the requirements of those interested in water and to have the highest possible security of meeting the requirements with water. Water used for municipal needs as well as their use in the economy must be cleaned before being released to the recipient. This preserves water resources for prudent use as well as protecting the environment from pollution.

Hydrological water balance of the Lepenc basin

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Abstract. The environmental problems of lakes and rivers are the result of pollution from human activity, whether from productive activity, or from pollution from wastewater discharges. The main objective of the paper is to monitor the physico-chemical parameters of the water in order to make a hydrological water balance for the Lepenc river basin and to understand the risk that threatens the people of the area to be left without drinking water. By treating them together in all river basins, sub-basins, catchments, as well as at the most detailed level where necessary with individual "water bodies". This paper also aims to: understand the key issues in sub-basins and catchments and how they interact with each other; understand how these issues affect current local benefits and future water uses; involve local people, communities, organizations and businesses in decision-making, exchanging evidence and opinions; find answers to which issues to address as a priority, identify cost implications, and propose how these issues can be funded; we support a simple statement of options to the catchment plan, to protect and improve individual water bodies, catchments, and ultimately, the entire river basin, for the benefit of all.

Keywords: monitoring, hydrological water balance, Lepenc river basin, sub-basins, watershed.

Level of Science Achievement: Basis for the Production of Strategic Intervention Materials (SIMs)

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Abstract. This research used the descriptive method to determine the level of Science Achievement of Grade VI Pupils: Basis for Production of Strategic Intervention Materials in Bayawan City East Central School, Bayawan City Division during the SY 2019-2020. The quantitative data were gathered from 134 pupils of Bayawan City East Central School, Bayawan City Division during the SY 2019-2020. Also, the researcher conducted a survey questionnaire. Descriptive method was used in this study. The statistical tools used in the analysis of the data were percentage, frequency, mean, weighted mean, and z-test. The study found out that the level of Science Achievement of Grade VI Learners of the Least Learned Organ Systems in terms of the Circulatory System, Respiratory System, and Excretory System were at low mastery level while for the Nervous System, the learners were moving towards mastery stage. Based on the given findings, it served as a basis for the production of Strategic Intervention Materials (SIM) in the different Least Learned Organ Systems namely Circulatory System, Respiratory System, Nervous System, and Excretory System in order to increase the level of learners' achievement in Science subject.

Keywords: Science Achievement, Strategic Intervention Materials, Least Learned Organ Systems

Pros and Cons for the Incineration of Solid Waste

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Abstract. According to the latest calculations , the world is currently producing about 1.3 billion tons of garbage every year .Putting that in perspective , if we took all the human beings on the planet and placed them on an impossibly gigantic scale ,their combined weight would only be one –quarter of that amount . Unfortunately –or perhaps ominously is the better word – about 60 percent of this garbage will end up in landfills , which are multiplying globally as a pace that neraly matches the reproduction rate of the rat populations that live in them . Dumping and burying everything in landfill is not a viable solution to our collective garbage disposal problems . There simly isn't enough usable space , horizantally or vertically to safely deposit billions of tons of this heavily contaminated material on an annual basis . Other solutions are needed and may people believe incineration facilities offer a cleaner , tidier and less land-consuming alternative .Even thugh they are not as common as landfills , municipal incinetarion plants have been around for a while , so there is nothing experimental or theoretical about this option . But is incineration truly a legitimate or desirable alternative ? That is a question with no definitive answer .

Keywords . incerenator, landfill , technological change , dumping .

The possibility of constructing the Lepenc sub-system as part of the Ibër-Lepenc Hydro System Project, Kosovo

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Abstract. Recent years Kosovo's municipalities suffer from water shortages due to hydrological drought and the misuse of water resources. The situation has worsened in the last ten years due to the occurrence of extremely dry periods and poor rainfall. Reservoirs are a source of water for major towns, but in rural areas only 61% of houses connect to public supply systems, supplemented by wells or springs. Water quality of Kosovo's rivers suffers from lack of residential and industrial wastewater treatment and poor riverbed maintenance, further limiting the availability of water for drinking supply and irrigation.
The Ibër-Lepenc system was designed to supply industry, water companies and agriculture with bulk water for North, most of Central and East of Kosova as well as produce power from the Power Plant. The detailed project was prepared in the 1970s and consisted of two sub-systems; Ibër and Lepenc. The Ibër system was implemented in the 1980s and is in operation for more than 35 years, while the Lepenc system was never implemented.
Due to issues mentioned above, the Lepenc sub-system should be constructed to increase the availability of water resources in these areas. After 50 years of the design there are needs to change the design and adapt to the current situation. Now are different social, economic and cultural conditions, new standards and technologies seismic and geophysical measurements and studies since the 1970s, the considerable growth in the urban settlements during the last 50 years, cross-boundary implications with the North of Macedonia, etc. The possibility of constructing the Lepenc sub-system as part of the Ibër-Lepenc Hydro System Project is the focus of this study.

Keywords: Hydro System, Project Design, Water & Power Supply, Irrigation

Impact of the Covid'19 in the Civil Engineering and Infrastructure field in Kosovo and region

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Abstract. This research activity is related with the impact that pandemic COVID'19 has created a very big challenge in every field of the life, and the field of the civil engineering and infrastructure haven been intact. The study has been based on the custom data related with the import and export of the most important construction materials with the relation between Kosovo and the region. As have been seen from these data's, a comparison between the first 6 months of the year 2019 and the year 2020, when the pandemic situation evolved. The import of construction material in the first 6 months 2020 haven't been in a very bad situation how it was supposed, this result has been even changed, thanks to some other custom changes that Kosovo state have performed related with neighbor states. While an important study should be done in the impact of real estate movement in the same period of the 2019. The study would involve the construction companies and the real estate companies.

Keywords: COVID'19, civil engineering, construction materials, real estate

Structural Health Monitoring enabled by physically-based learning strategies: applications to historical constructions

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Abstract. This talk is envisaged to demonstrate, with an application-oriented philosophy, that modern Structural Health Monitoring (SHM) systems can reach an effective post-earthquake damage identification in historic monumental buildings which is crucial for their preventive conservation. The talk will mostly address the use of unsupervised learning techniques combined with vibration-based operational modal analysis (OMA) methods to early detect a criticality in the structural behavior, for instance following an earthquake, by means of statistical pattern recognition methods, data fusion and integrated SHM. While unsupervised learning proves to be very attractive, its combination with engineering knowledge results critical to achieve higher levels of damage identification. In this regard, the talk will cover the use of surrogate models to construct light digital twins of the monitored structures and address post-earthquake damage localization. Attention is also devoted to the use of seismic interferometry as an independent way to achieve seismic damage localization and quantification, with an almost natural complementary nature to OMA. Similarly, the use of highly demanding, but pre-run, numerical analysis, such as incremental dynamic analysis (IDA), in the context of seismic SHM of historic structures is also proposed and discussed. While aimed at demonstrating the potential of SHM, the talk will also highlight the main remaining challenges and open problems, mostly in the engineering decision process, with some ideas for possible solution strategies.

Keywords: Structural Health Monitoring, Historical Constructions, Unsupervised Learning, Operational Modal Analysis

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In vitro effect of etching time and polymerization duration on the shear bond strengths to dentin

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Abstract. The effect of dentine etching time with H_3PO_4 37% (20 and 60 sec) and composite polymerization duration (60 and 180 sec) on the shear bond strengths to dentin was evaluated *in vitro*. Dentine was treated with H_3PO_4 37% in duration of 20 and 60 sec, before (Syntac®) was applied. The composite was polymerized for 60 and 180 sec. Data were analyzed with Anova and Tuckey test. Mean values for the first group (etching 20 sec / polymerization 60 sec) were 63.8 ± 3.7 N, for the second group (E 60 sec / P 60 sec) 111.7 ± 2.4 N, and for the third group (E 60 sec / P 180 sec) 132.8 ± 14.3 N. The control group (AdheSe®) had mean values 134.4 ± 15.5 N. There is significant difference found between the second and the first group ($p<0.019$) and between the third and fourth with the first group ($p<0.001$).

Key words: Dentin's shear bond strength, etching time, polymerization.

Correlation between pericoronitis and the position of the third partially erupting mandibular molar

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Abstract. The aim of this study was to describe the characteristics of the mandibular third molar and the potential risk for pericoronitis occurrence using clinical and radiographic analysis. In this study, were included 79 patients in which 127 partially erupted mandibular molars were diagnosed with pericoronitis including acute and chronic type. Patient data were recorded such as: name and surname, age, sex, clinical form of pericoronitis (acute and chronic). The position of the mandibular third molar was determined using orthopantomogram and in some cases computed tomography (CT), as well as clinically confirmed during surgery, since all teeth were surgically removed. The age of the most affected by pericoronitis is 21-25 years with 69.62% followed by the age group of 15-20 years (13.92%). No significant difference was observed between males and females. Partially erupted mandibular third molar in the vertical position is most often associated with pericoronitis in 42.5% of cases, followed by the mesioangular position in 29% of cases. The vertical position of the partially erupted third mandibular molar can be considered the position with high predisposition for the development of pericoronitis. Adequate and timely treatment enables the avoidance of episodes of acute pericoronitis while improving the quality of life.

Keywords: Pericoronitis, partially erupted mandibular third molar.

Who suffers from temporomandibular joint disorders, the factors that cause this problem, and how we treat it

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Abstract. The temporomandibular disorders (TMDs) comprise a constellation of symptoms affecting the joints and muscles involved in jaw movement. Patients complain of orofacial pain, limited jaw opening, and clicking or popping sounds. Although pain is generally the defining characteristic of TMD, patients often report marked degrees of stress and interference in daily life.

Functional and parafunctional habits are considered risk factors adding the psychophysiological theory where stress is a determinant factor in myofascial pain. Sex differences have been shown to cause TMD in which women take the leading role.

The successful management of temporomandibular disorders relies on identifying and controlling the contributing factors.

This article reviews recent studies on etiology, sex differences , psychological assessment, and the treatment of TMD .

Keywords: TMJ, disorder, etiology, treatment

Ethics in Clinical Research on Application of Virtual Articulators in Dentistry

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Abstract. Just like any other medical research field, the investigation on the use of virtual articulators in dentistry has its ethical implications. Research ethics in oral and medical investigations are critical internationally. The privacy of any participant in the research is a non-negotiable and justice is crucial at all times during the research. We researched on various online research platforms and selected 12 research papers, out of 197, that treat the ethics in research in medical and dental clinical research. We identified 10 ethical issues that needs to be considered while doing clinical research on application of virtual articulators in dentistry. Those are: (1) Duty to society; (2) Beneficence; (3) Conflict of interest; (4) Informed consent; (5) Integrity; (6) Nondiscrimination; (7) Nonexploitation; (8) Privacy and confidentiality; (9) Professional competence; and (10) Professional discipline. Research ethics is a sensitive topic either when discussing human rights, the integrity of research, or conflict of interest. Research ethics, a wholesome practice, and preparation are crucial. Given that the research on the use of virtual articulator in dentistry is crucial to dental health around the globe, the studies should be of high accuracy. The research findings should be published fully, avoiding any form of plagiarism. Integrity is critical in any scientific research. Integrity builds the reputation of a research and the researcher involved. Peer reviewing is an appropriate measure to deal with integrity. It is where different professionals analyze and post their views on published research, confirming its credibility.

Keywords: Ethics in research, virtual articulator, dentistry, professional integrity, professional credibility

THE IMPORTANCE OF DIGITAL GENEALOGICAL CODING FOR FAMILY MEDICINE

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Abstract. This study was conducted on a sample of 8000 individuals interviewed in 97 households in some settlements, such as: Presevo, Zhunica, Rahovica, Miratovc, Raince, Norche and some other villages. The material is sorted by generations in order to detect the type of inheritance in the family. In this paper we followed genetic diseases, inheritance of biomorphological traits, blood groups, and all these qualities are presented with codes. For example, birth order, generation, adjective code, personal code of wife and husband identifying spouses. Based on this data, a computer program is formed to form genetic trees in the family. Therefore, this computer program will notify the family physician of hereditary diseases in that family and thus it can carefully monitor the embryonic development of the woman to eliminate cases of embryos with defects.

Keyword: Genetic tree, genealogical coding, family doctor

Maxillary Second Molar with Single Root and Single Canal—Case Report

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Abstract. The maxillary second molar contains three roots and three canals. Variations of the maxillary second molar are reported in numerous studies in vitro and in vivo. Dentists are required to have adequate knowledge related to root canal morphology and their possible variations. The aim of this study was to present a case report about a diagnosis and treatment in maxillary second molar with single root and single canal. It is concluded that the diagnosing of these unusual cases is of high importance for successful endodontic treatment of these teeth.

Keywords: Maxillary second molar, single root, single canal morphology.

WAYS OF TREATMENT OF PERMANENT YOUNG TEETH

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Abstract. In this paper we will present the ways of treating permanent young teeth, especially for children from 6 years of age, because at this age the teeth start to emerge with the emergence of the first permanent molars. The treatment of teeth depends on the pathology of the tooth. Depending on the diagnosis, the treatment plan is also made. Another very important thing in the dental treatment plan is the development of the root, in which case we plan to treat that tooth through apexification or apogenesis.
The purpose of this paper is to show ways of treating young permanent teeth, from initial caries to endodontic treatments.
The methodology of this paper is descriptive based on the literature that speaks about permanent dental treatment.
The results of the study are that young permanent teeth respond very well to stimulating therapy with CaOH, ZOOK which leads to the development of medicinal dentine. This is at the same time the advantage of younger people over older people. In cases of irreversible pulpitis, the methods of treatment depend on the degree of root apex formation that occurs 2-3 years after the eruption of that tooth.

Key words: Young teeth, modes of treatment, dental treatment, clinical examinations, apeksogenesis, apexification.

Ankyloglossia and its surgical treatment

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Abstract. Ankyloglossia is known as tongue tie. It's a congenital oral pathology which causes problems with food consumption and swallowing, Dislalia or difficulty with articulating words, difficulty in maintaining oral hygiene, also other problems with tongue movement.
This pathology comes from a short membrain, which serves to attach the tongue with the mouth floor.
Clinical case. The patient is 26 years old, gender is female. Surgical intervention was not done at a young age, because her family did not take her to a proper doctor. Because of the ankyloglossia gingiva in the region of the incisors of the lower jaw, on the lingual side was pulled out of the frenulum and spaces were formed between the teeth. In these spaces tartar was deposited. The patient came to the stomatological department with these complaints. During the examination we noticed the adjacent frenulum. The patient did not know that Dislalia, a talking disorder was formed because of her adjacent frenulum. The patient couldn't pronounce some sounds like: t, l,ll, r, rr, th,s etc. We proposed her to have a surgical procedure, a frenectomy. After we removed the hard and soft depositions from the oral cavities and after we explained to her the troubles the adjacent frenulum had caused her she agreed to have a frenectomy. After removing the sutures and after healing from her operation wounds, the way she articulated words changed, the way she spoke, and the sounds she couldn't say before, she started to pronounce them and with this her social life changed for the better.

Key words: Ankyloglossia, frenectomia.

Prophylaxis in Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics

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Abstract. The quote in medicine "Prevention is better than cure", undoubtedly has a special value in orthopedics of the jaw.
Prophylaxis in dentistry mostly means prophylactic measures against caries and periodontopathy, while prophylaxis in orthopedics of the jaws means preventing the development of anomalies, reducing them, and early detection of them for efficient treatment.
In this presentation will be described some of the prophylactic measures I have used during my professional work in Dentofacial Orthopedics.
Not all congenital anomalies are inherited, and we can definitely prevent them from occurring. Premature loss of deciduous teeth leaves consequences in the development of permanent teeth and jaws, may lose the supporting areas of deciduous teeth, and develop orthodontic anomalies such as: Retention of permanent teeth, lack of place for permanent teeth development, teeth crowding, and jaw abnormalities. Permanent tooth loss can also cause abnormalities such as interdental diastema, tooth migration, inclination, rotation, etc.
Prophylaxis is of particular importance in pregnant women, children with deciduous, mixed, and permanent dentition. Prophylaxis includes the removal of bad habits such as: Lip sucking (upper or lower lip), thumb sucking, tongue interposition between teeth, nail biting, breathing through the mouth, etc.
Removing the soothing pacifier or pacifier after the age of twelve months prevents early childhood caries, open bites, and other orthodontic abnormalities. In the case of premature loss of deciduous teeth, a space maintainer must be applied for normal development of permanent teeth. The use of the vestibular plate prevents the development of open bites also in deciduous dentition.
Based on the cases treated in my clinic, I conclude that the application of these prophylactic measures is very successful in preventing dentofacial abnormalities. Through these measures, even congenital skeletal abnormalities can be better managed, utilizing the forces of growth and development of the jaws and teeth.

Key words: prophylaxis, caries, bad habits, interceptive therapy.

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The Importance of Digital Skills in Education in the COVID-19 Era

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Abstract. Education is a fundamental right and we have to make sure we hold on to it despite any crisis and beyond. Just like in all the world, Kosovo has been affected by the pandemic COVID -19 in March 2020.
The pandemic situation has changed how things function and it looks like this is going to be a new normal. As a result of it, all industries including the educational institutions, those private and public, had to reimagine how to switch into online performance and computer-based learning.
Online learning has served as a lever to continue with education in an online platform and teachers worked hard to expect growth and productivity in every student.
It is worth mentioning that since Kosovo became an independent country, we have never witnessed the educational disruption on this scale.
We cannot predict exactly what the future information society will look like but at this time due to COVID -19 the world has experienced a new way of living and together with it we are witnessing the importance of having digital skills as a revolution which is impacting every industry but also in a dramatic way, in the field of education.
How the education continued during the pandemic of COVID - 19, in Kosovo has raised different voices in education development during the second semester of the academic year 2019/2020.
This paper will discuss the problems and challenges of teaching and learning during the pandemic time, the importance of digital skill and digitalization as a backup plan, and as a solution, so the education must not freeze in time as this.

Keywords: digital skills, digitalization, education, modernization, learning, teaching,

An investigation of academic practices and attitudes correlated to delivering novel and fitting content in academic curriculum

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Abstract. This paper examines recent academic education system concerning the novelty level of the curriculum. How novel contented and labor market oriented are higher education curricula? The assumption is that the academic education system may not be on the pace with the practical technological developments since the curriculum novelty does not correspond with the speed of technological and market dynamics. The qualitative and quantitative investigation of several university curricula within the country and abroad is expected to deliver interesting findings. The model of novel teaching content could be based on a set of arrangements within the strategic development plan were universities may address the possible distress within academic staff when novel content comes to be teaching. Providing the rationale behind the need to teach novel and fitting content; developing the strategic plan to decide about the content and about the needed resources to implement the plan; developing the staff capacity capable of fulfilling the requirements of teaching novel content.

Keywords: novel curriculum, higher education, future teaching, technology, strategic plan.

Parent – teacher voices in Kosovo schools
A micro-study on parent involvement

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Abstract. Parent involvement is crucial toward successful child home learning, involving multitude of duties and responsibilities. Successful schools found that the role of parents in children's education is invaluable and of paramount importance, therefore it is the most accurate predicator of a child's success in school. Recent data shows that majority of research agree to the point that despite many strides made by schools to get things better, there are hindered barriers either coming from the family as well as from the school. Creating a sustainable collaborative partnership seems to be the biggest challenge faced by practitioners engaged in school reform, as many schools continue to struggle with defining and measuring substantial parent involvement. The aim of this study is to uncover some of the attitudes and perceptions and provide a more accurate picture of parent involvement, as well as understanding the barriers to increased involvement in schools. Teacher perceptions on this relation were used as supplementing part of the study. A group of 100 parents and 10 primary school teachers constituted the sample of the study. Two types of questionnaire were designed, each containing specific questions. Responses, when applicable were measured using a 5-point Likert scale. It is the researchers hope that this study will give voice to Kosovo parents in creating more collaborative efforts and in turn more successes for children as they continue on their educational journey.

Keywords: parent involvement, teacher, learning, school, Kosovo education system.

Instructional Supervision and Performance Evaluation: A Correlation of Factors

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Abstract. The study aimed to determine the correlation between instructional supervision and performance evaluation in the Public Elementary Schools of Bayawan City Division. The survey was descriptive and correlational in nature. It utilized the percentage, mean, weighted mean, and spearman rank correlation coefficient. The study found out that the extent of implementation of instructional supervision as perceived by the experienced teachers was "very high" in terms of the following aspects:(a) concept and purpose of instructional supervision; (b) planning and preparations for instructional supervision; and (c) organization and implementation of instructional supervision; (d) dialogue and discussion in post-instructional supervision; and (e) satisfaction with and evaluation of instructional supervision. Likewise, the extent of implementation of instructional supervision as perceived by the novice teachers was also "very high" based on how they rated their instructional supervisors in terms of the first three areas. In addition, a moderate relationship was found to exist between the teachers' job performance evaluation and the extent of implementation of instructional supervision in the following aspects: (a) concept and purpose of instructional supervision; (b) planning and preparations for instructional supervision; and (c) satisfaction with and evaluation of instructional supervision.

Keywords: Instructional Supervision, Job Performance Evaluation, Correlation Study

Factors on Memory Retention: Effect to Students' Academic Performance

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Abstract. This paper examined the factors contributory to memory retention affecting the academic performance in Mathematics of Grade 7 students of Kalumboyan High School, Bayawan City Division for SY 2019–2020. The study made use of the descriptive-correlational research design. The questionnaire covered five areas: motivational practices and experiences, goal setting and accomplishments, personalized learning, teaching strategies and learning activities, and educational resources and learning devices. The respondents of the study were the 160 Grade 7 students. The study utilized percentage, mean, weighted mean, and Spearman's rank correlation coefficient. The salient findings revealed that the extent of students' perception on factors contributory to memory retention were "high" in terms of motivational practices and experiences, goal setting and accomplishments, and personalized learning, while they perceived the use of teaching strategies and learning activities and the utilization of educational resources and learning devices to be "very high". Moreover, the overall academic performance rating of the students in Mathematics is at a fairly satisfactory level. Also, it can be concluded that the extent to which students perceived the factors contributory to memory retention is "very high" and has a moderate and significant relationship to their academic performance in mathematics.

Keywords: Memory retention, Academic performance, Effect, Mathematics

Utilization of Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE) in Relation to Students' Academic Performance

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Abstract. This research used the descriptive method to determine the extent of utilization of Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE) in relation to Students' Academic Performance in the Public Elementary Schools of Bayawan City Division, Negros Oriental for SY 2018-2019. The quantitative data were gathered from 68 teachers' league presidents and 68 school heads. Also, the researcher conducted a survey questionnaire. Descriptive method was used in this study. The statistical tools used in the analysis of the data were percentage, mean, weighted mean, and spearman rank correlation coefficient. The study found out that the extent of utilization of the Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE) as perceived by the teachers' league presidents and school heads was "high" in terms of the following aspects:

(a) school operations and development; (b) teachers' welfare and development and (c) students' welfare and development. In addition, it was also found out that the level of students' academic performance is at a "very satisfactory" level. Lastly, findings revealed that there is a significant relationship between the extent of utilization of the Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE) and students' academic performance.

Keywords: Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE), Students' Academic Performance, School Operations and Development, Teachers' Welfare and Development, Students' Welfare and Development

Qualitative Impact Assessment of a Conditional Cash Transfer Program in a Central Philippine Community

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Abstract. This study utilizes the narratives of beneficiaries in the evaluation of a conditional cash transfer program. Guided by the theory that narratives bridges the objectives of the program and its impact, these narratives contain the themes describing both ends. Moreover, most of the participatory assessments did not utilize beneficiaries' narratives in the evaluation process. The utilization of narratives was done through the participatory approach. This study demonstrates that assessment of projects through narratives is feasible. It is found out that beneficiaries adopt an eclectic stance in their participation and acceptance of activities implemented by the program.

Keywords: impact assessment, qualitative assessment, conditional cash transfer, Philippines

Motivation In Relation To Teachers' Performance

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Abstract. This research used the descriptive-correlational method to determine the level of motivation in relation to teachers' performance. The quantitative data were gathered from 89 teachers of District 6, Bayawan City Division, Negros Oriental for SY 2018-2019. Also, the researcher conducted a survey questionnaire. Descriptive–correlational method was used in this study. The statistical tools used in the analysis of the data were percentage, mean, weighted mean, and spearman rank correlation coefficient. The study found out that the level of motivation as perceived by the teachers was "very high" in terms of the following aspects: (a) existence needs; (b) relatedness; and (c) growth needs. In addition, it was also found out that the level of teachers' job performance is at a "very satisfactory" level. Moreover, there is no significant difference in the level of teachers' motivation when they are grouped and compared according to variables of age, sex and length of service, however, variables on highest educational attainment and average monthly income are found to be significant. Lastly, the relationship between the level of teachers' motivation and the level of teachers' job performance is found to be insignificant.

Keywords: Level of Motivation, Teachers' Performance, Existence, Relatedness, Growth Needs

Awareness and Implementation of Solid Waste Management (SWM) Practices

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Abstract. This research used the descriptive-correlational method to determine the level of respondents' awareness and extent of implementation of Solid Waste Management (SWM) Practices in District 2, Bayawan City Division, Negros Oriental, Philippines for SY 2018-2019 in terms of the areas of segregation, reduce, reuse, recycle, and disposal. The quantitative data were gathered from 81 teachers and 189 students. Also, a survey questionnaire was utilized by the researcher. The statistical tools used in the analysis of the data were weighted mean, mean, and spearman rank correlation. The results revealed that the level of respondents' awareness on SWM Practices as both perceived by the teachers and students were very high and the extent of implementation of these practices were very great. In addition to this, a significant relationship was noted between the levels of awareness and extents of implementation of SWM Practices. It can be concluded that the level of awareness greatly influenced the extent of implementation of SWM Practices by the teachers and students in District 2, Bayawan City Division.

Keywords: Solid Waste Management (SWM) Practices, Level of Awareness, Extent of Implementation

Level of Science Achievement: Basis for the Production of Strategic Intervention Materials (SIMs)

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Abstract. This research used the descriptive method to determine the level of Science Achievement of Grade VI Pupils: Basis for Production of Strategic Intervention Materials in Bayawan City East Central School, Bayawan City Division during the SY 2019-2020. The quantitative data were gathered from 134 pupils of Bayawan City East Central School, Bayawan City Division during the SY 2019-2020. Also, the researcher conducted a survey questionnaire. Descriptive method was used in this study. The statistical tools used in the analysis of the data were percentage, frequency, mean, weighted mean, and z-test. The study found out that the level of Science Achievement of Grade VI Learners of the Least Learned Organ Systems in terms of the Circulatory System, Respiratory System, and Excretory System were at low mastery level while for the Nervous System, the learners were moving towards mastery stage. Based on the given findings, it served as a basis for the production of Strategic Intervention Materials (SIM) in the different Least Learned Organ Systems namely Circulatory System, Respiratory System, Nervous System, and Excretory System in order to increase the level of learners' achievement in Science subject.

Keywords: Science Achievement, Strategic Intervention Materials, Least Learned Organ Systems

Looking at the Perceived Benefits of Feeding Program in the Eyes of the Stakeholders

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Abstract. The study focused on the effects of school-based feeding program in the eyes of the stakeholders conducted on March 2019 to grades 1 to 6 beneficiary pupils, selected teachers, SBFP In-Charge and School Head of Mansagomayon Elementary School, District 4 of Sta. Catalina, Division of Negros Oriental. A descriptive design was used in this study whichd eemed appropriate in the context of this study since the researcher will describe the effectiveness of the SBFP as employed in the research locale. Additionally, Key informant interview with the selected representatives of the identified groups of stakeholders was conducted to provide qualitative support to the claims of the study. Since this study used the KII as the principal mode of data gathering among the participants, a semi structure interview guide was used. The said interview shall be composed of 7-10 questions that were patterned to achieve the objectives of this research conduct. However, the researcher has the leeway to ask a follow up questions given the goal of the research is not yet clarified to the respondents.
Meanwhile, the secondary data such as the baseline and endline data of the respondents' nutritional status were taken from the Nutrition Coordinator of the school. Mean and t-test was used to analyze the data.
Results revealed that the nutritional status of the pupils were below normal despite of the efforts in giving supplement and dietary assistance of the school through the conduct of feeding program hence the very purpose of the program in providing complete meals and enhancing the nutrition of these pupils were not thoroughly achieved.
The mean of pupils' baseline and end line data shows a highly significant difference on the baseline and endline data results for the pupils' BMI with a P-value of 0.000 and t-value of -3.570.This implies that the results of the BMI of the pupil beneficiaries differ significantly before and after the 120 days feeding program. This means that there was a change and movement in the nutritional status of the pupils as the program was implemented.

Keywords: Perceived Benefits, Feeding Program, Philippines

Utilization of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Resources

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Abstract. This research used the descriptive method to determine the level of utilization of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Resources in District 4 Public Elementary Schools of Bayawan City Division, Negros Oriental, Philippines for SY 2019-2020. The quantitative data were gathered from 73 research respondents comprised of school heads, ICT Coordinators, and teachers. Also, the researcher conducted a survey questionnaire. Descriptive method was used in this study. The statistical tools used in the analysis of the data were percentage, mean, and weighted mean. The study found out that the level of utilization of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Resources in the School System was "high" in terms of the following aspects: (a) equipment; (b) facilities; and (c) seminar and training activities. However, the difference in the level of utilization of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Resources in the School System in the aforementioned areas are not significant according to variables of age, civil status, average family income, and highest educational attainment.

Keywords: Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Resources, Utilization, Philippines

Implementation of the Public Schools' Disaster Risk Reduction Management Program and Level of Capabilities to Respond

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Abstract. This study assessed the status of implementation of the public schools' disaster risk reduction management (DRRM) program as to the four (4) DRRM thematic areas and the level of capability of the respondents to respond during hazards to prevent disaster in all public schools of Bayawan City Division, Negros Oriental for S.Y. 2018-2019. A total of ninety-six (96) public elementary and secondary school heads were selected as research respondents representing the different 10 districts of Bayawan City Division. The study used the adopted survey questionnaires from the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (NDRRM) Plan and the Hyogo Framework of Action. It utilized descriptive-quantitative method and weighted mean and spearman rank correlation coefficient were used as statistical tools. The results of the study revealed that the disaster risk reduction management (DRRM) program in public schools of Bayawan City Division is well implemented. Public schools are also very capable to respond to hazards in the occurrence of disasters. It concluded that there is a significant relationship between the status of DRRM implementation and the level of capabilities among the public school administrators.

Keywords: Department of Education, risk management, descriptive research, Philippines

Think-Pair-Share: Teaching Strategy Unravels Uncertainty

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Abstract. Think-Pair-Share and Uncertainty in general situations intersects several similarities with each other such as: thinking, communication, teamwork and creativity. Think-Pair-Share teaching strategy proceeds with three steps. Usually, it applies in all academic subjects; nonetheless, I employed it in algebra class when we analyzed open ended questions. As a teacher, I gave the question (real world situation question) to students, as a first step students read the question and analyzed the question individually. Second step, students paired in groups of four to five students; they discussed their thoughts (ideas how to solve the problem) about the question within their group. Step three, each group selects the best answer of their group; moreover, they share the answer with the class. Finally, students compared and contrast answers, then they evaluated the best answer that made a better sense (The best logical answer). Think-Pair-Share is closely related to uncertainty in new jobs. In the case, a worker faces an uncertain job; as a first step, he or she will think (analyze) the job. After the worker comes up with an answer, the worker will deliver the answer to other workers (to get a second opinion about the answer). Furthermore, all workers will share their ideas within the teamwork or company. Above all, workers with a consensus will select the best answers that might be practical during running their activities at the work- place.

Keywords: Think-Pair-Share (TPS), Uncertainty, Communication, Metacognition, Critical Thinking, Teamwork, Creativity, Teaching Strategy

From Chalkboards to Chat boards: Resilient Educators

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Abstract. Technology has been increasingly present in education from elementary school to the university level since the new millennium. Computer labs are present in most well-equipped classrooms in schools and universities. Technology and the Internet have broadened and improved the education system even further through years. Many different platforms and applications integrated into lessons have facilitated the teaching and learning process. Moreover, with the integration of technology and the Internet in education, teaching and learning are becoming more informal and autonomous. Although, in the education system in Kosovo, before the COVID-19 pandemic, technology has been majorly neglected, especially in public schools. This paper focuses on the quick transition from chalkboards to chat boards and the potential of teachers to be resilient during the COVID-19 pandemic. The case study aims to make a micro reflection and review of the theories and methods of online teaching and what teachers need and want to change when they move to teach online. An online survey was sent to four groups of teachers at different levels. The findings were perceived similarly and differently to some extent by groups of respondents based on the level, subjects, educational backgrounds, and technological skills. The challenges and solutions are different for different levels and age groups, courses, online platforms and Apps, synchronous or asynchronous situations, and other technical tools and issues. As developers and shapers of education in the current global situations, teachers are assigned different roles, and online teaching is more complex than traditional classrooms. This paper has examined the practical applications for education in distance learning.

Key words: virtual teaching, education during COVID-19, Internet, online communities, resilience

Online Learning Benefits and Challenges during COVID 19 - pandemic- A case study with SEEU students

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SEEU

Abstract. The online teaching and learning has became a necessity for Universities around the globe during COVID 19-pandemic. The expansive nature of the Internet and the accessibility of technology have generated a surge in the demand for web based teaching and learning (Chaney, 2010). Online learning is also becoming a more commonplace in settings for elementary and high schools students who have used different communication tools to learn.
This paper presents and analyzes the benefits and challenges of online teaching at SEEU during COVID 19-pandemic. To answer the research questions, we have used a student questionnaire containing 15 questions and also student reflection papers used during the online courses. As a result, the paper raises important questions about how to best support students enrolled in an online courses. The participants of the study are students of the English Language and literature program and German Language and Literature of SEEU in Tetovë, North Macedonia.
Overall, the research indicates the benefits of online coursework outweigh the challenges that students face during the online classes. From a safety perspective, this study emphasizes the need to take into account the impact of online teaching on student motivation. Further research is needed in order to better evaluate the benefits, challenges, and useful strategies of successful students enrolled in online courses.

Keywords: COVID-19 pandemic, Online teaching and learning, University Level, students of English and German languages

Implementation “SchoolMe” Platform in the classroom and improve the learning outcomes of primary school students

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Abstract. The use of technology tools and online resources in the learning process has brought new experience to teachers and students in many parts of the world. Kosovo has made several efforts to achieve the integration of Technology within the education system. Part of it is the subscription of the `` SchoolMe`` Platform in some schools in Kosovo. This research aims at the successful integration of technology in learning activities from the point of view of delivering learning outcomes in different learning areas.

The purpose of this research was to verify the application of Technology or online resources in primary schools and to enhance learning outcomes in the learning process. The data were collected from the questionnaire with 25 5th grade students in a primary school in Gjakova, which has a subscription to the online platform ``SchoolMe``. Sample selection was done randomly. To analyze the learning outcomes during the application of technology and applicability in other subjects I used the Post Hock test and the Correlation to measure the relationship between the two variables, respectively the correlation of perceptions about textbooks.

The results of this research show that the application of technology and online resources in the classroom is necessary because it affects the increase of learning and learning outcomes in each subject, knowledge of new concepts, desire to learn independently, innovation during the learning process and the development of learning made it more attractive to students.

The research recommends for the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and the Directorates of Education to find opportunities or donors to install the Platform in all schools in Kosovo as a permanent part of the learning process.

Keywords: Technological tools, Digital platform, Online resources, Learning outcomes.

Indicators of quality in Higher Education – Literature review

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Abstract. The educational indicators, like the rest of the social indicators, have experienced great diffusion in recent years. For this reason, education indicators are increasingly being talked about, in very different contexts and referring to very different realities. Despite the many drawbacks that present, quantitative indicators are still in the process of improvement and even creation, the truth is that they facilitate the analysis of education, although their values do not explain the causal relationships or allow conclusions to be drawn univocal. Although in the different editions (OECD, 2008) some concrete indicators have been varying, the general structure is maintained around four groups: context, resources, process, and results. Evaluating the number of students who complete the studies initiated serves not only to know the failure or academic success of a certain group of young people and, therefore, of a part of society, but also is a good way to measure the "efficiency" "of the educational system. The articulation between the education system and the world of work is one of the priority objectives of economic development policies. The finding that in most countries the qualification of workers does not correspond to that required by employers, converts these educational indicators - which evaluate the effectiveness of education in the training of workers - into indispensable for educational and labor planning. Effectiveness of education can be increased by: eliminating discrepancies between the competences acquired by graduates of higher education and the demand of the labor market and industry; lowering the disparity between the number of students enrolled in scientific careers and in the humanities, as well as the proliferation of private service providers.

Keywords: Indicators, quality indicators, higher education, efficiency of education, competencies

The implications of learning disabilities on foreign language learning

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Abstract. The aim of this article is to review the literature on the implications of learning disabilities (LD) on foreign language (FL) learning. Learning an FL is an increasingly important part of education worldwide. With the rise of the number of students that learn FLs, so has the amount of research that provides different explanations as to why some students face difficulties, do not perform well, or even fail FL courses. Generally, the following factors were taken into consideration: foreign language aptitude, lack of motivation, poor attitude, increased level of anxiety, personality and mismatch of teacher-student learning styles, and learning strategies. This article reviews the existing literature which focuses on cognitive variables, affective variables, and native language differences. It also proposes ways in which effective teaching methods can be devised to identify and help at-risk FL students.

Keywords: language learning disability; foreign language learning; instructional modifications.

Matching The Proportion Of The Distribution Of The Teaching Load For Knowledge, Skills And Abilities With The Proportion Required By Employers In The Labor Market

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Abstract. This paper focuses on graduates of university programs in Kosovo and the type of Learning Outcomes achieved at the end of their studies. In this regard, it mainly scrutinizes the business requests and university offers regarding the ratio of teaching workload to knowledge on the one hand and skills / abilities on the other.

In order to analyze the compatibility of business demand between what universities offer, in the ratio of teaching workload between knowledge and skills, there was used at a large extent the quantitative approach, collecting data through questionnaires for samples of two groups (businesses and universities).

Therefore, data were obtained through a questionnaire in the period September - December 2019, from 254 respondents from businesses and 63 respondents from universities / colleges in Kosovo. In the meantime, the descriptive analysis of data and empirical findings are also analyzed, as well as the results of which have been depicted from statistical tests. In this perspective, it is worth noting that the results of the empirical findings indicate a discrepancy between the ratio of teaching workload between the knowledge and skills offered by university programs and those required by employers and the labor market.

Obviously, there has been witnessed a big difference between the demands of businesses regarding this distribution of workload and what universities offer in their undergraduate programs. Meanwhile, 73% of respondents from the sample of universities stated that their institutions offer more knowledge than skills in the curricula of programs. Whereas, 70.9% of businesses require that university programs, teaching workloads shall be in compliance with the ratio between knowledge and skills / abilities. Moreover, 3.6% of respondents from the business sample agree with what university programs offer, concerning this issue.

Keywords: Labor market; Teaching workload; Knowledge / skills /ability; Businesses.

Teachers' perceptions of their preparation to understand and apply the standards of the teaching profession

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Abstract. This research examines the level of implementation of teaching profession standards by teachers, research how teachers perceive their profession standards, and identifies the factors that affect the preparation of teachers for teaching standards.

Knowing how to learn about the teaching profession, it presents a real challenge. It's an emphasized side where we should do interventions to promote reflective practice and prepare teachers for transferring professional knowledge to their profession as teachers. Therefore perceptions as well as the experiences of teachers in this study, represent a good basis for reforming the quality of study programs and professional training. Through them the need is addressed, that in the future teacher training to be in line with the standards of the teaching profession. The research addresses these research questions: 1, How do teachers understand the standards of the teaching profession?2. How well do teachers apply the standards of the teaching profession?3 What are the factors that affect the preparation of teachers for the standards of the teaching profession? The nature of the research is qualitative and quantitative. The study has been created with the survey of 360 teachers and the interview of the 8 elementary school teachers. The instruments for data collection are: half structured questionnaire and half-structured interview. Quantitative data are analyzed through SPSS, while qualitative data are analyzed through the thematic analysis approach.

The results obtained from this study show that teachers generally apply the standards of the teaching profession. The analyzes made resulted in differences between certain groups of teachers where $p < .05$ for the level of implementation of these standards. Significant differences were also examined between groups of teachers, to identify factors for professional development. Thematic analysis has reflected different perspectives on teachers' understanding of standards, but not so diverse from the concept that in reality teaching standards are recognized and defined.

Keywords: teacher perceptions, teacher preparation, teaching profession, understanding of standards, implementation of standards

“THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACADEMIC ETHICS AND PLAGIARISM IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO ”

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Abstract. One of the unethical practices in many Balkan countries, as well as in the Republic of Kosovo, is the realization of scientific works, diplomas and studies with stolen elements in different processes and levels of study. It often happens in such activities that copyright is obtained, so we have here the occurrence of plagiarism. Therefore, since I teach the subject of "Academic Writing and Methodology" I decided to do research on plagiarism and its relationship with academic ethics in Kosovo.
The problems of the nature and development of science are important and closely related to them are the concepts of morality in science too.
Based on the types of scientific fraud, in this paper we will address the issue of plagiarism, the causes and effects of plagiarism on the loss of scientific values.
The methods used for conducting this research are the questionnaire and the literature study.

Keywords: plagiarism, academic study, scientific ethics, morality.

Teachers' experiences with Online teaching using the ZOOM platform

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Abstract. The Covid-19 virus appeared very fast around the globe and caused many damages to all of us. It caused many troubles in different fields such as: economics, business, factories, education etc. Many institutions around the world faced challenges and tried to find solutions. But the most difficult was about online teaching; most of the countries suggested many strategies and methods to teach students and learners through distinctive material and online platforms. It was suggested to use online programs as Google Classroom, Google Meet, Skype, Zoom and many other technological tools in order to help learners to continue with their studies. Using online platform in our country was very demanding because of many factors that influenced all of us. Although many teachers from different schools used many devices during the pandemic, Zoom was the main one. Teachers had different experiences and challenges during their teaching process through online platforms. They had many problems especially in the assessment and evaluation part; it was very difficult to evaluate learners through technological instruments and grading them correctly. This study is about teachers' experience with the Zoom platform, to discover if teachers had difficulties with online teaching during the pandemic. This case study's outcomes present valuable information to the teachers and future researchers because there is a limited number of studies in this field.

Keywords: Online teaching1., Teachers2, Learners3, Zoom4

The Importance of Environmental Education in the Education System

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Abstract. Environmental education is an area that includes many disciplines, which develops knowledge, awareness, critical attitude, values and skills that will enable individuals and society to maintain and improve the quality of the environment in which they live. Environmental education teaches critical thinking, raises public awareness, directs the solution of environmental problems. It is the cornerstone of growing a society responsible for the future of our planet. And such encourages us to cooperate with national and international partners to acquire new techniques and methods in this regard. Environmental education, especially for students and young people, helps us to create a new relationship with the environment and nature. This teaching discipline is as important as mathematics, language, literature, etc. Students at school learn about great writers who have described nature in wonderful words; about painters who have presented extraordinary landscapes, but the students themselves have the opportunity to contribute individually to the preservation of the environment, and nature itself.

The environment is also linked to sports and medicine because the nature is closely linked to public health. A clean environment brings more energy and less disease. Harmony with the environment brings harmony even within the community itself. The environment unites us with each other and is the legacy that connects us to future generations. Therefore, the younger generation needs to be more educated about the environment, because the nature that surrounds us, determines who we are as citizens, students, and human beings.

The need for a more complete and multidimensional education is posed today not only as an alternative to having more civilized individuals, but often also as a single solution to challenge the various problems we face. Environmental problems at the local and global level make environmental education, and wider education, a criterion for developing sustainable lifestyles.

Today more than ever, environmental education is being seen as a priority in national and international discussions of environmental issues and beyond.

Keywords: environmental education; ecological behaviors; environmental psychology; school.

The Effect of Culture on Parental Involvement in the Muslim and Jewish Educational System

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Abstract. To date, no comparison has been made between the Muslim and Jewish educational systems regarding parental involvement. This preliminary study examines the perceptions about parental involvement as described by the pedagogic staff and compares the two sectors. 16 staff members from 4 elementary schools (two Jewish schools and two Muslim schools) were interviewed. The findings indicate that parental involvement in the Muslim sector is lower than in the Jewish sector. The Muslim parents have more respect and trust towards the school, the principal, and the teachers compared to the Jewish parents which is reflected by lower involvement of the Muslim parents compare to the Jewish parents. While Jewish parents who volunteer for parents' associations use their status to promote their personal interest (their child's benefit) and less desire to contribute to the school, Muslim parents volunteer more to help the principals and teachers to get resources from the Mayor/ Head of the municipal council and less for their own child's benefit. The depth and the type of parental involvement in the Jewish and the Muslim educational systems can be explained by cultural differences, namely an individualistic Jewish society vs. a collectivistic Muslim society.

Keywords: parental involvement, educational system, Israeli Muslim, Israeli Jews

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Impact of Anthropogenic Factors on Air Quality in Kosovo

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Abstract. Kosovo is a small country with an area of about 10.887 km², pollution at country level is very big, but the main pollution problems are in urban areas which are highly polluted as the main cause of this pollution are: industries, power plants KEK, Road Transport, District Heating Companies (in Prishtina, Gjakova and Mitrovica), Urban and Industrial Waste Disposal (with different local impact), Wood and lignite for home heating. (World, 2011).
Regarding the regions Prishtina region is the area with the highest air quality pollution caused by KEK power plants located nearby, other smaller industries, transport, heating, and other individual heating facilities. (Botrore, 2011). Since air pollutants know no bounds, Of greater concern are; volatile organic compounds (VOC), CO2, NO2, CO, sulfur compounds SO2, PM10, PM2,5 etc. During this paper we will present the air quality in Prishtina region where air quality analyzes were taken by KHMI for the whole of 2018-2019 by measuring these parameters, SO2, CO, NO2, O3, PM10 and PM2.5 all of these measuring (µg / m3), and always referring to the Directive (2008/50 / EC) and the Law on Air Protection from Pollution (No. 03 / L-160).

Keywords: Air, Pollution, CO, NO2, SO2, O3, PM10, PM2.5.

Waste Pollution Analysis Medical in Rural Parts of Kosovo

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Absrtract. Medical waste poses a greater risk to human health compared to other types of waste. Environmental pollution caused by medical waste can be large and can spread various diseases and epidemics, but pollution can be classified according to the most important components of the environment that are polluted and as the main component are: air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution.

The practical work was carried out in the regional general hospital of Gjilan, hazardous waste that is generated in rural areas is managed in a controlled manner in the waste management plant which is also within the city hospital. In this paper we have come to understand the great importance of "Medicinal Waste Management" and the damages that can be caused by not managing this waste. Of particular importance in this regard is the increasing role of citizens, civil society organizations in environmental protection, in particular in waste management of medicinal products. The aim of these actors and analyzes is to improve the management of medicinal waste in Kosovo with the participation of various organizations in the search for better services as well as to raise awareness and awareness of Kosovo citizens on how to deal with medicinal waste and medicines expired.

Objectives:

1. Establish a system for the management of medicinal waste,
2. Train medical - professional staff on the implementation of EU waste management standards.
3. Build medical waste management plants, especially infective ones.

Keywords: landfill, waste, pollution, medications, drugs, tests.

Pandemic Restrictions in Kosova as Indicator to Reduction of Air Pollution

Afete Musliu

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Abstract. The chaotic situation of industrial and transportation grow around the globe is a situation that left substantial traces, both in the environment and in everyday life. With the introduction of the Pandemic by World Health Organization (WHO) of Covid19 in March 2020, many countries in the world imposed numerous instructions including the restriction of movement, both national and international, which also affected the use of motor vehicles thus, having direct impact on reduction of air pollution caused by motor vehicle's emission. On 15th of March 2020 Kosova's government also introduced numerous instructions including restriction of movement. The aim of this paper is to conduct a periodic comparison of air pollution in the cities of Kosovo as a result of restrictions that led to reduced use of motor vehicles for a certain period, namely March-May 2019/2020. Based on the data provided, air pollution in the cities of Kosovo has decreased by almost 50% compared to the same period in 2019. Thus e.g., average concentration of NO2 in Kosovo during March 2020 was about 15 µg/m3, compared to around 30 µg/m3 as it was in March 2019; PM2.5 during March 2020 was 14.9 µg/m3, compared to about 21.7 µg/m3 in March 2019.

Keywords: Kosova, Pandemic, Air pollution, Motor vehicles

The Function of Generating Work and the Form of Connection of Wind Turbines to Each Other in Different Geographical Positions

Djellza Prebreza, Nexhmi Krasniqi, Vehbi Sofiu, Besa Veseli

UBT – Higher Education Institution, Lagjja Kalabria, 10000 p.n.,
Pristina, Kosovo

Abstract. Renewable energy technology is cleaner and has less impact on the environment and emissions than conventional energy sources. Nowadays all over the world conventional and non-conventional energy sources are used to cover the demands for electricity which are increasing along with the increase of the world population.
Among renewable energy sources, solar and wind energy are the most essential due to their availability, quantity and high reliability. Many factors need to be considered when planning the construction of the plant from wind turbines. In wind turbine important parameters are wind speed, turbine inclusive surface and air density. The selection of the wind turbine should be done based on the climatic conditions of the intended country, the form of their connection in different geographical positions, the form of communication and the efficiency of the turbine.

Keywords: Wind Energy, Wind Turbines, Turbine Efficiency

The Comparison Between Renewable and Fossil Energy in Kosovo

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Pristina, Kosovo

Abstract. Now-days the demand for energy is increasing day-to-day and most of the electrical energy is generated using fossil fuels (coal, oil and natural gas). Using these fuels brings emissions of damaging gases, which cause air pollution and climate change. In order to reduce the pollution and prevent climate change, we have to make a transition and start using renewable energy instead of fossil fuels. Renewable sources like solar, wind and hydro energy must be a solution for this transition but the shortcoming of these sources is that we don't have them constantly. In Kosovo 95% of the electricity is generated using coal and it's concerning because the power plants are almost older than 50 years and the pollution is a serious problem in the areas around the plants. These plants have to gradually be replaced by renewable sources. Solar energy is a part of this solution, considering that the solar irradiation is quite suitable in Kosovo. There are around 2069 hours of sunlight in Kosovo and the usage of this potential will be a great benefit for us. After detailed analysis of the implementation of the photovoltaics type "JSM 72 330W", we come to the conclusion that the price crosses the economic reasonability of investment, which also causes insecurities in electrical supply.

Keywords: Energy, pollution, renewable sources, photovoltaics.

Sustainability of Energy Production From Fossils and Reversible Energy in Kosovo

Djellza Prebreza, Ines Bula

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Abstract. Over the years Renewable Sources are the focus in terms of Energy. Renewable energy replaces traditional fuels in four different areas: electricity generation, water and space heating, motor fuels, and rural energy services. The development of the energy market and especially renewable energy is playing a key role in Kosovo, this can simultaneously lead to the stabilization of the new economy of the country. Only a sustainable, efficient and modern energy supply can ensure the rapid development of new industries. Energy production in Kosovo is currently supported by fossil fuels, mainly coal, while a small amount of energy is obtained from renewable sources. The use of fossil fuels has a major negative environmental impact, and this makes us think of a more sustainable solution with less impact on the environment. In this paper, based on the research method, it will be concluded how favorable is the use of wind energy in Kosovo, its economic and environmental impact.

Keywords: Renewable Resources, Wind Energy, Kosovo.

The Production of Biodiesel Using Waste Cooking Oil in Kosovo

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Abstract. The need for energy, fossil fuels and the emissions generated from these fuels are increasing daily. In recent years, biodiesel has attracted significant attention from worldwide researchers, governments, and industries as a renewable, biodegradable, and non-toxic fuel. Its production from waste cooking oil (WCO) provides an alternative energy means of producing liquid fuels from biomass for transport uses. Biodiesel production by recycling WCO and methanol in the presence of kaliumhydroxide (KOH), offers several benefits such as economic, environmental and waste management. This paper provides a comprehensive overview of the pre-treatment and the usage of WCO for the production of biodiesel in Kosovo. In order to know as accurately as possible how the Kosovo market is prepared for biodiesel production and what potential Kosovo has in this case, we researched on our own the market by interviewing the workers from the gastronomy sector so we could calculate how much oil is being yearly wasted, and within it the amount of energy too. In addition, this work highlights the purification and analysis of the produced biodiesel in a chemical laboratory, the operating parameters that highly affect the biodiesel yield, the air pollution related to it, several economic and energy studies based on statistics.

Keywords: Waste cooking oil ,Transesterification,Biodiesel

Energy Efficiency for a farm company: NZEFC – Nearly Zero Energy Farm Company. Case of Study

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Research Center for Biophotonics, Sapienza University of Rome. Corso della Repubblica 79, 04100, Latina, Italy

Abstract. In this report, the energy consumption of 25 agricultural companies, which produce milk for the Soresina consortium, was evaluated.The purpose was to determine a Standard Energy Diagnosis Procedure (SEDP), for the agricultural sector. In the case of study below, the farm company has decided to adhere to a process of technological renewal, able to reduce to zero, the energy consumption, related to electricity and agricultural naphtha. Three are the intervention that the company has decided to adopt: Integration the photovoltaic system with a Storage System (battery); castrating a new biogas plant, with 75 kW electrical power; replacing the unifeed wagon with a robot: Trioliet Triomatic T15, coupled with the kitchen Triomatic T30.

Keywords: Energy Efficiency, Standard Energy Diagnosis Procedure, Zero Energy Consumption, Renewable Energy.

Environmental Impact of Electricity Production in Kosovo

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Abstract. The sector concerned with electricity production has been subject to a rapid development, particularly since the sixties with a special emphasis on fossil fuels. Furthermore, the exploitation of renewable sources such as wind, solar, hydropower and biomass, and geothermal have been of key importance for enhancement of economic sector.
In addition, in this paper will be widely elaborated a comprehensive methodology to carry out a full-fledged analysis of the effects of environmental risk that change over time, long-term deterioration and loss of vegetation from electricity generation in Kosovo from fossil fuels and renewable sources. Moreover, there will be also scrutinized methods regarding the adverse impact that industrial activities which generate electricity have on the environment and loss of vegetation.

Keywords: Environmental impacts, energy, loss of vegetation

PV System of Solar energy - SMART the sity at Campus of UBT – case study

Vehebi Sofiu, Besa Veseli, Nafije Shabani, Sami Gashi

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Abstract. The UBT campus is geographically located in the central part of Kosovo at the crossroads of the most important roads in the Kosovo region, about halfway between the cities of Pristina and Ferizaj. The main purpose of the work is to supply the electricity campus with the PV solar system, with the connection of SMART communication with the city according to the self-supply model of the constructed facilities. Connections of functionalization and organization of contemporary study life on the basis of ecological background according to the clean model (green) using the roof spaces of buildings with solar panels of PV system with generating capacity of 2x50 MW with connection of wind generating combined potentials, geothermal and amount of water for use for the city SMART. Connecting the inverters to the Grid system with the generating surpluses of the PV system and harmonizing the legislation of the Republic of Kosovo with the balancing and motivating policies for using the natural resource with the educational city of the campus, without ignoring the modeling system with the cooperation links where the area is industrial. The coordinate of the geographical position is 42 ° 32 ′ 0 ″ N, 21 ° 6 ′ 0 ″ E, with an altitude of 550 m, while the area of the radiation time is UT + 1, Albedo from 0.25 solar rays to 0.7 rays, the peak of the radiation area . For this study phase, measurements of solar radiation intensity were made, the slope of the incandescent angle in the space of the solar panel plant connection to the distribution electrical network. The environmental space of the campus is treated and organized according to environmental standards with its own system of educational services SMART.

Keywords: PV system, radiant efficiency, grid system, SMART communication, environmental protection.

Water Quality Analysis in Batllava Lake With Physico - Chemical Methods and Organic Materials

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Abstract. Water is one of the most important sources of life that cannot be replaced by other matter, so without water no form of living on our planet can be thought of. Worldwide demand for potable water rises by 4%, which challenges not only quantity but also quality. Depending on the origin, natural waters have different characteristics. In addition to meeting the needs in many vital processes, biological and physiological needs of the organism, water is an essential substance for the development of industry. There are almost no industries that for one reason or another do not use water. Water is also of great importance in the household, so population growth and living standards require increasing human needs for water. On the other hand even though the amount of water in the soil is the same, it is increasingly polluted by different pollutants.

The purpose of this paper and study was the research of drinking water in Lake Batllava in the Municipality of Podujeva. During this work, the physico-chemical parameters, total organic carbon (KOT) and heavy metals in the lake were determined. All samples were taken in medium depth ventilation system for drinking water supply. A total of 10 samples were taken.

The research was conducted in the area of Podujeva, respectively in the village Orllan where Lake Batllava is located.

The general methods for used water analysis are:

- Water sampling and conservation method;
- Titrimetric and colorimetric methods of analysis;
- Analytical methods of determining parameters;
- Spectrophotometric and photometric methods;
- Atomic absorption spectrophotometry method (SAA)

The research was conducted in two seasons, the winter season (2019/2020) and the summer season (2020). The aim of this paper is to research physico-chemical parameters, heavy metals, and total organic carbon in drinking water. Comparison with the permissible parameters according to the Administrative Instruction UA- No.16 / 2012 on the quality of water for human consumption, as well as by the World Health Organization (WHO) Guidelines (WBO, 1997).

So the results obtained from this research on this lake will serve as a recommendation to consumers that this water meets the conditions.

Keywords: water, lake, industry, parameters, factory, research.

Menagement of Industrial Waste in Flotations and Those from the Reduction Smelting Process in the zinc-lead Metallurgy of the „Trepça'' Complex.

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Abstract. The technological process of obtaining non-ferrous metals such as Pb, Zn, Cu,Bi, Cd, Ni, Sb, Sn, Ag, Au etc. is done through the pyrometallurgical process.
However, this process was accompanied by economic losses, due to the transfer of metals in the process waste on one side and the pollution of the environment by the gases released on the other side.
As well as the flotation unit where the concentrate comes from are enormous pollutants of soil, water, and air.
Therefore good management in the Trepça complex as well as in the flotation units is essential in commercial terms and in accordance with the conventions of the European Union.
The elaboration of this problem is done through the data obtained from the flotation unit as well as those obtained from the reduction smelting process in the metallurgy of Pb-Zn in the Trepça complex

Keyword: Flotation, Pollution, Process, Environment, Trepça.

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MANUS x MACHINA

Aferdita Statovci

UBT – Higher Education Institution, Lagjja Kalabria, 10000 p.n.,
Pristina, Kosovo

Abstract. Technology is helping fashion to advance not only towards a more environment-freindly industry but also is pushing it's consumers to be more aware of the changing times. At a time when technology is being used in fashion more and more in every aspect of the industry, and ready-made fashion has become the norm, it is imperative that we re-examine the hand/machine dichotomy through the times.
"The Mediator between the Hand and he Machine must be the Heart"- epigram from the movie Metropolis (1927) by Fritz Lang.
The emergence of the Haute Couture coincided with the inception of the sewing machine by Barthelemy Thimonnier in 1829, refined by Elias Howe in 1849 and perfected by Isaac Singer in 1851.
Furthermore, this machine/ hand duality in fashion will be illustrated using creative visuals.

Keywords: technology, fashion, machine, hand, industry, Haute Couture, Ready- Made.

The Impact of COVID 19 in Kosovo's fashion Insdustry

Ardita Rizvanolli

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Abstract. The global pandemic has had a major impact in the fashion industry in Kosovo. This does not only include changes in design, but also the way firms advertise and reach their customers. The purpose of this study is to explore the changes that have taken place in design as well as the ways in which social media has influenced fashion consumption. Secondary research was used to gather information for this study.
Goals: During COVID-19, social networks have strongly influenced our daily life in general. Although social networks once served to keep in touch with the society, they have now evolved into an important tool of doing business. The industry that has experienced the most drastic changes since the creation of social networks, is undoubtedly the fashion industry.
Now through social networks the society has access to information and trends of major world brand. Once, promotion was only able among public figures, compared to nowadays when every business has access to promotion – in particular promotion through social network. Consequently, social media has shown a tremendous effect on every industry, but we can say that it has revolutionized the fashion industry in terms of communication, marketing and the creation of a new work industry.
In this presentation we will analyse these factors: Social networks in communication; Social Network Marketing Strategy and Diversity in the Fashion Industry

Keywords: Fashion, COVID_19, pandemic, industry, Kosovo, inofrmation, social networks,

Digitization of Traditional Albanian Motifs and their Influence on National Culture, Identity and International Evolution

Gentijana Nebihi

MA in Textiles and Fashion Design

Abstract. From antiquity to the digital age, people have let their imagination roam free, using the region and area where they live as inspiration to design prints and patterns for different use - the clothes they wear, the spaces they share, the art they create, provided imaginative results. In gradual developments, from block printing to digital printing, reflects the history that has been shaped by this tradition designs developed. The curiosity and inventiveness of individuals from different societies was already awakened in the early ages and is used in different areas of everyday living.

In the 21st century, a variety of printing techniques are used worldwide. From the most traditional to the most modern prints, the development and production on the basis of the traditional craftsmanship of process is using the digitalization principle. While certain historical and cultural motifs persist in print design, new motifs created by innovations in photography, computer aided design and natural sciences represent a new wave of creative thinking. Furthermore, the existing motifs indicate a potentially unlimited range of possibilities in the printing process. The process of printing realization is also characterized by a smooth execution principle, as digital printing has replaced the traditional parameters of screen and rotary printing.

The aim of the thesis is to create a clothing collection for women that identifies with Albanian culture, tradition and modernity. Culture and modernity - the two most important values and termsof this concept, which should be linked together by the digital print. Particularities such as traditional carpets, clothing, symbols or landscapes of Albania and Kosova managed to inspire me to create new textile designs. The leading technique used for the creation of the designs is the digital print. On the basis of the technique used, is the latest BASSET collection and will be produced accordingly for the Spring/Summer 2020.

Handmade carpets, traditional clothes, room details which are used as Inspiration are digitalized and reworked in the way that could be produce in the mass production in an international world, to show everywhere a part of our culture but at the same time to show modernity and a trendy taste.

In the present Master thesis are going to be examined Digital Prints in the Fashion world, the process and the new possibilities of this technology.

This work was designed in cooperation with the company Czerny Manufaktur and is going to be used for the company. By using selected criteria, the most favourite digital designs created by me will be used for the Basset Spring/Summer 2020 collection.

Keywords: traditional, albanian motifs, digitization, technology, fashion, art, tradition, digital prints.

The Impact of Covid-19 on the Creations of Fashion Designers

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Abstract. The pandemic, known as Covid-19, is affecting the global economy causing an economic crisis. The non-essential product categories are the categories that have been hit extremely hard, and the fashion industry also as part of this category. This study was conducted to understand the impact of Covid-19 on the apparel industry, fashion designers who are independent, in different European countries. Study has found that the apparel industry is one of the most affected industries among the other industries by COVID-19. Many of the demands that have been made are already being considered. Independent designers find it difficult to provide good conditions for their workers, and have lost the harmony of the chain of realization and the launch of their collections in the market. With declining sales, the existing stock of manufactured garments will be sold at low prices in the coming months. Many designers have suspended advertising for their creations — though some continue to use social media influencers to promote their products. The current environment, although challenging, presents an opportunity for a substantial and welcome change that will simplify businesses and, ultimately, align them more closely with customer needs.

Keywords: pandemic, fashion, global, economy, apparel, market, customer.

Exchange the Triadic Ballet

Cennet Lika

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Pristina, Kosovo

Abstract. Exchange the Triadic Ballet is a ballet dance costume project, inspired by Triadic Ballet and 20th century Albanians tattoos.
The costumes that were made by Oskar Schlemmer for Triadic Ballet performance reduced the anatomical structure of the human figure by giving priority to geometric, formalistic shapes. The Triadic Ballet realized a strange and humorous look through the interpretation of the performance of dancers and costumes. Costumes due to the weight of the materials from which they are made, their shapes and masks worn etc. details, limit the expression of the freedom of movement of the dancers performance, but this restriction was made for the purpose of figurative expression required by the concept of the artist.
Remaining seals of Neolithic clays indicate that magical designs were also applied to the human body. In any case, the Thracians, Dacians, Agathyrs, Sarmatians, Illyrians and Celts of Illyria practiced the art of body tattooing. Tattooing was also common among Albanian Catholic and Muslim tribes.
A world full of symbols (emblem of beliefs and fears, emblem of desires and greetings) is the tattoo world of the highlanders of the North. Our highlanders only recently learned the word tattoo. For them, the symbols they wore on their bodies were simply "flowers", that is, ornaments made of paint, which bring good luck and ward off evil spirits that surround every human being. In some cases, they have simply called the tattoo "flower of thron".
Triadic Ballet based on Constructivism, portrays a strong stance inside the geometrical forms, it gives priority to rigid and supreme forms as an absolute, while Albanian tattoos display organic and spiritual world. Pivotal key of the work is bringing together different contexts as an example or experiment to countenance Suprematism.

Keywords: Art,Suprematism,Consturctivism, Dance, Costume, History, Performance, Design.

Fashion Collection 'Lidhëza. The Wrapping of Our Bodies'

Dafina Kadriaj Tahiraj

MA of Fashion Design, Germany

Abstract. In the “Lidhëza. The wrapping of our bodies”, is being talked about how fashion and architecture design are intertwined with each other and how these interdependencies affect both disciplines. Architecture and fashion generally have many common sources: art, science and technology.
These three have a direct relationship with each other and influence each other. The most logical relationship between fashion and architectural design is that both
fashion and architecture offer protection to people from different social stratum. But, both industries use completely different types of materials, designs, techniques and functions. The difference between fashion and architecture is that fashion promises us wearables but also transitional art, while architecture offers a habitable and eternal form of art
The “Lidhëza” collection is reminiscent of the fluid nature of Zaha Hadid’s architecture. Inspired by Zaha Hadid's architecture and the traditional costume of the Dukagjini region (Kosovo), the “Lidheza” collection was created. In order to bring the relationship between architecture and fashion into a harmonious balance, the collection mixes form, surface, light, structure, deconstruction and fluidity as well as space. The Lidheza collection is, among other things, a homage to the art of deconstructivism (ca.1914-1920). The traditional architecture was split up and the components rearranged in a unique way so that the buildings look surreal and in danger of collapsing. The three components of symmetry, order and regularity lose importance in deconstructivism. Deconstructivism is not a new architectural style and is not bound by any rules or corresponds to a specific aesthetic. It is viewed as the release of infinite uses of shapes and volumes. The geometric shapes are alienated and create an image of instability. The skin of the structure is manipulated and transformed into unpredictable geometric shapes. The deconstructive aspect of the collection is represented by a new arrangement of the shape of the traditional shirt and the traditional trousers. Despite the enthusiasm for Hadid's works, the source of inspiration is the Kosovan stone house, also called Kulla. The types of buildings created from the 18th to 19th centuries served to protect their inhabitants. The architecture of Kosovo
dates back to the Neolithic and includes the Copper, Bronze and Iron Ages, the ancient world and the Middle Ages. Despite the country's long history, which is characterized by multiculturalism and a rich cultural heritage, Kosovo has only been an independent state since 2008. However, it is still not seen as such by all countries. It is one of the youngest countries in the world. The influence of the Kullas in the collection is only visible in the color scheme and has no other effect on the designs. The motive "movement" is in the foreground of the collection.

Keywords: Fashion, deconstructivism, architecture, materials, design, wrapping, bodies, inspiration.

Fashion Wearable Technology

Hana Zeqa

MA Costume Designer
Fashion Technology researcher Founder and Designer of: Fight or Flight studio

Abstract. Fashion Wearable Technology is the evolving innovative segment in fashion industry, merging functionality, fashion and technology.
Its broad content includes smart textiles, nanotechnology, AI, soft robotics and engineering that will enable the use of clothes more than just an attractive item, but rather than a functional item that will help us in everyday life through biometric measures. Further more, technology is adding an opportunity to the fashion sustainability, by testing biotextiles with conductive capacity and by creating multifunctional clothes that will reduce textile waste.

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Impact of Covid-19 on cow's milk producers in Kosovo- the case of Gjilan region

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Abstract. This paper aims to analyze the impact of Covid-19 on cow's milk production in Gjilan region. It is a descriptive and quantitative survey. The random sampling technique was used to select the respondents of 71 dairy farms in three municipalities of Gjilan (Vitia, Kamenica, and Gjilan). Interviews include farms where 5-78 dairy cows are bred. Data on milk production, farm expenses, and returns for each farm were recorded during the period February-April 2020 and a comparison was performed with the same period for 2019. The farmers reported that restrictive measures undertaken as a result of Covid-19, did not have any negative impact on milk production, sales, expenses and returns, however, 26,8% of the farmers interviewed reported that milk production had decreased. Farmers should improve animal feeding in the second half of 2020 and at least achieve last year's production.

Key words: milk producers, Covid-19, milk production and sales, Gjilan region.

Determination of vitamin A and E in fodder concentrates and cow milk from the region of Gostivar, North Makedonia

Ilmije Vllasniku

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Abstract. Given the importance of oxidative effects on the health of dairy cows and their milk production, a study has been carried out on the concentration of antioxidants, vitamins A and E. The main objective of this research was to determinate the vitamins A and E in fodder concentrate and raw cow milk from the region of Gostivar, North Macedonia. The amount of vitamin A in fodder concentrate was 23.92 mcg/100 g, while the amount of vitamin E was 35.7mcg/kg. The amount of vitamin A in raw cow milk was 38.25 mcg/100 g, while the amount of vitamin E was 1.09 mcg/100g. The concentrations of vitamins A and E in the raw milk tested concerning the standard packed milk are low, and they are also low relative to the concentrates respectively.

Keywords: Vitamin A, Vitamin E, Fodder, Cow milk.

Physico - Chemical Parameters and Control Pollution in the Sateska River

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Pristina, Kosovo

Abstract. The purpose of this research work has been to determine and analyze physical-chemical and pollution control parameters, like pH, sulfates, chlorides, nitrites, nitrates, ammonia, phosphates, DO, BEO5, CEO. Water samples were taken in different locations of the Sateska River and one lakeshore where the water of this river pours in the Ohrid Lake. This occurrence occurs in the lower part of the river 6.9 km before dumping when erosive material of 112.907 m3/year, from 1962 enters the Ohrid Lake, which is characterized by the richest biodiversity, the result of its ancient age, between two-three million years. The peculiar characteristic of this lake is its ability to self-regeneration. From the obtained results we can conclude that as a result of the use of different chemicals (pesticides) in agriculture and erosive discharges from the Sateska River in the Ohrid Lake, the eutrophication of the Ohrid Lake can be induced and developed, seriously endangering the existing flora and fauna of the lake.

Keywords: Sateska River, Ohrid Lake, Pollution, Environment

Analysis and Characterization of Anthocyanins in Raspberry fruits (*Rubus idaeus L.*)

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Abstract. This study focuses on the analysis and characterization of anthocyanins from Raspberry fruit (Rubus idaeus L.). The fresh Raspberry fruits were extracted with the solvent of EtOH 96% /0.1% HC l (1:1, ratio) at room temperature for 4 h in the dark. The extraction process was the important step in the isolation and identification of anthocyanins. For this purpose, anthocyanin contents in Raspberry fruits were determined with UV-Vis Spectroscopy. The results showed that the total anthocyanin content (expressed as cyanidin-3-glucoside) in the extract was 277.2 mg/L, which is equivalent to 9.33 mg total anthocyanin per gram of dry material.

Keywords: Anthocyanins, Raspberry fruits, UV-Vis Spectroscopy, Extract

Research on Microbiological and Physico-Chemical Characteristics of Cow Milk Collected from Farms in the Region of Prizren

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Abstract. This study was conducted for 6 months in the region of Prizren. During the research period, December 2019 – May 2020 were collected 292 samples from four smallholders in the "SHARRI" dairy. Samples were collected using a proportional random sampling method. Samples were subject to microbiological (total bacterial count and somatic cells) and physicochemical ((fat, protein, lactose, SNF, TS, FPD, density and acidity, density) measurements of raw cow milk, by international standard methods. The results of samples from the four farmers showed that the number of samples that belonged to the third class of TBC count was: farmer 1 - 34/292, farmer 2 - 34/292, farmer 3 - 39/292, and farmer 4 - 33/292 samples. From a microbiological point of view, it has been observed that stricter control of the hygienic conditions of the environment for cows and transport conditions is required.

Keywords: TBC, SCC, physico-chemical parameters, raw milk quality

Microbiological and Physicochemical Parameters used for the Analysis of Water Quality in Gjakova Watershed

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Abstract. This study aimed to estimate the microbiological and physicochemical characteristics of water in Gjakova watershed in different months of the year. In the six months, from January 2020 to June 2020 are defined changes of these parameters such as total coliform bacteria, fecal coliform bacteria, aerobic mesophilic bacteria, pH, temperature, NTU, NH3, and NO2. The object of the study was treated water and untreated water from the lake. The results showed that the microbiological and physicochemical parameters of the treated water samples were within the ISO Standards for drinking water, while the parameters of the lake water samples were shown to be highest during the February and April. Therefore, periodic monitoring of water quality is recommended especially at the end of the winter season and during the spring season.

Keywords: Total coliform bacteria, Faecal coliform bacteria, Aerobic mesophilic bacteria, Physicochemical parameters.

Meat consumption in Kosovo and consumer perception of animal welfare

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Abstract. Meat is an important source of nutrition and include fats, protein, vitamins B1, B6, B12, D, iron and zinc. The recommended amount of protein for adults is generally 0.8gr per kg of body weight. This research determines the quality and consumption of meat. The survey include 170 people were responded about animal welfare, meat quality and consumption. From 170 respondents, 64.7% are female, 35.3% are male, which 33.5% are under 25 years old, 60.5% are 25-45 years old, 4.8% are 45-65 years old and 1.2% are over 65 years old. 96.4% of them consume meat while only 3.6% are not consuming any kind of meat. And at the end of the results we saw that most of them (64.4%) consume white meat (chicken) which is included once a week in their diet while only 35.6% consume red meat (beef/veal) which is also included once a week in their diet.

Keywords: Meat, Consumption, Quality, Animal welfare

Further effort for building Albanian food composition database, and its enrichment with Kosovo food composition data

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Abstract. Food sector is changing rapidly and getting more complex day by day. Many innovative food products are producing and trading all over the world and the consumers are more aware about food content and nutritive and healthy values. Getting information on the scientific way, different tools and software are prepared by qualified experts for collecting, registering, and analyzing food composition data, as beneficial for food policies, industries, studies, modeling diets and foods, etc. This paper aims to present a simple model of Albania food composition database (FCD) and further efforts for its development by involvement and using also for Kosovo food data. Registration of 70 raw, pre-prepared and food products, which are most consumed and produced in both countries, was achieved by Daris database management system, developed and licensed by National Agricultural and Food Center-Food Research Institute, in Bratislava, as part of Official Development Support Program for Central and Eastern Europe in the food composition area, this initiative is financially supported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic. Future enhancement of FCD, is needed for Albania and it will be useful also in neighbor countries as well.

Keywords: Daris, food composition data, food products.

The Impact of Evergreen Hedges Plants (Thuja occidentalis L. and *Cupressocyparis leylandii L.*) in Garden Structure

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Abstract. Evergreen hedges are a popular choice to have in the garden or as part of outdoor space. They provide year-round leaf cover and a consistent, attractive, full hedge look. Evergreen shrubs are favorable with gardeners where privacy is required. Thuja occidentalis species are the most popular hedge garden plants grown in Kosovo. Cupressocyparis Leylandii is a fast-growing hedge plant that has the quickest growth rate of approximately 75-90 cm per year. Leylandii, also known as Cupressocyparis, is a stunning hedge plant that will add elegance in garden. The purpose of our work was the study of characteristics of development stage, ornamental values and used hedge garden cultivars as integral components in landscape architecture and urban design in Kosovo. During the 2018-2020 period, the subjects of the research in our experimental field, Two evergreen plants with two cultivars have been studied:Thuja occidentalis 'Smaragd' and Cupressocyparis leylandii. The experimental design was ’randomized block’ with four replications and 200 plants for each variety. Distance of planting was 100 x 35 cm. The growth period of the plants in urban landscape design were studied from April to October under Kosovo climate conditions. For a good architecture of the urban landscape, the studied cultivars of Thuja sp. and Leylandii species, should be included in the hedge planting structure.

Key words: Evergreen plants, hedge garden,Thuja sp., cultivation, urban landscape

Some statistical data on urban waste collection in the city of Prizren and ways to evaluate them in useful products

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Abstract. The development of society is related to the high consumption of a variety of food products, the use of electro-household appliances, furniture, and its furnishing, clothing, plastic materials, etc. The increase of urban waste is considered both from the social development and the increase of the population, for example, Prishtina 1,116,355 tons/year, Prizren 90,858 tons/year, Peja 41,748 tons/year, Mitrovica 64,663 tons/year. The increase in urban waste will affect our environment (soil, water, and air). Even though our city is endangered by their lack of treatment, their quantity is constantly increasing. We need to change the concept that waste is worthless. On the contrary, urban waste contains value because every product obtained from them contains the value. Product = raw material (monetary value) + energy + human labor. So, through waste assessment, we reduce their volume, while through their treatment we obtain raw materials (, for example from the treatment of waste paper waste, we will protect forests, but in the meantime, we will also protect the environment. Urban waste is of different natures organic nature (kitchen waste…) metal (tins ...) plastic (water and liquid bottles…) glass, paper, leather, textiles, etc. This means that there are different ways and methods to assess urban waste. Among the most important methods of their assessment are Recycling, Reuse, and processing as secondary material in other processes. Urban waste also has its specificity. Many of these urban wastes can serve as raw material for many sectors of our city's economy (eg recycling of plastic waste, paper, and metal waste). But the assessment of urban waste cannot be realized successfully liquidated in case there is no organization for their selection from the beginning. This should be done by the collection company with a good treatment of the collection staff.

Keywords: Metals, Paper, Plastics, Glass, Organic Waste

The effects of growing technologies on plant growth and yield of cucumber (Cucumis sativum L.) under common open field conditions

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Abstract. The objective of the study was to evaluate the effects of growing technologies on plant growth and yield of gherkins (Cucumis sativum L) under common open field conditions. The experiment was carried out at farmer's field in Shipol, Mitrovica municipality of Kosovo. Two different growing technologies trellising (TS) and without trellising system (WTS) were applied for gherkin cultivar Dirigent F1. The effects of different growing technologies on growth parameters, yield, and chemical content of harvested fruits were estimated under common open field conditions. The results of the experimental data revealed that the application of the trellising system (TS) recorded significantly the highest vine length, more number of leaves per plant, number of fruits, and highest fruit yield. . No significant differences exist between the two applied growing technology on the chemical content of harvested fruits.

Keywords: Gherkins, Trellising system, yield, and growth parameters

Effect of Whey Protein Supplementation on Physical Performance and Body Composition

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Abstract. Whey proteins and amino acid supplements have a strong position in the sports nutrition market based on the supposed quality of proteins and amino acids they provide. Recent studies using the stable isotope methodology demonstrate the ability of whey proteins or mixtures of amino acids with similar compositions to promote protein synthesis of the body and whole muscles. Other ways of research development explore the health benefits of whey that extend beyond protein and basic food. Many whey-derived bioactive ingredients are under study for their ability to provide specific health benefits. These functions are being investigated primarily in tissue culture systems and animal models. The capacity of these compounds to modulate obesity and improve immune function and antioxidant activity presents new applications potentially tailored to the needs of those individuals with active lifestyles. This paper will review the recent literature describing the functional properties of essential amino acids, whey proteins, whey-derived minerals and other compounds, and the mechanisms by which they can benefit active people in the context that exercise is a form of metabolic stress. The response to this stress can be positive, as with more muscle contraction and improved functionality or greater strength. However, the overall benefits may be jeopardized if immune function or general health is challenged in response to stress. From a mechanical point of view, whey proteins, their compound amino acids and / or related compounds may be able to provide substrate and bioactive components to extend the overall benefits of physical activity.

Keywords: Whey protein, essential amino acids, nutritional values, stress, sport, functional characteristics.

Study of the Drenica River by Analyzing Physical and Chemical Parameters

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Abstract. Lack of plants for the protection of a major problem in the world, therefore Kosovo is exposed to levels of pollution assessment from urban, industrial, and another wastewater. From a scientific point of view, the purpose of this official research is to combat pollution in the waters of the Drenica River. The Drenica River is the largest tributary on the left bank of the Sitnica River (47.6 km), with a biased city of 446.4 km2. The average flow of the river Drenica in Sitnica is 2.0m3 / s. In this paper we have determined the degree of pollution assessment in the Drenica River, by strengthening some physical and chemical parameters such as: information metals, dissolved oxygen, saturation with O2, chemical recommendation of oxygen, biochemical oxygenation of oxygen, carbon total organic, nitrates, detergents, phosphate ions, chlorides, phenols, turbidity etc. Marriage samples at 3 locations for more than ten months (to clarify the exact result) and can be analyzed in the laboratories of the Kosovo Hydrometeorological Institute. Methods used in available laboratories: Absorption atomic spectrometry, Spectrophotometer and UV-vis spectrophotometer.

Keywords: water, chemical, physical parameters, pollution.

Consumers' food choice and quality perception in Kosovo

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Abstract. Food quality and safety belong to the most important factors of building the image of the product, brand, or country of origin at the local, regional or global markets. The main aim of the paper is to assessment the food products quality perception in the Kosovo from consumers viewpoint and to analyses the elements which contribute most to defining the quality of a food product. Different aspects of the food products quality perception were considered during our research as food hygiene, product safety, taste, brand, quality mark and safety processes in food manufacturing. The methodical approaches of the paper are based on the questionnaire survey. The computations were processed by using the statistical program SPSS. The research results point at the expiration date of the food product as the most important qualitative factor for the respondents in all consumers. On the other hand, the quality management system during the processing food as a factor is considered as of either a much importance one in terms of the product quality perception. Also, the packing as a factor is considered as of either importance one in terms of the product quality perception.

Keywords: food product, quality factor, consumers perception

Sugars Play an Important Roles in Expiry Date, Aroma and Tast in Different Fermented Dairy Products

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Abstract. Sugars play an important role in metabolic processes in lives. However, different sugars transfer differently energy in different pathways. This differentiation makes a food product to have different test and to increase the quality of products. In another hands, lactic acid bacteria play an important role in production of lactic acid and aroma compounds in fermented food. The aim of this paper describes the growth rate and metabolic pathway of different products and bacteria when different sugars are added in products and bacteria. To explain this model Enterococcus faecalis is added in experiment and different sugars such as glucose, galactose, fructose, lactose, maltose, and sucrose. The experiment has been analysed by growing the culture for 24h and check the growth rate and analyse by high performance liquid chromatography. The result shows that glucose is the best metabolize sugars followed by fructose, sucrose, maltose, galactose, and lactose as a carbon source. While in energy transformation galactose and lactose transfer most of the energy to mixed acid fermentation compared to glucose and galactose which these energies it transfers into the homofermentative-fermentation. These results are ambitious results to apply and possibly to increase the expiry date of fermented products in dairy industries.

Key words: sugars, catabolism, LAB, food products, expiry date.

Natural sources of flavonoids and their importance in the nutrition

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Abstract. Flavonoids as natural bioactive compounds are distributed plant secondary metabolites, particularly in fruits, vegetables, legumes, nuts, chocolate, grape seeds, apple skin and beverages (tea, wine, and juices). Flavonols may be found mainly in fruits and vegetables, while flavones are abundant in herbs and spices. Flavanones are primarily found in a variety of citrus fruits and anthocyanidins in many colored berries. Average daily intake of flavonoids is approximately in the range of 150 to 300 mg. It strongly depends on individual, country and culture usages. In west countries main dietary sources of flavonoids consist of tea, wine and fruits, while in east countries there is consumed mainly soy with high is flavonoid content. Many studies have shown that intake of fruits and vegetables with high flavonoid content is associated with lowered risk of incidence of some diseases such as cardiovascular or cancer. These findings are attributed to experimentally confirmed biological effects of flavonoids – antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-allergic, anticancer or cardioprotective. The final effect is however depending on their bioavailability, which is in the case of flavonoids not high, because in the nature dominating flavonoid glycosides can poorly penetrate through lipophilic cell membranes. Final effective molecules are flavonoid metabolites, that more or less retain their biological activities.

Keywords: flavonoids, natural source, daily intake, bioactive compounds

Spreading distinction of grapevine viruses during time course 2015-2017

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Abstract. Sixty-two percent (62%) of grape vine samples were collected from the most important Kosovo's region Rahovec, twenty-five percent (25%) from Suhareka and thirteen percent (13%) from Prizren.To assess the spread of GFLV, ArMV, GLRaV-1,2,3, GVA and GVB viruses, the plants were sampled according to a random scheme during December. Sampled plants were extracted in the laboratory and analyzed by ELISA test using mono- and poly-clone antibodies. Considering the research which was conducted in 2015, 2016 and 2017 in order to diagnose GFLV, ArMV, GLRaV-1, GLRaV-2, GLRaV-3, GVA and GVB viruses in the most widespread grape cultivars in Kosovo, which are of mixed origin, i.e. the cultivars Smederevka, Vranac, Prokupa and Afuzali - domestic varieties or Balkan varieties and foreign or imported varieties such as: Game, Italian Rizling and Muscat Hamburg, different results have been obtained during three years of study. In most viruses, the infection rate has been on the rise, if we compare the results of 2015, 2016 and 2017. The only virus GFLV, has resulted in a reduction in infection from 2015 to 2017.

Key words: Elisa, viruses, GFLV, ArMV, GLRaV-1,2,3, GVA and GVB

Microbiological and physicochemical analysis of traditional Rugova cheese

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Abstract. The aim of this study was the evaluation of microbial and physicochemial parameters during production and maturation of traditional Rugova cheese. Samples were collected from different points of Rugova region and transported to the laboratory under constant cooling conditions. The average number of total mesophilic bacteria was 5.1 x 10^8 cfu/ml in milk and 2.4 x 10^8 cfu/gr in maturated cheese. The number of lactic acid bacteria in milk and cheese were 3.5 x 10^6 cfu/ml, respectively 1.7 x 10^8 cfu/gr. All physicochemical parameters in milk and cheese have been within the allowed values for milk and cheese and in accordance with the standards used by the Institute of Public Health of Kosovo.

Keywords: Rugova region, cheese, physicochemial parameters

Genetic variability, association and diversity study among the sunflower genotypes at seedling stage based on different morpho-physiological parameters under polyethylene glycol induced stress

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Abstract. Drought stress directly affects growth along with productivity of plants by altering plant water status. Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* L.) an oilseed crop, is adversely affected by abiotic stresses. The present study was carried out to study the genetic variability and diversity among the sunflower genotypes at seedling stage based on different morpho-physiological parameters under Polyethylene Glycol (PEG) induced stress. A total of twenty seven genotypes including two hybrids, eight advanced lines and seventeen accessions of sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* L.) were tested at germination and seedling stages in Polyethylene Glycol. Correlation and principle component analysis confirmed that germination percentage, root length, proline content, shoot length, chlorophyll content, stomatal frequency and survival percentage are positively correlated with each other hence; these traits were responsible for most of variation among genotypes. The cluster analysis results showed that genotypes Ausun, line-2, line-8, 17559, 17578, Hysun-33, 17555, and 17587 as more diverse among all the genotypes. These most divergent genotypes could be utilized in the development of inbreed which could be subsequently used in the heterosis breeding.

Key words: Sunflower, drought, stress, polyethylene glycol

Oxidative stress and methods used for hydroxyl radical determination

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Abstract. Understanding the role of oxidative stress in brain as well as developing medical strategies to reduce its damaging potential in the aging process and pathogenesis of cancer, neurological diseases like Alzheimer's diseases and Parkinson's diseases and other incurable illnesses is an important direction in medicine and biochemistry over the world. This review outlines the processes by which hROS may be formed, their damaging potential and determinations methods. Also, the questions upon the nature of reactive hROS in a Fenton (like) system plays a crucial role will be addressed on this part and several lines of evidences will be presented in order to clarify this issue. Highly reactive hydroxyl radicals (hROS) have been implicated in the etiology of many diseases, therefore monitoring of hROS should be extremely helpful to further investigate and understand the role of hROS in the pathogenesis of neurological disorders and to develop medical strategies to reduce the damaging potential of hROS. The very short half-life of OH• requires the use of trapping agents such as salicylic acid or phenylalanine for detection, but their hydroxylated derivatives are either unstable, or implicated as reactant in biochemical processes. Based on already successfully in vitro and in vivo work done in our group in the past two decades, we decided to use sodium terephthalic acid as a trapping agent, the hydroxylation of which yields only one stable and highly fluorescent isomer, 2-hydroxyterephthalate (OH-TA).

Keywords: oxidative stress, hydroxyl radical determination

The effect of rootstocks on leaf surface in two different apple cultivars

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Abstract. This field experiment was designed to assess the effect of rootstocks M9 and MM106 on leaf surface in two different apple cultivars Idared and Granny Smith. The experiment was conducted in Kosovo (Anamorava region), in apple orchard using a nested experimental design. During the experiment based on two-way analysis of variance, we found significant changes on the leaf surface among cultivars, but no differences among rootstocks. The results obtained in the agro-ecological conditions of Kosovo, where it is stated clearly that in average the leaf surface have higher values of the two combinations grafts has reached the rootstock MM106 (Granny Smith 27.42 cm^2 and Idared 25.03 cm^2), while the grafts M9 values are relatively low (Idared 24.65 cm^2 and Granny Smith 27.04 cm^2). The changes introduced showed to be as result of heritable characteristics of cultivar and rootstock.

Key words: apple, Idared, Granny Smith, leaf surface,

Determination the Dynamics of Occurrence of *Scolytus Rugulosus* on Fruit Orchards in Junik Region _ Kosovo

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Abstract. Top Fruit crops represent important economic activity in the Junik area, in Western Kosovo. An ever-expanding young industry faces with stresses caused by *Scolytus Rugulosus* (Shothole borer), an insect-pest which damages various parts of the fruit trees. This study was carried out to determine the dynamics of the pest fly in Top Fruit plantations with Apple, Sweet Cherry, and Sour Cherry crops. A passive sampling method was implemented with the use of Ethanol traps for trapping insects. The counting of trapped insects was done on daily basis. Temperature and air humidity in the study area were measured too. First adults were detected in the second week of March while the maximum emerge was in April month. At temperatures of 18-20^{0}C the presence of adult insect increases, however, in late March and early April when temperatures have dropped below zero during the night and went up to + 7^{0}C during the day, a significant number of adult insects were trapped too.

Keywords: *Scolytus Rugulosus*, Apple, Sweet Cherry, Sour Cherry, Junik.

Determination of the intensity of apple infection with the pathogen *Venturia Inaequalis* in correlation with the phenological phase

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Abstract. Pathogen Venturia Inaequalis is one of the pathogens that causes great damage to the apple crop. The intensity of the damage depends a lot on: Phenological phase, atmospheric conditions and the type of apple cultivar. In our experiment we focused on how the phenological phase affects the intensity of pathogens. The experiment was realized on four apple cultivars which are different in terms of morphological characteristics and resistance to this pathogen. Apple cultivars that were subjected in this experiment are: Gala cultivar, Fuji, Granny Smith and Idared. The observation of these cultivars was done from the beginning of the vegetation, the flowering stage until the fruit harvest stage to the end of the vegetation.

Key words: Experiment, Pathogen, Phenological, Cultivar, Vegetation

The microbiological quality of raw milk on some farms that do not have milk cooling equipment after milking

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Abstract. It has been proven that if milk does not cool immediately after milking, has an increase in the number of bacteria and acidity as well as a decrease in quality. This also has economic implications because this milk will be rated lower during categorization. 12 months research has included 1588 samples of fresh milk from farms that did not refrigerate the milk. Only milk samples which were negative in the alcohol test were included in the analysis. The count of the number of bacteria was done through the use of 3M ™ Petri films. It turns out that the average number of all samples for 12 months is 198,164 bacteria/ml. As a result, all samples for each month were evaluated with the 2nd category. During the summer months up to 20% of the samples were eliminated through the alcohol test, proving the highest bacterial presence and acidification of the milk.

Keywords: milk , samples, bakterija, 3M ™ Petrifilm ™ , alcohol test

DETERMINATION OF HEAVY METALS IN MILK OF KOSOVO

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Abstract. The aim of the present study was to investigate heavy metal contents and radionuclides of cow's milk. In total 37 random milk samples were collected from different sources (32 from milk collection centers and 5 imported). Quantitative analysis was performed using an Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer to determine heavy metals concentrations and the assessment of human health risks related to milk consumption in the region of Kosovo. Concentrations were estimated of thirty-five heavy metals in milk samples but are reported only the most important elements Cr, Mn, Fe, Ni, Cu, Zn, As, Cd, Hg, and Pb. From the analytic analysis, the results showed that the average milk concentrations of Fe, Cu, Zn, and Cd were higher than the suggested standards.

Keywords: heavy metals, radionuclides, residue, milk, Kosovo

The Role of Lactic Acid in Decreasing pH-Value in Wort and Its Impact on the Quality of Beer

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Abstract. As in all food and beverage production processes, the pH value is of high importance in wort and beer production, too. There are several processes and changes that proceed considerably faster and better at low pH-values. The pH of unboiled wort without mash acidification is about 5.6 to 5.8 and the pH of cast wort is about 5.4 to 5.6. At a lower pH many processes proceed better and faster, such as good precipitation of protein-polyphenol complexes when boiling wort at pH 5.2, less increase in wort colour, a better and clean tasting hop bitterness at a lower pH, micro-organisms less resistant at a lower pH, the range of enzymes is considerably improved because all the important enzymes, with the exception of α-amylase, are activated, the supply of zinc is increased, the extract yield is increased, etc. Therefore, it is preferable to acidify biologically during the mashing and at the end of the boiling of wort. This also impacts the other processes during fermentation and impact directly on some quality parameters of the final beer.

Keywords: acidification, beer, colour, fermentation, pH-value, wort.

Impact of food packaging in the spread of Covid 19

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Abstract. Recently humanity throughout the world is facing the Covid 19 pandemic. More than 38 million people worldwide have been infected and 1.09 million have died from this disease. There are currently 16,425 cases of infection and 650 deaths in Kosovo. This virus spreads through air, contact with infected people and respiratory droplets. These droplets can fall on different types of surfaces and survive up to a few days. In this study we have researched the risk of the spread of Covid 19 from different food packaging materials. According to research and data from WHO, FDA, CDCP, FPF etc, respiratory droplets of infected fluid can fall on objects and surfaces. Therefore, when someone puts their hand near their mouth, nose or eyes after touching that surface they can get infected. Covid 19 can survive from a few hours to a few days depending on some conditions like the type of packaging material, lighting, temperature and humidity of the surrounding environment etc. Catching COVID-19 by touching contaminated surfaces or objects is possible, however, the risk is low. Still it is recommended that the packaging needs to be left unopened and intact for several hours, also the hygiene protocol needs to be followed to reduce the risk of spreading COVID-19.

Keywords: Covid19, food package, civid19 in surface.

Impact of SO2 Concentration on Wine Quality

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Abstract. The purpose of this paper was the determination of some physicochemical parameters in the wine, with special emphasis on total sulfur dioxide (TSO2) and free sulfur dioxide (FSO2) concentration. The aim was to see how the professional criteria are being applied by our oenologists during different stages of winemaking, and consequently the impact of these wines may have on human health in the future. A total of 12 wine samples were analyzed. Sampling was done at three wine cellars in Rahovec – Kosovo. Samples were taken from the wine tanks and bottled wine. The types of analyzed wines have been Chardonnay and Cabernet Sauvignon. Applying standard work protocols, the analysis were performed at the laboratory of the company Stone Castle Wine – Rahovec. The EU has set a legal limit for total SO2 of 150 mg/L in red wines and 200 mg/L in white wines. Most of the samples turned out to be within the EU permissible levels, excluding a sample in which concentration of TSO2 above the EU permissible values has been observed, as well as in some other samples, critical values of FSO2 have also been observed. As a conclusion, these wines generally do not pose a risk to human health in the future.

Keywords: Wine, Yeast, Total SO2, Free SO2

The Study of Mashing Methods and Features of Fermentations Products

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Abstract. If mashing is conducted at 62 to 63˚C, a higher maltose composition is obtained, and the limit is of fermentation rate is higher. The wort, which has a lot of maltose ferments quickly, and the yeast is kept suspended for a long time. Continuous mashing at 62 to 64˚C yields beer with a high fermentation limit; if these temperatures are exceeded, and continuous mashing is carried out at 72 to 75˚C, beers with high dextrin content and low fermentation limit are obtained. To produce beer, primary and secondary fermentation are performed. During primary fermentation, the obtained sugars are converted into alcohol, CO2, and lasts up to 7 days; during secondary fermentation, the beer matures, and this process lasts up to 21 days. This paper will address the importance of achieving the right temperatures during the malt heating process, as well as their importance in the development of the fermentation process.

Keywords: Wort, Basic Extract, Beer, KEB, MEBAK

Assessment of Heavy Metals in Potato (*Solanum tuberosum L.*) and Onion (*Allium cepa L.*) cultivated in Vushtrri area – Kosovo

Fidan Feka, Agran Halimi,Suzana Aliu, Diellza Azemi, Era Bruqi, Mirand Rrudhani, Erjeta Krasniqi, Jasin Kadrija

UBT – Higher Education Institution, Lagjja Kalabria, 10000 p.n., Pristina, Kosovo

Abstract. The consumption of vegetables cross-contaminated with heavy metals carries a considerable risk for humans (especially for children and pregnant women) and these dietary implications are discussed while European Food Safety Authority has been urged to look into this matter of concern. This project aims to research the degree of pollution with heavy metals in vegetable products such as potatoes and onions with toxic elements as Arsen, Leaden, Cadium, Chromium, and Nikel. The results showed that the element. As was not identified at all, then the element Pb varies from (0.002-0.035 ppm), the element Cadmium from (0.001-0.030 ppm), the element Chromium (0.060-0.638 ppm), and the element Ni, (0.315-4.512 ppm). Potato and Onion samples were treated in the UBT Laboratory premises, and then the reading of the toxic elements of the samples was done with the ICP (plasmatic copular induction). technique. From the obtained results we can conclude that the concentrations of Pb, Cd, As, Cr, and Ni does not exceed the standards considered as a risk to human health.

Keywords: Potato and onions, toxic elements, Analytical techniques (ICP).

Refining Process and Quality Control of Sunflower Oil

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Abstract. The quality control of edible sunflower oil is monitored through several stages, from unrefined oil, during the whole refining process as well as the bottled oil. Initially is checked the unrefined oil by means of analyzing its origin, enabling us to understand what the origin of the oil is. Subsequently are checked the compounds that need to be removed from the sunflower oil in the refining process. We also pay special attention to the preservation of some compounds present in the unrefined oil. The methodologies applied for oil quality control are physical-chemical and microbiological methods.

Keywords: Sunflower oil, quality control, product storage, safe product.

The Influence of NPK Fertilizers on Yield and Dry Mass Partitioning of Potato (Solanum tuberosum L.)

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Abstract. The objective of this study was to assess the influence of NPK fertilizers on yield and dry mass partitioning of potato. The experiment was conducted in soil type Fluvisol located in Vushtrri municipality of Kosovo. Two different potato commercial cultivars (Agria and Opal) were sown in area of 1.4 ha per each treatment in two replications 0.7 ha per replication. The quantity of applied NPK fertilizers per plots were based on planed yield and soil analyses which applied technology was compared with traditional one usually applied by potato growers in experimental area. The randomly of harvested quantity of potato tubers per each experimental plot which yield, and dray mass partitioning were measured. Based on experimental data the yield and dry mass partitioning were significantly higher to both cultivars with application of NPK fertilizers based on soil analysis and plant requirements for a certain yield

Keywords: Potato, Agria, Opal fertilizer, dry matter.

Water quality assessment in the Alpine Lakes in the southern part of the Republic of Kosovo

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Abstract. Alpine lakes are characteristic of high altitudes, located mainly in areas where there are no settlements. The lakes are located an altitude of over 2000 meters, their depth varies from 1m to 2m, their width from 25 to over 40m, surface from 625m to over 1600 m^2. Most alpine lakes are covered in ice during the winter. Water quality in these lakes is the main factor that controls the status of surface water, the change in water quality is essentially a combination of anthropogenic and natural contribution. The study analyzed the physico-chemical parameters of water quality and community of macrozobenthos and diatoms in three lakes. Sampling and laboratory analysis were performed in the period 2018. Based on the data analysis of physico-chemical parameters, macrozoobenthos and diatoms the water quality in these lakes belongs to the good class.

Keywords: quality, alpine, lakes, parameter, community, physico-chemical, etc.

Looking at the Perceived Benefits of Feeding Program in the Eyes of the Stakeholders

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Abstract. The study focused on the effects of school-based feeding program in the eyes of the stakeholders conducted on March 2019 to grades 1 to 6 beneficiary pupils, selected teachers, SBFP In-Charge and School Head of Mansagomayon Elementary School, District 4 of Sta. Catalina, Division of Negros Oriental. A descriptive design was used in this study whichd eemed appropriate in the context of this study since the researcher will describe the effectiveness of the SBFP as employed in the research locale. Additionally, Key informant interview with the selected representatives of the identified groups of stakeholders was conducted to provide qualitative support to the claims of the study. Since this study used the KII as the principal mode of data gathering among the participants, a semi structure interview guide was used. The said interview shall be composed of 7-10 questions that were patterned to achieve the objectives of this research conduct. However, the researcher has the leeway to ask a follow up questions given the goal of the research is not yet clarified to the respondents.

Meanwhile, the secondary data such as the baseline and endline data of the respondents' nutritional status were taken from the Nutrition Coordinator of the school. Mean and t-test was used to analyze the data.

Results revealed that the nutritional status of the pupils were below normal despite of the efforts in giving supplement and dietary assistance of the school through the conduct of feeding program hence the very purpose of the program in providing complete meals and enhancing the nutrition of these pupils were not thoroughly achieved.

The mean of pupils' baseline and end line data shows a highly significant difference on the baseline and endline data results for the pupils' BMI with a P-value of 0.000 and t-value of -3.570.This implies that the results of the BMI of the pupil beneficiaries differ significantly before and after the 120 days feeding program. This means that there was a change and movement in the nutritional status of the pupils as the program was implemented.

Keywords: Perceived Benefits, Feeding Program, Philippines

The important of international trade in managing food security risks during the pandemic time in Kosovo

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Abstract. International food trade, in addition to being an economic activity, is also an activity deeply linked to food security, the well-being of the population and politics. The purpose of this study is to assess the impact of international trade on food security during the COVID 19 pandemic in Kosovo. Although trade in agricultural products during this period has been shown to be more flexible than trade in other commodities due to the essential nature of food products, additional disruptions in the supply chain can start and undermine this sustainability. Interruptions in food supply chains pose a risk to global and local food security, especially in Kosovo given that according to (Ask, 2020), trade in goods in 2019 represents a trade deficit of 3.113.34 billion euros. Despite the concluded trade agreements (CEFTA, SAA, FTA with Turkey), Kosovo continues to face a large negative trade balance, with an annual trade deficit that reached the value of over 3.1 billion euros in 2019, reflecting a low level of competition in domestic, and foreign markets and with a lack of product variety. Trade plays a crucial role in global food security. This point has been made by several international economic organizations and groups since the outbreak of COVID-19.

Keywords: International trade, food, import-export; food security, pandemic COVID 19;

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Creating Promotional and Supporting Materials for an Exhibition: A Pandemic-specific case-study

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Abstract. Organizing an exhibition is no easy feat. This process is further complicated with the 2020 pandemic-specific conditions. In this paper, the artist and the curator duo will discuss their personal example of organizing a site-specific exhibition in Prishtina, Kosovo, with a special focus on the materials they had to produce to support the exhibited artworks. From the inability to organize an exhibition opening event, to the videos, poster-images, and social media text, as well as zine-inspired catalogue they had to device in order to not only promote the exhibition, but also make it accessible and enticing for small groups of people that will be viewing it independently (so as to observe the social distancing rules). A special focus will be given to reviewing the creative process for the design of the zine-catalogue, the creation of the promo-video, as well as the decisions concerning the overall aesthetics of these works which had to comply and be in tune with the exhibited artworks. Solving these pandemic-specific problems was as much a matter of design as was of an impresario's event organisation.

Keywords: exhibition, gallery, site-specific, catalogue, zine, social media, promo video, poster image, promotion, pandemic

The possibility of 21st century art and design currents using artificial intelligence technology

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Abstract. This pilot study aims to lay the groundwork for a future long-term research project, which shows the analysis of data from 21st century painters and designers by visual artists. From Kosovo to EU countries around the world. This study focuses on artists and designers who mainly have the most famous works during this time period. Through questionnaires administered for specially selected paintings and designs, the study investigates issues such as the reasons needed to facilitate their artistic and professional practice Since the research is still ongoing, here we present preliminary data. In conclusion, it is necessary to expand the existing study and further research to more accurately study the phenomenon of creating a platform in facilitating the informative data of visual artists and designers. Recommendations for additional parameters, such as a larger size sample, additional specific questions for artists, and designers as well as the inclusion and facilitation of accurate information retrieval in the discussion section

Keywords: Picture, Design, Voice, Programming, Marketing Data

Exploring Collective Memory Through Art and Space: A Case Study for Organizing a Site-specific Exhibition

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Abstract. This paper investigates the methods of exploring collective memory through art and space, specifically focusing on Fatmir Mustafa-Karllo's exhibition "Mosquito Vapor Trails" which was curated by Artrit Bytyçi, for Paper Gallery in Prishtina, Kosovo. Special focus is given to the selection of the artworks, how the exhibition space itself serves as an environment which is in conversation with the works, as well as the curatorial process and text as not only as a reflection of the artist's works, but also as an artwork in itself that provides an extra layer of meaning and discussion. Three artworks by Fatmir Mustafa-Karllo will be discussed: "Rapid Eye Movement," "Picnic," and "After the Stroke." Furthermore, we will focus on discussing the importance of the exhibition space, especially on the fact that the current location of Paper Gallery and Paper Communications is at the former venue of Radio Prishtina, and how this space is in a conversation with the artworks exhibited therein. Finally we will focus on the process of writing the curatorial text, and how as much as it is in conversation with and support of the exhibition, it is also an artwork in itself.

Keywords: exhibition, site-specific, collective memory, art installation, transitional spaces, artworks, curatorial text

Multidimensional Psychological Impact of Colors- The Impact of Individual Perception

Milot Gusia

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Abstract. This scientific research aims to bring to light the multidimensional psychological impact of colors in human perception. The research aims to find out whether there is a correlation between color preferences and profession, as well as whether the current individual psychological state, place of residence (rural or urban), gender, hunger and fatigue have an impact on the perception of colors and on color preferences. The research is conducted on a considerable group of individuals of wide gamut of different professions (Design, Architecture, Computer Sciences, Pharmacy, Medicine, Political Sciences, Music, etc). The experiment is conducted based on the Natural Color System. This system was selected because it is a perceptual model. The model is based on the color opposition hypothesis, proposed by German psychologist Ewald Hering. The system is convenient because it is based entirely on the phenomenology of human perception and not on the mixing of colors.

Keywords: Color perception, color psychology, Influence of hunger on color perception, influence of location on color perception, influence of profession on color perception.

Politics, Architecture and its Role on Shaping Society
The Example of Yugoslavia during Tito's Administration

Sara Sylejmani

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Abstract. Yugoslav architecture traced ideological, political and economic instructions. In parallel there was a historic persistence in every consistent republic and their arising architecture. Interwar period was a time of emergence of modern architecture in Yugoslavia through an architects that studied in Western schools or worked in prominent architect's offices of a time. Yugoslav architects merged modernist approach with traditional elements advancing orthodox modernist venture. Despite that Socialist Yugoslavia searched for unified national identity, the architecture of a country was diverse since each consistent republic digested modernism it in its own way. The aim for modernity and the way to explore it, was unifying characteristic portrayed in cities of Yugoslavia. After the 1960s architecture in Yugoslavia as a protagonist finds its unique character touching all the cities of a region and represents country in international platform as modern in Western perspective.

Keywords: Architecture, Politics, Yugoslavia, Kosova, Modernism

Re-Discovering Home in a time of Pandemic

Sebil Spat

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Abstract. The proliferation of COVID-19 made moving our home business mandatory. As architects and designers run their businesses from home, architectural and design education has begun to be conducted through distance learning through digital platforms. Architectural and design education, which is a process based on the exchange of ideas one by one between students and academics, and which functions through the correction of work done, is in a serious transformation at this point.
With the introduction of established life, business concept and the emergence of various specialties, the development of transportation systems, the relationship of human beings with the home in a continuation over the ages has undergone a sudden change in the time of the pandemic.
The day before the onset of the pandemic crisis, the living twentieth century individual was committing many of the practices of daily life outside the home, such as eating and drinking, entertainment, education, shopping, building social relationships and work.
Today, at the last point we have reached, we are in an effort to adapt all of these practices at home during the pandemic where we live with all our contemporaries on a global scale.
In the process, we seem to be meeting our homes again.
On the other hand, today we are in a simulation of the digital revolution that started before us and destroyed physical space.
In this study we aim to represent “the house”, with experience "closer" and "longer" in the quarantine time.

Keywords: Pandemic, quarantine, interior design, physical space, digitalization, space sociology

Development of an Interdisciplinary Master's Degree in City and Children Studies

Serkan Bayraktaroglu

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Abstract. By mid-century, over two-third of the world population will be living in cities and around 60% of them will be under the age of eighteen. Studies point out that children's early experiences are crucial for shaping their lives and lay the foundation for future years. Children studies are relatively well developed in psychology, medicine, and pedagogy but are often overlooked in design education. However, designers have great chances to improve children and their caregivers' relationships with the city. This study presents a brief review of design literature concerning children issues, and illustrates the development of an interdisciplinary degree focusing on City and Children Studies.

Keywords: City and Children Studies, Design Education

Design education: challenges and opportunities resulting from technological developments

Ylber Limani

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Abstract. Design education has a special variety and has developed significantly in many countries of the world, initially being part of the academy of arts, and increasingly being transformed into universities and vocational technical education. Design programs have begun to rise in the second half of the 20th century, and have since grown rapidly based on extensive university programs. Such growth and positioning of education in Design has been achieved thanks to technological developments that are known as industrial revolutions. Technological revolutions have enabled changes in social demand, the achievement of design maturity as an academic discipline positioned between science and engineering, and the achievement of international design standards. In this scientific paper, we have applied the descriptive method of developing design programs within the broad university disciplinary context. Research questions address issues related to how design managed to unite engineering, the social sciences, and business studies in the broader industrial context. The unique design positioning near the engineering sciences has been supported by a large group of relevant expertise that has nurtured a combination of education, research and practice in the industrial context.

Keywords: Design, education, technology, digital transformation, creative industries.

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A Model For Increasing Quality Of Education By Using A Unified Repository Among EUA Universities

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Abstract. Anyone who had to create learning materials from scratch knows how intensive and time consuming this process can be. This process can be made easier by reusing existing learning and teaching materials. Creating a unified repository enables time and effort savings, opportunities to transfer technical and technological knowledge among educational staff, exchange of practical applications experience and, most importantly, quality enhancement of educational materials. Unified repository is a web-based database application software that is used for simplifying the tasks of sharing learning contents and resources between different universities through providing a unified solution and access point. This paper proposes a model for building a unified e-learning repository system for European University Association (EUA), to enable academics to store, classify, access and share teaching and learning materials, EUA resources and not only.

Integrating different University repositories/applications, is by no doubt a big challenge due to different platforms. The model is based on using RESTful web services, offering full web-scale interoperability and scalability advantages while exchanging information between University repositories/applications, also offering HTTP content negotiation, most importantly discoverability for free and HTTP concurrency control and compression. There will be a centralized repository that will maintain application keys and generate tokens for access as required. The centralized repository will register a list of actions that each service provides. For example, given an endpoint, it provides a list of possible URL, with allowed HTTP verbs for each of them. The combination of the URL (pattern) and the verb may be used as a description of repositories/services and for specifying simple permissions.

The proposed unified repository architecture should have the following characteristics:

- Open: will create interoperated and connected applications, thus commercial tools from different universities could be assembled into a single system.
- Scalable: the architecture must be defined to grow in the future. For example: as the educational repositories number increases, the applications in charge of the management must have enough capacity.
- Global: To allow the linguistic and cultural diversity.
- Integrated: Not only among the components of the system but among other applications which are not directly related to learning (such as: human resources, knowledge management systems).
- Flexible: the ability to implement new solutions without making big changes in the system architecture is very important.

By providing flexible unified repository that can be adjusted to suit the diverse learning styles and necessities of students and staff, the structure proposed here can go a long way in alleviating the burden each university has to bear in terms of effort and finance.

Keywords: EUA, learning materials, RESTful, repository, scalable.

An Investigation of the Effects of Digital Technologies on Business Processes: The Case Study of Banking Sector

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Abstract. The purpose of this paper is to analyze and discuss the importance of Digital Technology in Banking business processes. There is a valuable evidence in the literature and within the banking business practices showing the processes of digitalization in the banking system is getting more frequent. In this regard, this research observes the implementation of digital technology in banking business processes and their role on the development of the distribution network through financial institutions. The digital technology implementation within the banking industry is assumed to have faced difficulties when comes to prove the overall bank productivity and cost reduction. The qualitative research is conducted with the aim of selecting and analyzing primary data, and the survey research is conducted aiming at quantitative data analyses throughout a structured questionnaire. The main assumption articulated in this research is that the implementation of digital technology significantly increases the productivity of bank operations. The subsequent assumption is about the return on investment on digital technology in banking sector.

Keywords: Digital technology, digitalization, business process, digital transformation, return on investment.

Artificial Intelligence and Big Data Challenges in Smart Cities

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Abstract. Smart city combines technologies with information to facilitate and improve daily life of citizens on different areas like transport, healthcare, education, environment impact, energy save and other. Big Data as technology to collect, store and analyze massive amounts of data, and Artificial Intelligence to extract the values from those data, have received a lot of attention recently. The aim of this paper is to discuss and highlight the challenges that engineers, scientists and other stakeholders can face practically in the development of smart city, and to enhance the integration of both Big Data and Artificial Intelligence.

Keywords: AI, Big Data, development smart city, challenges

Deep Passage Retrieval Reranking based on Semantic Enhancement

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Abstract. In the field of information retrieval, Passage related to Query are usually easy to get, and the passage that irrelevance is in a large collection and contain more noise. How do you get quality, irrelevant passage is vital. Based on this observation, we through a method of similarity measure, called "doc-ad-doc", which get the irrelevant passage that is least relevant to the query and most similar to the relevant passage. Through experimental verification, The 0.8M training set constructed by our method can achieve the effect of constructing 8M training set by random sampling. Secondly, traditional information retrieval methods usually adopted sparse vector space model, such as BM25.As well as many mainstream deep relevance retrieval methods, They train the classification models of query and passage. In our work, we adopt the dense representation of the interactive query and passage，where embeddings are used a bert-base encoder model. We test it on MS MARCO data set, showing that the retrieval accuracy of our method outperforms the classification model and BM25-based Baselines.

Digital Transformation In Education And Privacy Concerns

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Abstract. Development of online learning platforms has been taking place for some time now however rapid increase of online learning and teaching has taken place in 2020 during COVID-19 pandemic. However, many platforms already had in place their concepts and needed tools, security and training for the teachers and users (students) presented a challenge due to short introduction and application of self-teaching system, therefore, becoming vulnerable. Rapid transformation from a traditional format into a digital system leaves many sensitive and private information vulnerable to faults. This paper analyses current trends of transformation, security application and specific platforms failing to ensure privacy and data protection as well as lack of institutions training their teaching workforce and students to avoid attacks and protect school infrastructure such as teacher and student data. Another issue that this paper address is the dedicated funding and training necessity for now and the future of the new education method online that will be a new way of teaching and learning.

Internet As Globalization Component And Kosovo Domain Challenges

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Abstract. Evidence shows that there is a positive correlation between internet and the globalization indexes. Internet has affected directly numerical transactions of global market especially on computer goods and services and on-line services in all industries. As the impact of internet continues to grow in different globalization indexes such as in economy, politics, and social interaction, Kosovo is still facing a very basic problem – the absence of the country domain. This paper firstly will deal with the importance of internet in general terms as very complex, multi-dimensional, and one of the unavoidable concepts in practically all fields in recent decades. Internet usage increase contributed in the economy also, namely, by digitizing the majority of the financial and economic activities. Section two of the paper shows the importance and usage of the internet in Kosovo economy with special focus on Kosovo banking sector, by showing continuous increase in the internet-based platforms and transactions. Actual data of the Kosovo banking sector are used to highlight internet-based activities. Apart from that, an attention will be devoted to the internet penetration in Kosovo. Section three describes the current situation and challenges regarding the absence of Kosovo country domain. Specific international references are used to show that Kosovo is eligible of having country domain. Nevertheless, country domain policy based on the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) will be analyzed to address the Kosovo challenges, and steps to be followed in to be listed in the ICANN official country domains.

Keywords: Internet-based activities, globalization, banking sector, internet domain, country domain.

Making vending machines smarter with the use of Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence: Set-up and Architecture

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Abstract. Machine Learning and Robust Optimization techniques can significantly improve logistics operations and improve stock quantity and maintenance intervals. Machine Learning will be used to forecast item demands for each of the vending machines, taking into account past demands and calendar effects. By performing such predictions which are forwarded to a Robust Optimization model, and whose outputs will be the cash transport that each vending machine should require. These transports guarantee that demand is fulfilled up to the desired confidence level, preventing downtime of vending machines due to unplanned maintenance and out-of-stock situations, while also satisfying additional constraints arising in this particular domain. As a result of such operations, we expect productivity improvements of vending machines from 20-40%.

Keywords: Machine Learning, vending machines, IoT, optimization techniques

Online Learning - An Academic Challenge or A New Success

Gelina Maliqi

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Abstract. The whole world was involved since the end of last year and nowadays from the global Covid-19 pandemic and moreover dictated and reflected drastic changes in community life across the globe. Under these conditions, the population faced isolation and disruption of activities and life chain in most countries around the globe. The Republic of Kosovo also faced the situation of isolation and interruption of many processes where the most essential was that of educating children and education of university generations, where based on the importance of this process, distance learning resumed within few days, in conditions of at home, with little or no familiar methods for both academic staff and students. If we refer to the learning effect and learning outcomes during this new application as a concept and technically for the staff and students, it was noted that in the entirety of the elements that made up the process, there were technical difficulties and diversity in the possibility of Internet access, and various computer platforms applied to successfully carry out the learning process, where, by our educational institution, UBT College has put into operation and made available the integrated Moodle system and various online platforms. As a method of technological development, online teaching in the continuation of the academic year was a worldwide application and for some universities it was an applied and efficient method as it had been applied for years on distance learning programs, but for many others it applied for the first time, it was viewed with criticism and analyzed with prejudice how much result and effect online learning would give. This point of view should be analyzed with priority and in positive sense, taking into account the conditions and the emotional side of all actors in these processes, as well as conditions that were unknown to the most. In an analysis of the result, many elements were absorbed by the students and functioned quite well, just as there were difficulties in absorbing knowledge into scientific subjects that defined knowledge through laboratory work.

Keywords: Online Learning, Platform, Moodle System, Teaching, Learning.

Portrayal Of Current Business Situation In Kosovo

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Abstract. The development of new businesses clearly seems to be increasing given that the needs of the market are quite large in addition to what it really is. Businesses, regardless of the type or type to which they belong, are businesses that have their functionality and that they nevertheless have importance in our society. The importance of all this is that the developments the country should appear and be maintained for this Kosovo needs a platform which through a map can display values depending on the filtered attributes. Developing a website using the map of Kosovo and through it can show a lot of results where young people (thus including the gender of business leaders) can have a focus on getting a job or growing a business, including the type of business in the absence of which a city may not possess one. This letter is very useful in conveying many results which can be quite easily read and very interesting data and which is a very current topic in our society. Addressing this letter so that the data generated by the developed system has a direct impact on businesses that are still in the beginning of development or even on those businesses that intend to follow in real time the trends of the most requested type of business.

Predictive Data Analysis and Machine Learning for Telematics hub based on sensory data

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Abstract. Internet of Things (IoT) is fast emerging and becoming an almost basic necessity in general life, including the automobile industry. 'Connected Car' is a terminology often associated with cars and other passenger vehicles, which are capable of internet connectivity and sharing of various kinds of data with backend applications. The data being shared can be about the location and speed of the car, the status of various parts/lubricants of the car, and if the car needs urgent service or not. In this sense, the data collected from the devices and IoT sensors can be processed in order to analyze the driving habits and provide suggestions and optimizations for improving the economy and maintenance intervals of the vehicle. The processing of this relies on the fusion of heterogeneous multisource information and modeling intangible factors, which would facilitate predictive maintenance and energy saving.

Keywords: Machine Learning, Telematics hub, IoT, sensors

Security Of Information Systems - Legal And Ethical Rules. Chalenges Of Appying In Kosovo

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Abstract. While we are having our time off, lunchtime, sleep time or we disconnect from information network for some moments, we see that with the clicks we are making in our computer machine, we stumble in a lot of new information. But in the ICT field, we are full of information about hundreds of new software programs and applications..., which make work easier for us in these services e.g. banking, health care system, education, administration, production, etc. All these goods come as a result of the epochal development of digitalization. Large data collection; "BIG DATA", "ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE", "COMMUNICATION NETWORKS", "e-GOVERNANCE" and "INTERNET", is a necessity, almost insurmountable in support of our work be they services; operational, educational, administrative... or scientific research. Whereas, the coherence of the implementation of international, constitutional, and ethical rules regarding the dignity of the individual, fundamental rights, privacy and security of personal data, leave much to be desired because their violation is the concern of the new democratic society. Understanding of Information Security, Information systems, Big Data, Legal-Ethical Rules, and Violation of the individual's data, are the focus of the following topic.

Keywords: Information Systems Security, Legal-Ethical Rules and Challenges of Violation of the personal data.

The impact of security and privacy while using the Internet

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Abstract. Information technology includes all types of technology used to exchange, store, use or create information. Information technology benefits from the business world by allowing organizations to work more efficiently and maximize productivity. Faster communication, electronic storage and data protection are advantages that information technology can have in your enterprise. The security and privacy of that data is extremely important, especially nowadays, where the security and privacy can be compromised quite easily. The topic under study is a very important issue to understand the importance of security and privacy in the use of the Internet. Initially the main purpose of this research was to inform about the main security points to protect the work of an organization. Starting with physical security, personnel security, network security and others. Through this research, the issue of information security risks is addressed as well as their management, including risk identification, assessment and control. The next main point in the last part will be cybercrime and digital forensics, where the areas in which forensics is being applied will be examined.

Keywords: information security, internet security, privacy, cyber security, data brech

Comparison And Evaluation Of Methods For Managing LMS In Republic Of Kosovo Universities

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Abstract. Using technology can be seen as an innovative challenge to restructure the teaching-learning process and integrate LMS in independent, collaborative and interactive work.
Teaching and Learning are no longer restricted to traditional classrooms, while e-learning has become one of the most powerful supporting tools which have diversified the traditional context of learning in higher education.
Knowledge management system is one of information system that supporting knowledge management implementation in government which categorized as people perspective, because this system has high dependency in human interaction and participation. Strategic plan for developing knowledge management system can be determine using some of information system strategic methods. This paper conducted to define type of strategic method of information system, stage of activity each method, strength and weakness. Literature review methods used to identify and classify strategic methods of information system, differentiate method type, categorize common activities, strength and weakness.
The results showed that higher education institutions preparation stage regarding the application of e-learning, whereas private ones have applied this system since their foundation, and use it on daily basis where they perform all the services. They are a step forward related to demand-based learning that means giving the student more freedom of choice in his or her learning program.

Keywords: Learning Management System (LMS), E-learning, Higher Education, Integration, risk analysis etc.

Smart Home: Automatic Control Of Lighting Through Z-Wave Iot Technology

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Abstract. Our life is surrounded by various information technology equipment, and home automation is one of the most interesting applications of technology in our homes. It includes controlling and automation of electronic and electrical devices. In this paper, we'll focus on Z-Wave protocol and we will discuss its applications in smart homes such as automatic control of lighting. We will describe step by step all the processes that take place behind the scenes during the control of lighting through this the protocol.

Key Words: Smart Home, IoT, Z-Wave, Wireless Network, Gateway

The Complexity Issues of Enterprise Digitalization and the Organisational Challenges of Operations: The Case of Kosova

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Abstract. One of the main challenges to business digital transformation is lack of agile approach to the operations digitalization requirements. This problem can be translated on three main related hypothetical issues: business inability to change various things in a short period of time, lack of straightforward strategic line commitment, and failure to take iterative organisational fast approach towards simplification of technology complexity.
This research aims to address the potential causes of organizational inflexibility, strategic issues, and the mode of response to the complex requirements of digitalization process. The target population is composed of Kosovar enterprises with a definite sample. Qualitative research provided forward-thinking knowledge about the theory of complexity and organization, while quantitative research provided testing of research hypotheses related to the three identified causes of the problem.

Keywords: Digital Technologies, Data Science, Transformation, Complexity Theory, Agility, Flexibility.

Big data challenges, prospects, and their potential use in Kosovo

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Abstract. In today's era big data has major impact on business decisions, being key determinant for further business development. Ongoing publicity for big data has been gained from all stakeholders, namely, academics and professionals, as big data leads to valuable knowledge and promotion of activity of companies. This paper examines big data definitions, starting from existing one and covering big data characteristics also. However, the main objective of this paper is to explore and elaborate potential impact of big data and its challenges in specific sectors in Kosovo, and various tools associated with it. Based on the survey data, paper shows if recent trends in the field of big data technologies are used in business decision making process and if yes, to which extend it will affect business decisions of selected companies in Kosovo. As a result, specific possibilities are explored whether new technologies could help business decision process. Final goal is to show if these models can impact positively decision-making process in order to maximize profit.

Keywords: Big data, big data definition, characteristics of big data, decision making.

9th International Conference

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The effects of language etiquette culturally-bound expressions on EFL students at Mila University

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Abstract. This paper investigates the effects of language etiquette of English on EFL Learners at Mila University. The fact is that, EFL students use language etiquette inside and outside the classroom context. However, the misuse of language etiquette creates confusion and misunderstanding between teachers and learners when using adjacency pairs during conversations inside and outside the classroom context. This paper tries to unveil the main reasons behind the thorny issue of language etiquette, and its influence on Arabic speakers of English. The assumption made here hypothesises that background knowledge of L2 is an important factor to understand language etiquette expressions. In this paper, a sample of 75 students is selected randomly from a population of 200 EFL students at the department of foreign languages, at Mila University. Then, the sample was given small conversations in which language etiquette common words, phrases and expressions are underlined, and students are required to explain their meanings. The focus of this test is on cultural-bound aspects namely: collocations, forms of address and gestures. These culturally-bound aspects are important when they are used in conversation, since the context determines the extent to which these expressions are used. The results indicate that exposure, background information and familiarity with language etiquette expressions are important factors to speak effectively and efficiently in different contexts.

Keywords: Language etiquette, forms of address, gestures, collocations, cultural gaps.

Using Google Docs to enhance students' collaborative writing performance in EFL context

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Abstract. With the evolution of the World Wide Web, technology-enhanced instruction has generated considerable possibilities for teaching and learning languages. Thus, the integration of new tools has dramatically changed the way teachers can address students' learning styles and skills. Moreover, one of the most common challenges that EFL learners face is the writing skills. However, cloud-based word processing applications such as Google Docs, tackle various problems regarding students' writing by offering them supportive environment for peer to peer review and collaboration that enable multiple authors to take part in editing their group writings in real time. Hence, this research is focused on the effects of Google Docs on the collaborative writing process among first-year students at a university in Kosovo. Specifically, this study attempted to compare students' collaborative writing performance in different settings in order to discover which one leads to more successful writings. The data was collected through face to face and online activities, observations, as well as questionnaires that explored students' attitude towards the impact of Google Docs on their writing skills. The results showed significant improvements in students' writing using Google Docs which also equalized high level of engagement and collaboration among them. Students responses revealed that they have positive attitude towards the usefulness of Google Docs which offered them remarkable features such as real time editing, revision history as well feedback. In general, the results indicated that Google Docs is a promising tool for collaborative writing with ample affordances and a worthwhile endeavor for students.

Keywords: Google docs, collaborative writing, EFL.

The development of intercultural competency through English Language Learning

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Abstract. Culture shows the life people live and as of this fact, we see that the term culture refers to beliefs, ideas, values, and knowledge of one nation. On the other side, we also can say that culture and language are bonded together and they cannot be separated when learning takes place as it develops standard communication skills. Otherwise, if languages are taught without their cultures, students are only the visitors of the language who aren't familiar in detail about the origin of a particular language. Therefore, one of the strategies to learn English as a foreign language is if we see it through its culture and acquire this learning through the technique of competency base learning as it helps students develop their skills in their pace and provides students with useful models of authentic use of the language in the classroom and online. The purpose of this study is to discover the possibilities of learning English for the development of intercultural competence and to distinguish successful teaching methods for the development of this competence in higher education also to show that students need to acquire these competencies, so they can have the most effective communication with individuals from the cultures of English-speaking countries.

Keywords: ELL, EFL, intercultural differences, cultural value

Improving student pronunciation through formative feedback

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Abstract. This study examines how students respond to formative feedback on their pronunciation. It explores the ways teachers can use formative feedback as a tool to improve student pronunciation while at the same time fostering an inclusive, interacting feedback learning environment. This study collected qualitative and quantitative data from both students and teachers. An online survey with 10 questions/statements was used to gather data from 100 participants/ students. On the other hand, six semi-structured interviews were used to gather data from teachers. The majority of the students agreed that their fluency, confidence and motivation in speaking improved when the teacher corrects their pronunciation mistakes. In addition, students preferred to be corrected immediately after a pronunciation mistake occurs rather than later. On the other hand, teachers tend to value delayed feedback more than immediate feedback because this way students would not feel embarrassed. However, some teachers suggested a combination of immediate and delayed feedback according to the learning situation in hand and students' behavior. The results suggest that pronunciation improvement could be achieved if applying a combination of a mixed method of immediate and delayed feedback, taking account the learning situation and specific student. If teachers take in consideration students' behaviors and needs and act upon these aspects when giving formative feedback, then students will not feel unmotivated or embarrassed about their mistakes.

Keywords: pronunciation, formative feedback.

Die Unterweltsfahrt im “Eneasroman” Heinrichs von Veldeke im Vergleich zu den Vorlagen

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Abstract. Seit Jahrtausenden liegt es in dem menschlichen Wesen und in dessen natürlicher Neugierde, über das Leben und den Tod zu reflektieren. In den alten agrarischen Kulturen war die Verbundenheit mit der Natur und die Beobachtung von deren zyklischer Beschaffenheit der Grund dafür, dass Leben und Tod ähnlich wie Sonnenaufgang und Sonnenuntergang empfunden wurden.[4]. Im Mittelalter stützte man sich in allen Gebieten auf die zwei wichtigsten Dokumente des Christentums, auf das Alte und das Neue Testament. Mit der Schöpfung der Welt – wie es das Alte Testament postuliert – fing die Zeit an, setzte sich mit einer Abfolge der Generationen fort und war schließlich auf das Ende der Welt (Matthäus 24) ausgerichtet. Da vor dem Weltgericht die Toten nach dem gerichtet wurden, wie gottgefällig sie gelebt hatten (Offenbarung des Johannes 20, 11-15), versuchte man noch im Diesseits Einfluss auf das Geschehen im Jenseits zu nehmen. Obwohl die Jenseitsvorstellungen einen geistreichen, transzendentalen Inhalt hatten, nahmen sie als Zielgruppe nicht ausschließlich die Weisen und Gelehrten ins Visier. Sie sollten das Leben jedes einzelnen Menschen beeinflussen und steuern. Veldekes größtes und für die Nachzeit bedeutendstes Werk, der Enearoman[5], erzählt von dem Trojaner Eneas, seiner Flucht aus der brennenden Stadt Troja, den Zwischenstationen in Karthago und in Sizilien und von seinem Sieg in Italien, wo er mit der Königstochter Lavinia ein Herrschergeschlecht gründet. Innerhalb der Erzählung bildet die Unterweltsfahrt einen wichtigen Anhaltspunkt für die Bestätigung und Lenkung des Weges des Helden von der Ungewissheit in die sichere Zukunft. Diese Arbeit stellt sich die Aufgabe, die literarisch-bildliche Darstellung der Unterweltsfahrt im frühhöfischen Eneasroman von Heinrich von Veldeke zu untersuchen. Die genau Betrachtung gilt der Gestaltung, die ein antikes Thema[6] im 12. Jahrhundert im Vergleich mit der französischen Vorlage[7] erfuhr. Hier interessiert vor allem auch die Beziehung des Dichters zu seiner geistigen Umwelt, die mit der antiken Vorlage in Verbindung gebracht, unausweichlich zur Synkretismen führt.

Keywords: frühhöfischer Eneasroman, Unterweltsfahrt, Jenseitsvorstellungen

4 vgl. Barbara Haupt: Einleitung. In: Dies. (Hg): Endzeitvorstellungen, Brühl 2001, S. 7-21, hier S. 7,8

5 Heinrich von Veldeke: Eneasroman. Mittelhochdeutsch – Neuhochdeutsch. Nach dem Text von Ludwig Ettmüller ins Neuhochdeutsche übersetzt, mit einem Stellenkommentar und einem Nachwort von Dieter Kartschoke, Stuttgart 1986 (Reclam UB Nr. 8303). Im Folgenden bezeichnet als En.

6 Vergil: Aeneis. Lateinisch – Deutsch. Herausgegeben und übersetzt von Johannes Götte, 4. Verbesserte Auflage. München 1979. Im Folgenden bezeichnet als Ae.

7 Le Roman d´Eneas. Übersetzt und eingeleitet von Monica Schöler-Beinhauer. München 1972. (Klassische Texte des romanischen Mittelalters in zweisprachigen Ausgaben, Bd. 9). Im Folgenden bezeichnet als R.d´E.

Approaches and Treatment of Languages in Multiethnic Societies. Case Study: Republic of North Macedonia

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Abstract. Multiculturalism is a doctrine under which several cultures interact in a common context. In these societies each group differentiates for its civilization, mentality and language. However, the definition of multiculturalism depends mainly on the social, political, cultural and sociolinguistic context. In multicultural societies it is expected that there are social groups which carry out their cultural values such as the language. However, are the multicultural societies always multilingual, too? The insistence of building a monolingual ideology in a multicultural and multiethnic country will always fail because the role of the language in these societies is not only to establish mutual communication but to save national identity, too. In different geo-political contexts, when there are two languages in contact, it often happens one of them to be considered of a first category and it is expected from the others to obey the first one. This approach leads to the feeling of a lack of confidence and loss of identity for individuals who belong to one of the other category groups. This paper aims to reflect on the loss of collective identity in multicultural, multiethnic and multilingual societies. Republic of North Macedonia is a country created in the '90s of the last century, which in the political aspect is faced with a denial of its history, language and church, whereas with the interior politics it hardly accepts the existence of other languages and cultures. It is a multicultural society where cultural and lingual diversity instead of representing values, they are experienced as a clash of cultures.

Keywords: language, culture, , multilingualism, identity

The benefits of using music as a tool for language learning

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Abstract. The main purpose of this paper is to demonstrate how music can be an essential tool for learning languages. First of all, music is a form of communication and compared to many of the other art forms used to communicate, such as dance, art, films etc, it is probably one of the easiest for everyone to participate in. Music changes our body temperature, it affects our mood, our energy levels and most importantly, our emotions. It is well-known that our best and worst emotional experiences are impossible to forget, whether or not we want to. We remember everything linked to our emotions, the event itself, plus all the minor details which we would normally forget. This strong link between music and emotions means that music can stimulate memory. When we hear a song or piece of music, an experience we have had comes to our mind, maybe an image, a situation. We associate each song or piece of music with our experience, be in positive or negative. This association between music and memory can only facilitate learning, so rather than using traditional old-fashioned techniques which often make learning a burden and a struggle, why not use a simple and effective form of communication, which stimulates our emotions and makes learning that much easier?

Keywords: music, language learning, memory.

Correlations between national psychology and institutional culture

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Abstract. In Psycholinguistics, there are obvious linguistic relations between the tradition of a nation and its attitude towards the state institution, concerning the obedience to the laws and the respect for orders of the political institutions representing the state authorities. The special path of history of a nation, fulfilled with continuous fights for liberation has also impacted the lack of use of the vocabulary related to the institutional culture, whereas the nations that didn't need to fight for their freedom, but in the contrary, they have fought to conquer lands and spread their civilizations, have a rich vocabulary regarding to the Institutional culture. The first ones considered the institutions of a foreign state to be strange and imposed for them, as they have been representing the institutional culture of the occupier or the invader. Therefore, they refused the obedience to these rules, even far later after the national liberation. The lack of vocabulary related to the culture of law and politics, later filled with borrowings and international words, is another proof for the lack of the words related to the state institutions and for the mindset of the inhabitants. For these reasons, there is an evident psychological confusion related to loss of the primary meaning of the foreign words and their later use for special needs in the native vocabulary, is the consequence of the lack of the institutional culture in the national psychology, e.g. order, law, instructions, judgments, concession, context, contest, etc.

Keywords: institutional culture, legal culture

Standard, literary or official language, similarity and difference

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Abstract. In linguistic and political terminology, we come across many abstract terms and notions that aim to define written language in its various uses. The literal language of the word (originally the "language of letters") has recently been increasingly replaced by the word standard language, meaning the definition of certain grammatical norms or rules for the use of written language in terms of codification or unification of written words that would apply to all cases in similar situations of their use, either as separate units or as integral parts within the sentence. Such dilemmas arise especially in cases of borrowing words of foreign origin, which in some cases are accepted as such without modification or with minor modification in terms of their grammatical adaptation by means of suffixes in the translation language, for the purpose of their Albanianization. At the same time, the need for precise codification of the use of the Albanian letter "ë" is unavoidable, which for foreigners who want to learn Albanian is a barely passable obstacle, among others, due to insufficient scientific research in comparative linguistics and contrastive analysis of the grammatical use of the Albanian language with the sister foreign languages. Even the concept of official language is faced with linguistic and political dilemmas and confusion regarding the use of written or standard language with special legal status, especially in terms of the need and volume of its use in state administration institutions and public life in the country.

The task-based and intercultural approach in Foreign Language Classes: Do we need to teach culture when teaching a foreign language?

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Abstract. The task-based and intercultural approach are key concepts of modern foreign language teaching. In addition, they are among the Council of Europe's most important requirements for the training of foreign language teachers. But how are the teachers handling with this? How do they prepare for task-based and intercultural language courses and how do they motivate their students? On the other part of my research I observe how students perceive foreign language teaching? Can they see the concrete / task-based and intercultural aspect in the representations of their teachers? In my presentation at the conference I would like to put the stress on the student's point of view, focusing on the importance of culture when it comes to foreign language teaching.

Keywords: foreign language, culture, student's interviews,

Interference mistakes and learning difficulties during the teaching of German language to students with Albanian mother tongue at UBT College

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Abstract.. The focus of this research paper is in the analysis, description and the explanation of the interference-related mistakes in the field of morphosyntax of students with Albanian as mother language and the difficulties of learning the German language as a foreign language. The research paper describes the theoretical and practical aspect of the interference-related mistakes in the paper-written exams and in the oral articulation of the students learning German. In the field of morphosyntax, it is important to determine the structural differences and the similarities between two languages in order to, on one hand, to determine the difficulties of acquiring and learning the German language as a foreign language, and on the other, to determine didactical conclusions based on the similarities based on the similarities of the two languages.

Keywords: interference, interfernce mistakes, morphosyntax.

The Incarnation of Biopower and Biopolitics in the Novel "Women as Lovers" and "Greed" by Elfriede Jelinek

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Abstract. The aim of the research paper entitled "The Incarnation of Biopower, and Biopolitics in the novel *Women as Lovers* and *Greed* by Elfriede Jelinek" is to decipher how the omnipresent modern technologies of power are used to exploit the human sentiments. The paper will also portray the power dynamics working through different institutes of the society that ultimately subjugate, traumatize, alienate, dehumanize, and disperse the subjects. The characters of Elfriede Jelinek are always struggling to achieve self-actualization, dignity, and esteem as they have been fragmented and tormented by the power struggle in the society. The novel *Women as Lovers* and *Greed* by Elfriede Jelinek depict the way the class of the society suffers from prejudice, animosity, and malice in the Austrian society. Through the characters like Brigitte, Paula, and Gerti, the author has highlighted the violence of the basic rights, and injustice confronted by the people particularly the women atrocities and oppression employing both capitalism and patriarchy. She has exposed the hypocrisies of the social structures, the hollowness of the social conventions, the cunningness of the traditional rituals, and patriarchal domination that led to the oppression and suppression of the characters since they are demonized and marginalized in society. Jelinek has been successful while providing the chilling and truthful vision of women's precarious position in the Austria dominated entirely by men and money. Her characters are treated like tissue papers that entail the subjugation of human life to capitalist labor. Hence, the paper will analyze the issues of power politics and power dynamics in the novel *Women as Lovers* and *Greed* by Elfriede Jelinek through the technologies of power from the Foucauldian perspective.

Keywords: Technologies of power, power, violence, domination, capitalism, politics

Multiculturalism: An overview of communication issue of hostile communities, Serb and Albanian in Kosovo

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Abstract. This article examines the evolution of multiculturalism in Kosovar society focusing on Albanians and Serbs both as citizens of Republic of Kosovo. Backlash of multiculturalism in Kosovo causes enlargement of communication gaps between these two communities. Is multicultural education applied in schools enough for improvement of communication? Does Kosovar government need to design steady long-lasting joint projects in order to develop interculturalism in Kosovo before multiculturalism and does it damage and cause separation of particular territories from Kosovo? Can English language contribute on communication that can increase trust and cooperation between these two societies? According to experiences of other multicultural countries, development of interculturalism is a long challenging process. This article also gives the answer to the above-mentioned questions.

Keywords: interculturalism, multiculturalism, Kosovo, ethnic relationship.

American Road Movies: Bony Clyde and Easy Rider

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Abstract. With the advancements in science and technology in 1930s and the great developments in industrial revolution, road narratives have flourished due to a reflection of the American society towards the dynamic and upheaval changes that have happened by the recovery from the war. These multifaceted approaches to the road narratives differ, but in most cases it remains within one flow, from journey to their daily routines, traveling, means of transportations by car or motorcycles, decisions taken, and everything until the story, that is narrating the whole picture of the adventure. Therefore, the paper will study the comparison of American road movies Bony Clyde and Easy Rider.

Keywords: road movies, American society, advancements, recovery.

A typology of semantic change of words and the raise of new linguistic frames during COVID 19 pandemic

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Abstract. The pandemic, which suddenly gripped the globe in its clutches, in addition to changing our way of life, also affected our way of speaking, communicating and behaving, and affected our entire cultural segment. The situation has accelerated research in many areas, primarily in the field of medicine, where maximum efforts are made to find an adequate cure, but there is no research left in the field of psychology and sociology, because the situation of pandemics significantly affects in human psychology and in the overall social course. The Coronavirus lightly invaded media discourse and public discourse, giving us linguists ground for research in many areas: the meaningful change of words, the introduction of new words, the construction of specific metaphors, the widespread use of sarcasm, irony, and so on. The aim of this paper is to address these areas of public discourse and to create the typological linguistic framework at the time of the Corona crisis.

Keywords: Typology of semantic change, new linguistik frame, language in pandemic time, Albanian language, English language

The metaphorisation of 'Vegeta' in the Albanian political discourse

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Abstract. Metaphor, as a stylistic figure, finds use in both professional and everyday discourses. It serves as a weapon of expression, as a means of expressing the ninth, figurative and ornate meaning. In our communication space, recently, metaphor finds a dense use even in political discourse. In the current circumstances of Albanian policy-making, it often happens that we have conceptual ambiguities in the expression of what is said, scandals and even linguistic distortions, which cause a visible confusion of the entire public opinion. The most recent example to illustrate this is the metaphor of the vegeta in front of the media, by an Albanian party leader in the Republic of Northern Macedonia. Consequently, due to the thematic specificity, this case will be the object of study of this paper. The purpose of this paper is to highlight the special discursive implications, which are becoming more unconventional and more present in Albanian policy-making.

Keywords: metaphor, metaphors with vegeta, conceptual metaphorization in Albanian political discourse

Concerns and outcomes of teaching English as a Foreign Language online during the Covid 19 pandemic

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Abstract. From the perspective of teachers in general, teaching in-person to online teaching was concerning and quite challenging. In the middle of March, Kosovo faced the same challenge as other countries in the world. English language teachers began immediate preparations to implement the curriculum by changing their strategic approach to teaching. In addition to the concerns they had about the progress and implementation of the lesson, they also faced the concerns of students to be part of online classes. The study is conducted through semi structured interviews with English foreign language teachers in schools of the municipality of Gjakova. Descriptive research method is used in the present study in order to understand as concretely as possible the challenges and problems faced by teachers during online learning. but eventually, the study shows that despite the difficulties, English language teachers have positively evaluated the realization of online teaching and learning and have also stressed that such a ‘sudden experience’ has affected their professional development. The present study is focused in two main research questions: What are the difficulties you experienced while teaching in online classes? and... How effective was English language learning during online teaching? Some of the challenges mentioned by English language teachers were the problems with the internet network that continues to be a concern in our country, motivation to learn due to students' poor emotional condition afraid of the virus, lack of activities used to be done in-person while being in school, etc. As a result, it seems that all this challenge has given a good message to teachers to become strategic teachers.

Keywords: online teaching, EFL teaching strategies, effective learning, difficulties and results.

Learning and teaching German as a Foreign Language in the mask era

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Abstract. The integration of technology in foreign language learning and teaching has expended rapidly in the last few years and provided numerous opportunities in traditional face-to-face classrooms. However, the COVID-19 crisis has significantly disrupted teaching and learning practices at all level education institutions worldwide. It has ultimately raised the use of technological tools as an alternative way to maintain teaching and learning services. Moreover, the pandemic lockdown made educational institutions switch to digital learning-teaching process, requiring from teachers and students to harness it properly to achieve the goal. This paper presents the theoretical framework of digital teaching and learning design methods and empirical results from a case study conducted with students at UBT enrolled in a German language class. Our study explores two questions: First, can digital foreign language teaching and learning be implemented? Second, does it support learning processes and achieve the goals? The findings of the study demonstrate that digital learning can be an effective approach to helping students achieve their learning goals. This study also provides strategies for second-language teachers to manage challenges encountered during digital teaching and learning.

Keywords: German as foreign language, online, technology, students' achievements, digital learning.

The translation of the novel "Don Quixote of La Mancha" into Albanian and its reception from the Albanian reader.

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Abstract. The object of this work will be the two parts novel by the writer Migel de Cervantes, translated into Albanian by two different authors. Through the analysis of the text, but also through the criticisms that have been made for these translations, we will highlight its values and the great importance it had for the Albania of that time. How it was received by the reader and how much it was appreciated by the critics. This is where the originality and value of our work lies, as no scientific research has been done about this topic before. The methods used will be mainly textual and comparative analysis methods, combined with each other. The literature to be used will be theoretical literature related to translation and reception as a communication process. But there will also be critical literature, which includes articles and writings that have been made on the translation of this work into Albanian.

Keywords: translation, adaptation, reception, originality, reading, interpretation, etc.

Study on Gender Biased Language usage in Spanish Secondary Learning Regulations

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Abstract. Currently, Society past mistakes about gender discrimination are being recognized. Social and civic strife are achieving to take out barriers, pre-established by means of hard pressure and control from male chauvinism. One of these barriers is that which is set through non-inclusive and sexist language, frequently biasing the message to the masculine sector, neglecting or keeping women down or on invisibility. This language is widely used and we can see it nowadays in official administrative documents. In spite of to-the-change tendency which is important and realizable, and the hard efforts which are being carried out, incomplete attempts to carry out this processing-oriented-to-inclusive-language introduction have been found, as can be viewed in official documents about Education terms & regulations. In this paper gender biased language into the R.D. 1631/2006 was studied, setting out the specific expressions along with the prompting, attending the own qualified administrations' wisdom and at their, decisions and implementations disposal.

Keywords: Human Rights, non-sexist language, Gender, Equity; Gender equality legislation, Linguistics, Integration, Education.

Urban legends into the phraseologism and idioms

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Abstract. Coexistence in the same society shows the features and linguistic characteristics of individuals within the microsystem, as well as the characteristics of the whole social group within the macro system. Language and communication often become carriers of these resources. In many cases, we observe that past events have remained in collective memory as the so-called "urban legend." They take life and are strengthened by being reflected in phraseological expressions, but over time they lose connection to the initial event, that is to say the real cause they have created. A number of such idiomatic-phraseological creations come as a result of historical or social events, political circumstances or developments of the time, which, depending on the particular case, have "engraved" in urban legends, collective narratives, etc. The historical-etymological trace can send us to the source or the circumstances of their creation. But apart from the linguistic factors, we should also address those extraterrestrials as well as other data such as diacronia, etymology, and so on. It is somewhat difficult to determine the area of the birth of the phrase, or to talk about the right of authorship. These expressions have become part of the macrosystem, so for the right of their authorship they can claim at the same time some groupings of inhabitants, or some regions or administrative units. Part of these phraseological units is also motivating in today's (synchronous) state, while the rest is unmotivated, but this part can be historically motivated (in diacrone).

Keywords: legends, phrase expression, motivation, collective memory.

Learning English through idioms; in addition, Idioms as a bridge towards understanding English better by the Albanian students from Kosovo

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Abstract. Learning English is not as difficult as it seems to people in general, provided that proper methods are used to teach it to the students. This paper deals with the importance of idioms as a bridge towards understanding English better as well as the ways Albanian students understand English idioms more easily. It is based on a study (for the title of PhD) carried out with fourth-year students from Fehmi Agani Public University in Gjakova and the first-year students from Universum College in Prishtina and Ferizaj, more particularly in the English departments at these universities. The researcher has paid particular attention to the ways the students from these university comprehend English idioms by also comparing some of the local idioms used Kosovo-wide. This, as seen from the study, may serve as a good ground and aid in teaching idioms in particular and English in general to the Albanian students in Kosovo.

Keywords: English, idioms, understanding, figurative language.

Teaching English for Specific Purposes – Understanding the Teacher's role in ESP Teaching

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Abstract. English Language has become more than a necessity for different backgrounds; nevertheless, the need for ESP (English for Specific Purposes) became an interest of certain business people in order to improve their communications skills, focusing in vocabulary enrichment. The following paper will discuss the ESP phenomenon, examining the role of teachers based on a case study developed at a public company "Training and Development Center "of Kosovo Telecom. There has been an assessment of the modules of ESP, teacher's role and methodology. The research was based upon a questionnaire that helped the author in measuring the impact ESP had on the candidates. The questions were carefully analyzed and delivered to 250 people, out of which 200 responses were collected. The respondents were 60% above 35 years old, 59% were male respondents, 88% of the respondents were positively affected by the training courses, 58% strongly improved their communication skills and 75% of the respondents highly evaluated the skills of the ESP teacher.

Keywords: ESP Teacher, EFL Teacher, Employees, Public Company

The Style of translation in George Orwell's masterpiece "1984" between English SL and Albanian TL language

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Abstract. The main purpose of this paper is to provide an all-embracing approach with respect to the style and method of translation between English and Albanian version of George Orwell's masterpiece "1984". Among others, it is worth pointing out that the underlying peculiarity of translating literary or so-called non-fiction texts is that of explaining the cultural context, translator foreword may be at a high degree permissible. Consequently, it leads to a close relation author-translator-reader relationship. The style of "1984", is at a large extent an emotional one. The style primarily reflects on the gist of this masterpiece and strives to mirror the old British class system. Indeed, this style is associated by an oppressive language which evokes a sense of misery, lack of freedom of speech and evil-minded and suppressive attitude of white-collars of totalitarian regimes. Due to this fact, there has been mainly applied a literary method of translation, which varies from one word to one word, clause to clause and sentence to sentence. Apart from that, the style and piercing criticism have paved the path for a wide usage of metaphors, which also poses a challenge for finding the appropriate and accurate equivalents from SL to TL. In this regard it's worth analyzing the combination of both literal, word-for-word translation and free translation which both have in common the unconditioned probability lexical equivalent for each lexical item. Whereas, the underlying feature of free-translation is lexical adaption to "idiomatic" expressions and figures of speech as a whole.

Keywords: methods of translation, style, word-for-word translation, literal translation, lexical equivalence

The role of synonymy and dictionaries in attaining the appropriate lexical equivalence in translating legal terminology from Albanian SL (Source Language) to English (Target Language) TL

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Abstract. Translation of legal discourse comprises in itself a challenge and it is in the meantime a demanding task which asks for utmost proficiency of both source and target language. In this regard, it is worth pointing out that there have been effortlessly attempted to refer to as a mere technical or scientific translation. As a consequence, as far as translation of legal terminology is concerned it is worth underpinning that it requires a comprehensive understanding and overall culture regarding this field. Despite the fact, it is also indispensable to have an enriched lexicon which comprises a great advantage. The underlying purpose of this paper is to highlight the key importance of synonymy with a particular emphasis on the translation process. In this respect, it is worth emphasizing that synonyms aren't merely words which render similar meaning and as a result don't plainly rely on lexical items, but in lexical units and words which differ in their connotations. In this respect, dictionaries play a crucial role, provide a great aid for translator who strives for perfection and as well as is keen to attain full-translation. As a result, taking into account this fact within the framework of this paper there will be also carried out a full-fledged comparative analysis between terminology dictionaries of both SL and TL, contributing to avoidance of word-for-word translation which implies that words aren't singly translated out of context.

Keywords: synonymy, dictionaries, lexicon, terminology, translation process, full-translation, word-for-word translation

Gender Stereotypes Portrayed through Colours in Magazines– Corpus-Based Study

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Abstract. The purpose of this paper is to analyze the corpus of two magazines (*Cosmopolitan and Men's Health*) and whether they sub-consciously portray gender stereotypes. This study focuses on the usage of the seven basic colors (Primary (N=3), secondary (N=3), and black) in the magazines, their frequency in articles, and the purpose of usage. A mixed method was used in order to retrieve the results of this research. The quantitative method was utilized to extract the frequency of a color in both magazines, whereas the qualitative method explored the usage of colors in context, so within the articles. The findings of the study may suggest a tendency toward gender stereotypes and advertising stereotypes through the usage of colors in combination with clothes or body parts which were found during the qualitative method.

Keywords: Stereotype, Gender, Corpus, Cosmopolitan, Men's Health

A challenging teaching approach of the Albanian translation of Episode 18, "Penelope'' in James Joyce's "Ulysses".

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Abstract. Reading James Joyce's Ulysses is a real challenge. It took James Joyce eight years to write Ulysses (1914-1922). A real challenge was publishing it too. Hadn't it been for Nora, Joyce's wife, who saved the final manuscript in a moment of crisis of the author, the world wouldn't have Ulysses today. The very genesis of Ulysses seems to have been a real challenge of a masterpiece, and as when 'written in the stars', translating it in any language of the world, and in Albanian undoubtedly, is a challenge. Episode 18 "Penelope" can very easily be considered as amongst the most difficult literary writings. The interior monologue of the only character, Molly Bloom, which knows an only punctuation mark for almost one hundred pages, at the very end of the entire memories of Molly, makes the episode difficult to translate, and moreover very difficult to teach translation through Joyce's Episode 18 in Ulysses.

Keywords: Ulysses, Translation, Teaching, Episode 18.

Intertextuality and the Twin Phenomenon between The Thirteenth Tale and The Turn of the Screw

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Abstract. *The Thirteenth Tale* is a contemporary Gothic novel written by Diane Setterfield, in which the author included various elements of the original 18th century genre, building up her plot and basing her characters on different classic works that are scattered throughout the storyline. This essay deals with the intertextuality between the book and one of the classic narratives it references, *The Turn of the Screw* by Henry James. The main focus of the paper is on the phenomenon of twins that characterizes both fictions. For attentive readers both the analogy and dichotomy between the two novels are evident, though Setterfield's story introduces a new third sibling, giving to her own chain of events a fresh, eerie extension and a complexity to the plot.

Keywords: Setterfield, Thirteenth Tale, Intertextuality, James

Portrayal of Women at the backdrop of Partition of Bengal: A Study of Manik Bandhopadhay's *The Final Solution*

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Abstract. The Partition of Bengal is the one of the major incidents from historical point of view. The world saw the many affected people leaving their own predecessor's place of living for ever under the threats of very political turmoil hanging over the nation. Many people including men, women and children began to migrate due to such unprecedented divide within a single country. In such an hour of restless hue and cry, the women, in particular had to face with some of the worst and adverse effects. Some of them became the puppets of the situation by succumbing to evil mechanisms such as prostitution in order to sustain their life as well as their families. Literature being a reflecting glass of society catches every nooks and cons happening over different periods of time and in this respect, Manik Bandhopadhya's much acclaimed short story, *The Final Solution* unearths the struggle and plight of women being a victim of partition and as a refugee to a new locale. This article endeavors many stories of a woman's domestic life and her reaction to the outside world within a single short story in terms of her desperation for survival.

Keywords: Partition, Migrate, Refugee, Plight.

From English Language learners to intercultural citizens

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Abstract. In order for a person to be competent in English, it is not only about learning the basics of it, it is about how well you use it for the purpose that you have learned it, that is to say, how confidently you communicate in English, how well you understand different contexts in which language is put, how much you feel able to avoid misunderstandings and to put a flow to the communication. Here comes into consideration culture as one of the most important aspects of a language. Thus, it needs to be an inseparable part of EFL language classrooms. Also, it is not only about learning the target culture. Many students, depending on their family and education background, are not even aware of their own culture. Therefore, teaching the foreign culture can be considered as a tool for developing the sense of culture in general, and raise the awareness of students of the concepts and principles of culture all around the world, even theirs. This article aims to provide an insight on the importance of cultural awareness in English Language Classrooms, the attention that should be paid to culture of English when this language is being taught to students and ways how to do incorporate it within the class.

Keywords: Cultural awareness, teaching, learning, methodology, target culture.

A Passage to India, a novel about the two contrary ways of contemplation, between the Indians and the British throughout the reign of the Raj in India

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Abstract. From the very creation of the human beings, history makes us, the human beings, almost never satisfied with each other, thus, instead leaving a 'wonderful' spiritual and physical inheritance to humanity, which like it or not, mainly can be defined as disastrous, due to the ancient desire to possess more than we deserve. In a magnificent way the author of this novel, Edward Morgen Forster, extremely realistically described the occupation of India by the British Raj-rule- dating from 1858 – 1947. The main idea prevailing throughout the whole book is the tendency of the Indians to show hospitality of their people and country. On the other hand, the British, rather meanly were extremely successful in showing themselves as the owners of everything in and about India. The novel tells the very interesting relations among the protagonists, furthermore the extremely beautiful landscapes of India, by giving the majority of them an appropriate meaning. As far as the main characters are concerned, they are divided, as with a knife in two extremes, the good ones and the bad ones. Consequently, this brilliant novel, achieves its aim by the extremely interesting dialogues among the characters through which the reader understands every single happening and message of the main idea. Having read the book the reader solves any kind of dilemma that might appear.

Keywords: spiritual inheritance, the occupation of India, British Raj-rule,- relations among the protagonists

The multiculturalism in North Macedonia between naturalism and the political perception

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Abstract. Macedonia is a country where there are living together many ethnicities as: Macedonians, Albanians, Serbians, Bulgarians, Turkish, Romans and Wallach and it is the best example of natural multiculturalism, which has been historically manipulated through the politics and led the country towards a steady conflict. After North Macedonia became an independent state in 1991, the different political parties in power tried to use and misuse the common value of the society: the multiculturalism. But all of them didn't implement an approach which was based in the naturalism, although they created only a political perception which failed again and again. First of all, the source of the dissatisfaction of Non-Macedonian ethnicities in North Macedonia is the Constitution which permanently promotes a one-nation state: "The country of North Macedonia belongs to the Macedonians and the others" (Preamble). Even the conflict in 2001 and the achieved peace agreement (Ohrid Framework Agreement) after that which supposed to project an open society, couldn't change the whole situation. My aim in this paper work is to prove that the natural facts of multiculturalism in North Macedonia don't match at all with the political perception based in profit and domination. I have conducted a survey during 1st of February till 1st of March 2019 with representatives of the two biggest ethnicities in North Macedonia: Albanians and Macedonians and the results are giving us a real picture about the real functioning of multiculturalism in North Macedonia.

Keywords: North Macedonia, multiculturalism, ethnicities, Albanians, Macedonians.

The verbal system in the literary work "The General of the Dead Army" by Ismail Kadare

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Abstract. This is an important and attractive topic that needs to be treated, researched, studied and applied in practice in the service of today's standard Albanian language, in order to find space for the use of verbs and their systematization in general and in particular in the tenses of indicative mood and its forms. Furthermore, with this study I have tried to give you one more analytical evidence in the scientific research aspect for the systematization of verbs in the literary work "The General of the Dead Army" by Ismail Kadare. It should be emphasized that the structuring of the topic is based on my practical experience during the work with students. So, the attempts to raise the problem of the Verbal System in the literary work "The General of the Dead Army" are of the analytical, synthesizing and evaluative type. Kadare has used a large number of verbs in the indicative mood. Examples from the management to the function of verbs in the literal work: The present “Porsa shoh p.57, the past “E kemi kërkuar p.73, the future Këta të pestë do të nxjerrin p.19

Keywords: indicative mood, conjugation, tense, person, extension, analysis.

Why are certain students further from achieving their desired level of English proficiency?

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Abstract. This study deals with proficiency of students towards English Language Learning. It includes ELT strategies that can properly motivate students to learn the language without betraying where they come from. Although many of them are afraid that learning English might assimilate them, therefore, they hesitate to learn English due to their Educational system which makes them fearful of losing their identity.

Keywords: teaching strategies, English language learning, ELT, Proficiency, Motivation and Age.

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Intellectual Property and its Reality in the Region

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Abstract. Intellectual Property is currently one of the new fild of law in our Region. Such as, in recent years it has received considerable attention in the policies of the Governments throughout the Region, regarding the integrity of the elements governing this fild. The good functioning of this fild of law is closely related to several elements that enable it to function like all the other civil rights.

The good governance of this field is related to some very important components that find ground and development in the community, such as: worldview and community knowledge on the existence of this right and its legal regulation, legitimacy and rights deriving from it, and also the legal aspect with the relevant laws, the responsible training institutions, law enforcement and guarantee for the protection of these rights, the state structures that monitor the Intellectual Property in its entirety etc. Given that recognition of this right in our Region is not at a satisfactory level compared to developed countries, special attention has been dedicated to it in the last two decades.

Intellectual Property and its reality requires a chain of work from all social categories and generations, in order to grow and advance with all its elements. Given this necessity, its importance begins with increasing education with knowledge about concepts and consciousness, recognition and implementation of laws in this area, respect for the rights and legal use of these property assets, protection and guarantee of these rights, reviews court and damages etc. Based on this reality, this right requires comprehensive work and support from international bodies to reach the levels of good legal protection and the reaping of the economic fruits of its pornographic assets.

Keywords: Intellectual Property, WIPO, Rights, Protection, Copyright, Industrial Property, Legislation.

Legal aspects of electronic contracts

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Abstract. In recent years, the letter "E" has gained great importance not only in the world of information and communication technologies (ICT), but also in the field of doing business, Internet research and all walks of life.The information and communication technology (ICT) revolution has changed not only our lives, but also the way people do business.The wide range of activities performed with the use of the new technologies has proven to outweigh the old fashioned way of doing same activities.
Many people think that if they do business online or shop online, they do not need contracts. Contrary, the change of the technologies will lead to new business models,like E-commerce. One of such E-transactions includes Internet contract, which is electronic contract(E-contract).
In fact, every day, people conclude binding contracts, formal or informal.Contracts are very important in any business, and we need to include them in everything we do.
The question arises as to whether there is a difference between an electronic contract and a regular contract on the basis that the internet is no more than a basic means of communication.All rules applicable to contract law apply to electronic contracts.
Electronic contracts are in principle the same as regular contracts. Through the electronic contract we are able to detail the specifics of prices, products, dates and other information, in the same way as in ordinary contracts.
Still, there are many issues related to electronic contracts that need to be considered.

Keywords: UNCITRAL, UCITA, e-business, e-commerce, UNCITRAl, e-contracts, e-signature.

The State of Emergency in the Constitutional Law of Kosovo

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Abstract. The pandemic caused by COVID 19, in addition to the casulties on people and damges on national and family economies, managed to seriously challenge democracies in general, and new ones in particular. Moreover, the need for the application of emergency measures or emergency power, put to the test even the states with glorious history in the rule of law. In this context there were great dilemmas and delays in the necessary response to emergency measures, especially in the most fragile democracies. Kosovo, as one of them, from the beginning of the news about the pandemic was faced with the dilemma: whether to apply the state of emergency, or the situation to cope with emergency measures of existing legislation. The dilemmas were due to the deep mistrust between the Prime Minister and the President, as well as due to the lack of knowledge about the constitutional government during the state of emergency, respectively about the constitutional power in case of emergencies. In this paper we will try to analyze this kind of power in our constitutional law, giving answers to the questions: what is the state of emergency and what are the events that can create it; what are the models of legal regulation of this state; what is the model that has been legitimized by our constitution and what are the shortcomings that may result in emergencies and which democratic principles and human rights may be affected and which are not. The treatment of the topic will be based on the comparative approach, as far as we can find similarities in the constitutions and theories of other states. We will also approach the topic in both doctrinal and normative terms.

Keywords: state of emergency, emergency power, freedoms and human rights, natural disasters, constitution, democracy.

New EU Methodology and the Accession of North Macedonia and Albania

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Abstract. This paper examines the new context of EU enlargement and its implication for the Western Balkans countries within the new methodology of 2020. EU integration of the Western Balkans will be different compared with all previous accessions. This new context of enlargement is due to 2 new EU strategic documents: "New Methodology" of Enlargement and "Blueprint action plan for rule of law" of the European Commission. Within this new context of enlargement, the whole process is becoming: more gradual, more conditional, more predictable, and reversible. New Methodology, launched by EC on 5th February, will also increase political weight of member states, which will be together with the Commission from the beginning of the negotiation process, and could intervene in any phase and revert it. Politically, member states with get more political weight in the accession negotiation process. Technically, instead of previous model of opening and closing 35 chapters, EC and member states will negotiate with candidate state, within 7 clusters which include more chapters. The Republic of North Macedonia and Albania are the first two countries, which are expected to be invited till the end of this year at the first EU inter-governmental conference, which will sign the start of accession negotiation process. But at least one year and half is needed for bilateral screening, than progress report by EC- approved by all member states, in order to start accession negotiation within the first cluster. Likely, during actual German Presidency of EU, two countries with be invited in December 2020 to inter-governmental conference, but less likely that they will start negotiations before beginning of 2022, during the French Presidency of EU. Apart from internal reform (as vertical condition), both countries are facing with external challenges, (as horizontal condition), due to possible veto of Bulgaria against North Macedonia (for the history and language); and of Greece against Albania, (for the sea border).

Keywords: The European Union, New Methodology, EU Accession, Western Balkans, Albania, North Macedonia.

Protecting of Effective Competition in Kosovo Market

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Abstract: This paper analyzes the protection of effective competition in Kosovo market. In particular, the paper analyzes the role of the Kosovo Competition Authority in guaranteeing and protecting the right to competition. The treatment and analysis of this topic is done mainly based on the positive legislation in Kosovo, referring to competition law. Besides in theoretical terms, the topic was addressed in practical terms, in which were analyzed different cases treated by the Kosovo Competition Authority, for the period 2016-October 2020, and a questionnaire was conducted with various companies in Kosovo. The questionnaire contained questions related to the work of the Kosovo Agency of Competition (KAC), and the main issues related to legislation and its implementation in practice. Thus, the paper is constructed based on primary data (questionnaire /interview) and secondary data (analysis of legislation, analysis of existing contemporary literature on competition law). At the end of topic treatment, it was concluded that the positive legislation in Kosovo, namely the Law on Protection of Competition in Kosovo, is based on the main pillars on which the Competition Law of European Union is based. This law adopts in detail the abuse of a dominant position in the market, merging or concentrations of enterprises and prohibited agreements which intend to restrict competition in the market. However, the data of the questionnaire show that many enterprises/businesses in Kosovo are not aware of the existence of this law, therefore it is recommended that the Kosovo Competition Authority should promote the law more to businesses/enterprises.

Key words: competition, market, prohibited agreements, abuse of a dominant position, concentrations, authority, Kosovo.

DIGITAL EVIDENCE AND PROHIBITIONS OF EVIDENCE EVALUATION

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Abstract. Since the first moment of the history of humanity, various means of evidence and evidence have been used to reach and detect the offender. As crime types and means of crime have changed and evolved, evidence detection and analysis methods have changed over time.
At this point, with the rapid advancement of technology, the emergence of various and new types of crime that can affect many people at the same time in the global world is inevitable. Wherever you are in the world, it is now possible to commit crimes in one way or another that affect one or more people on the other side of the world through the Internet and digital systems. This, in turn, has led states to safeguard their cyber security. For this reason, firstly, it has made a legal regulation to protect its own citizens in domestic law and then it has been forced to cooperate internationally.
The way in which classic crime types are committed and the method of evidence is different from the crimes committed through digital systems. For this reason, both criminal types and methods of obtaining evidence are regulated exclusively in Turkish Criminal Law.
The main purpose of the methods of obtaining and proving evidence is to reveal the material truth for a past event. There are also legal requirements, technical methods and scientifically accepted methodologies that must be followed when uncovering material truth. The purpose of the Code of Criminal Procedure No. 5271 is not to punish the accused but to prove the event and to reveal the material truth in the light of the information provided by the evidence obtained in accordance with the law on the basis of a certain intensity of suspicion.
Because digital evidence is both different and more open to manipulation than other classical proofs, it is a matter of adherence to laws and technical rules when obtaining evidence. Otherwise, the material truth cannot be revealed, and major violations of rights will be ensured and as a result of this, evidence bans will be introduced. In order to obtain digital evidence in the Code of Criminal Procedure No. 5271; It has been arranged as a search, copy and seizure protection measure in computers, computer programs and files. Although the margin heading of the respective substance is initially considered only as a protection measure for computers, it will find application for all devices and systems containing digital data, as detailed below.
As a requirement of being a state of law, the principle of freedom of evidence is adopted in the criminal procedure law. The material facts of a past event can be proved by all kinds of evidence, provided that it is not contrary to the law. On the other hand, if protection measures are implemented, it will naturally come into question to intervene in some fundamental rights and freedoms. For this reason, the evidence obtained by protecting the person's rights and freedoms will help to identify the offender and the offender.

Keywords: Data, Computer, Information Systems, Proof, Digital Evidence, Evidence Detection Methods, Prohibition of Evidence, Search, Copy and Seizure of Computers, Computer Programs and Logs.

Force majeure clauses, its impact in contract performance, in changing circumstances.

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Abstract. The pandemic COVID 19 has had important legal consequences in contractual relationships due to the inability to perform contractual obligations. Hence, this brought force majeure concept and force majeure clauses in the focus of scholars and lawyers all around the world. What does force majeure include in particular? Is it a magic stick that shall be invoked in any case when there is a non-performing party in a contract? Is the pandemic by default recognized as a force majeure?
Kosovo legislation recognizes the concept of force majeure in general terms and lacks specifics of this concept that proved to be needed in situations such as the pandemic. This paper focuses on the gaps in Kosovo legislation regarding the force majeure clause and legal effects of such gaps. In addition, the paper also analyses practices from different countries in the region to identify best practices in defining force majeure concept and making the best use of it in contractual relationships.

Marriage contracts in the Kosovo's new Civil Code, the beginning of a new approach or new drawbacks

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Abstract. Marriage contracts represent a novelty in the family legal framework in Kosovo, foreseen in the draft Civil Code. A marriage contract is an agreement signed before or after wedlock and provides a set of rules to define property rights on the property acquired during the marriage. Considering the fact that this instrument is based on the principle of free will of spouses and perpetuates women's financial oppression on division of property, it representsa new approach of the draft Civil Code on its Book 4. On the other way it remains a sensitive issue caused from the historical and cultural circumstances in the country.
This paper will examinethe future provisions from the perspective of a new mechanism that addresses the equal participation of spouses on the property, despite their own individual ability to contribute to the wellbeing of the family, and also to the autonomy of their will. Also this perspective will be faced with the contra arguments, social conditions and the expected effects.

Keywords: Marriage contract, Kosovo Civil Code, approaches, legal effects,drawbacks.

The Right to a Fair Trial and Within a Reasonable Time Deadline for Administrative Matters in Kosovo

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Abstract: The Right to a Fair and Impartial Trial is one of the most important rights of the individual. This right is guaranteed with international agreements and instruments, and with the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo. Within the two Constitution provisions, Articles 31 and 32 explicitly determine that "everyone is guaranteed equal protection of rights in the proceedings before the courts, other state authorities and holders of public competencies "; "Everyone has the right to a fair and impartial public hearing concerning the decisions for the rights and obligations or on any criminal charge brought against him/her within a reasonable time deadline by an independent and impartial tribunal established with the law "; and "every person has the right to use legal remedies against judicial and administrative decisions which violate his / her rights or interests ..."Whereas, the Law nr. 06 /L -054 on Courts in Kosovo, through Article 17 has determined that the Department of Administrative Affairs of the Basic Court of Prishtina with its jurisdiction over the entire territory of Kosovo, adjudicates and decides on administrative contests according to lawsuits against final administrative acts .... It judges and decides on the resolution of conflicts with competencies and on conflicts arising between different authorities of public administration. The question arises: Is it possible for the Court to carry out and review in practice the administrative matters within a reasonable time deadline?In the paper are raised the research questions, whether the Department of Administrative Affairs has managed to meet its duties and responsibilities? If not, what are the causes, the small number of judges and the large number of cases? Or should the Administrative Court and the Supreme Administrative Court be established?Statistical data show that the Basic Court of Prishtina, Department of Administrative Affairs, from January 2013 to June 2020, received 20.108 cases, of which 13,715 cases were resolved, but at the end of June 2020 remained unresolved 6393 cases. This shows that natural and legal persons and other parties have been waiting for years for the accomplishment of their right and interests, which have been violated with individual decisions or with the actions of public administration authorities. Based on the findings from the research, we have noted that in Kosovo it is necessary to establish the Administrative Court and the Supreme Administrative Court as a specialized institution for judicial control of the legality of the activity of public administration. This would create a certain standard of conduct of the public administration and would be a guarantor for a regular judicial process and within fast and reasonable deadlines, for the legal protection of the constitutional and legal rights, freedoms and interests of the subjects.The methodology used in this paper is mixed. This paper is based on the collection and analysis of primary and secondary data.

Keywords: Natural persons, legal persons, public administration, Administrative Court, administrative conflict, fair trial, time deadline.

Kosovo environmental legislation for the protection of nature and air quality

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Abstract. The main features regarding the natural heritage are of common interest to the Republic of Kosovo and as matter of a fact enjoy special protection. Despite the fact that Kosovo is a small country, it is characterized by rich nature, landscapes, diverse flora and fauna. Meanwhile, drafting effective policies concerning nature protection, increasing the area of protected areas, and increasing the quality of management of these areas, we fulfill the obligation to give future generations the opportunity to enjoy the rare natural values of Kosovo. In this regard, the Law on Nature Protection, aims to regulate the system of protection and general conservation of nature and its values such as: protection, conservation, renewal and sustainable use of natural resources, in a state of natural balance. Meanwhile, The Law on Protection of Air from Pollution aims to regulate and guarantee the right of citizens to live in a clean air environment, protecting human health, fauna, flora, alongside natural and cultural values of the environment. According to this law, pollutants are substances directly or indirectly penetrate into the air and as a consequence cause harmful effects on human health, flora, fauna and cultural heritage.Furthermore, Kosovo has established its new environmental legislation, which has been drafted during the last decade. Furthermore, this legislation is primarily focused on implementation of EU standards, owing to the fact it is based on the same principles as European environmental legislation. Moreover, environmental legislation continues to be in an intensive process of supplementation and improvement, to respond effectively to the needs of contemporary environmental protection policies

Keywords: Law of nature, air, Kosovo, nature protection, EU standards

The Presence of Principal-Agent Problems in Publicly Owned Enterprises in Kosovo

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Abstract. Agency theory, through its principal-agent model, is a tool widely used not only in economics to explain management and performance issues. The principal-agent model is also used to explain relations between individuals acting in public capacities, government officials, civil servants and other public functions.
The presence of principal-agent problems in publicly owned enterprises is highlighted by many scholars. Unfortunately, such problems are present in Publicly Owned Enterprises (POE) in Kosovo too. Capture, rent-seeking, moral hazard, information asymmetry and adverse selection are some of the agency problems that POEs in Kosovo are facing, negatively impacting their performance and citizens´ welfare.
POEs in Kosovo are present largely in the market, with a focus on sectors such as electricity, railways, telecommunications, waste management, etc. This presence is followed by the constant need for subsidies from the government due to weak financial and commercial performance, including weak governance and management.
This paper aims to explore the presence of principal-agent problems in POEs and link such presence with poor performance of POEs.

Keywords: publicly-owned enterprises, agency problems, principal, agent, legal, performance, shareholder, failure.

The Style of translation in George Orwell's masterpiece "1984" between English SL and Albanian TL language

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Abstract. The main purpose of this paper is to provide an all-embracing approach with respect to the style and method of translation between English and Albanian versions of George Orwell's masterpiece "1984". Among others, it is worth pointing out that the underlying peculiarity of translating literary or so-called non-fiction texts is that of explaining the cultural context, translator foreword may be at a high degree permissible. Consequently it leads to a close relation author-translator-reader relationship. The style is of "1984", is at a large extent an emotional one. The style primarily reflects on the gist of this masterpiece and strives to mirror the old British class system. Indeed it this style is associated by an oppressive language which evokes a sense of misery, lack of freedom of speech and evil-minded and suppressive attitude of white-collars of totalitarian regimes. Due to the fact, there has been mainly a literary method of translation, which varies from one word to one word, clause to clause and sentence to sentence. Apart from that, the style and piercing criticism have paved the path for a wide usage of metaphors, which also poses a challenge for finding the appropriate and accurate equivalents from SL to TL. In this regard it's worth analyzing the combination of both literal, word-for-word translation and free translation which both have in common the unconditioned probability lexical equivalent for each lexical item. Whereas, the underlying feature of free-translation is lexical adaption to "idiomatic" expressions and figures of speech as a whole.

Key words: methods of translation, style, word-for-word translation, literal translation, lexical equivalence

Lost profit
- Legal aspects –

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Abstract. One of the main aspects in theory and practice of the Contractual Law is compensation of damages caused by the breach of contract. In every separate case, through special criteria, the scope of compensation is determined, if it is only damnum emergens (the actual harm) or the opposite so called hypothetical harm (loss of profit or lucrum cesans). Besides the specific criteria for the determination of the scope of the compensation, the legal norms usually give an opportunity to the contractual parties through the principle of contractualism or freedom of contract to create the provisions of the contract, including the provisions for compensation of damages in order to reach the economic benefits.

The lost profit is the profit that the party claiming damages will have if the contract was accomplished by the other party, the party in breach. There are specific criteria for determination of the existence and the size of the loss in the legal theory and practice.

Even though Roma Law had strict rules and criteria for determination of the lost profit - lucrum cessans, the development of the Contractual Law rise the question - are there general rules and criteria acceptable for all types of contracts? This question especially refers to the trade contracts taking into account the dynamic development of the Business Law, more precisely International Business Law.

The modern international trade contracts have raised number of questions and dilemmas connected with the lost profit and compensation of damages, in general. Some of the questions are the following: (1) Are there general rules and criteria of lost profit and compensation of damages acceptable for all trade contracts? (2) How to avoid the lost profit? (3) Which are the legal principles governing recovery? (4) How to prove and not to prove lost profits damages?

Key words: lost profit, lucrum cesans, damages, recovering damages, Lex mercatoria, UNIDROIT

Treatment of Covid 19 from the legal point of view in Kosovo

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Abstract. The Covid 19 pandemic challenged human society indiscriminately. Dealing with health workers with the virus was the arena of gladiators, while vertical and horizontal organization of institutions was needed. The primary burden was on government action based on the advice of the Ministry of Health and the National Institute of Public Health.The discrepancy of institutional attitudes fractured the political spectrum regarding the actions of citizens for working hours, and the problem was transferred to the Constitutional Court for interpretation.Parliamentary debates on the anti-covid law took time, while the overthrow of the government seemed to facilitate the circulation measures until the voting of the anti-covid law, which took more than five months from the presentation of the first cases of the citizens of the country with Covid19. With the voting and application of the anticovid law, the local level also took over the competence for coordination of actions until the opening of the possibilities for conducting tests in private laboratories. Kosovo health protocols require the preservation of public health, while the application of the law transforms the current situation of citizens.

Key words: Covid19, law, governance, social change.

The role of synonymy and dictionaries in attaining the appropriate lexical equivalence in translating legal terminology from Albanian SL (Source Language) to English (Target Language) TL

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Abstract. Translation of legal discourse comprises in itself a challenge and it is in the meantime a demanding task which asks for utmost proficiency of both source and target language. In this regard, it is worth pointing out that there have been effortlessly attempted to refer to as a mere technical or scientific translation. As a consequence, as far as translation of legal terminology is concerned it is worth underpinning that it requires a comprehensive understanding and overall culture regarding this field. Despite the fact, it is also indispensable to have an enriched lexicon which comprises a great advantage. The underlying purpose of this paper is to highlight the key importance of synonymy with a particular emphasis on the translation process. In this respect, it is worth emphasizing that synonyms aren't merely words which render similar meaning and as a result don't plainly rely on lexical items, but in lexical units and words which differ in their connotations. In this respect, dictionaries play a crucial role, provide a great aid for translator who strives for perfection and as well as is keen to attain full-translation. As a result, taking into account this fact within the framework of this paper there will also be carried out a full-fledged comparative analysis between terminology dictionaries of both SL and TL, contributing to avoidance of word-for-word translation which implies that words aren't singly translated out of context.

Key words: synonymy, dictionaries, lexicon, terminology, translation process, full-translation, word-for-word translation

Reform of the electoral legal framework and depoliticizing the administration of the electoral process in the Republic of Kosovo

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Abstract. This paper will address the legal framework and administration of the electoral process in Kosovo. The administration of elections includes the structure and composition of the election administration and the organization of elections in general. In the normative framework for elections (in particular Article 139 of the Constitution and Article 61, Article 67 and Article 74 of Law no. 03 / L-073 On the General Elections) we notice that the election administration in Kosovo is structured in three levels: the Central Election Commission (CEC), the Municipal Election Commissions (MEC) and the Polling Station Councils (VCCs). Still, CEC represents the most important institution that administer the entire electoral process.

The Constitution defines the "structure and the mandate of the CEC" and the Law on General Elections defines the structure, mandate and election of members of the "CEC", "MEC" and "VCC". The CEC is an "independent, permanent body" with a Constitutional and legal mandate for the "administration of elections" in accordance with the rules set out in the Electoral Law. In the analysis of the legal framework, the CEC consists of two types of members: a) political members nominated by political parties represented in the Assembly and decreed by the President, and b) non-political member or head of the CEC coming from the system of Justice or the Supreme Court selected and decreed by the President of Kosovo. The process of consolidating the structures for the administration of the electoral process goes further with the appointment of members of the "MEC" and "VCC" with political and non-political composition. This political composition of the CEC is affecting its work, according to the election evaluation reports.

In all the reports from the European Union Election Observation Mission as well as in the 'progress reports' of the European Commission, on the Parliamentary Elections held in Kosovo during the period 2010-2020, we note that the common recommendation is the reform of the electoral legal framework .

The purpose of this research is to find the best model for the administration of the electoral process and to provide recommendations for legal and institutional reforms. The reform of the legal framework should reflect the establishment of an apolitical CEC involving all levels of administration of the electoral process. This would enable organizing free, democratic elections and according to international standards.

The methodology used in this paper is mixed. This paper is based on the collection and analysis of primary and secondary data.

Keywords: Election administration, legal framework, Commission, Polling station councils

THE EUROPEAN UNION RULE OF LAW CRISIS: LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND CHALLENGES

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Abstract. The European Union is founded on core values and one of them is the rule of law enshrined in the Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union. Within the EU, the rule of law includes legality, legal certainty, prohibition of arbitrariness of the executive powers, independent judiciary, effective judicial review including respect for fundamental rights, and equality before the law.
This article will focus on the crisis and current rule of law challenges that the European Union faces. The rule of law legal framework will be examined also, especially the Art. 19 TEU as it provides a normative for the rule of law and it serves as the jurisdictional trigger to enforce and protect the values of art. 2 TEU.

Key words: European Union values, rule of law crisis, rule of law challenges.

The relationship between education standards and the labor market.

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Abstract. The paper aims to identify the relationship between education standards and the labor market in general and to characterize certain relationships that might appear between them. In the age of globalization, particularly since the current crisis erupted, the labor market is in a constant and rapid state of change. This requires, in turn, a skilled workforce capable of responding flexibly to the market needs. A country's ability to compete internationally, thus rests on a working relationship between education and employment, as this allows more responsiveness of the education system to the labor market requirements. These issues are being addressed in this paper with reference in local and European countries. A multidimensional approach is used to examine the connections between educational output and employment conditions. All the evidence suggests that countries that perform well across educational standards do often provide higher employment chances and better labor market conditions, while the contrary holds for countries scoring poorly in terms of educational attainment.

Keywords: Education, employment, globalization, labor market, standards.

Innovations and problems of the speech pathology service in Albania, seen from the legal technical- professional and social point of view. The Respect for the rights of this target group of people.

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Abstract. Human rights, their protection and respect is one of the cornerstones of any democratic state. Undoubtedly, every state of law, or of the right andjustice, in a special way ensures in this respect, the respect and protection of children's rights and not only. Of course, the protection and implementation of the rights of children and other age groups with various pathologies / health problems has always been in special focus. This is because such a target group precisely as a result of these problems, really requires a special legal and social treatment. Thus, in every society we encounter more and more cases that show health problems, in different forms or types. The focus in this case will be on mental health problems, language disorders and pathologies, and social problems, and so on. Depending on the character, type or nature of the concrete problem, these beneficiaries are offered the appropriate psychiatric, speech therapy or psychological service.

As we quoted above. One of the services offered to the recipient is the logopedic or speech therapy service. Exactly such a service will constitute the concrete treatment in this scientific conference.

The speech or logopedic therapy service is a service that has recently been established and operates in Albania. Undoubtedly, it is an innovation referring to the range of services offered to persons with language disorders or pathology in our country and as such should be treated first. So this is in itself a right that is protected and guaranteed in our country through professional specialists in the field of speech therapists.

The provision of such a service obviously has, in addition to the factual aspect, the bed, the terrain or the legal basis on which it is based. This comment also constitutes a point of this scientific treatment.

Policing and challenges throughout the COVID-19 Pandemic

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Abstract. In this paper I aim to examine some new roles and practices that the police should have during the COVID 19 pandemic crisis, some of the challenges that this situation creates; new policing approach to developing a two-dimensional police response, both in carrying out traditional legal missions and responsibilities, as well as in its new role in the complex context created by the COVID-19 pandemic crisis, to operate and to serve their community as the broadest function of public safety.

Police today is facing a new challenge, that of policing the Covid-19 Pandemic. Traditional police practices in the pandemic situation such as; escorting, interviewing, detaining, arresting, etc., currently pose a significant acute risk and threat of infection to the police themselves, suspects, witnesses and community members.In this context, the police are required to develop new strategies to ensure public order and safety and manage the pandemic crisis by combining traditional public safety techniques and applying innovative policing approaches through digital platforms that are experimenting with partial block chain measures or "by closing specific cities or areas to manage new outbreaks of infection, rather than forcing closure or quarantine nationwide8.

Pandemic policing as a new paradigm presents many challenges and dangers, ambiguities and strategic surprises of national and public security and community. Some of the most significant challenges facing the police today during the pandemic crisis are: dealing with a microscopic "enemy" (several microns), lack of clarity in what is expected of the police, reduction of staff, insufficient budget, efforts to manage infection levels in the context of day-to-day tasks, increase the number of operational requests including new and unknown responsibilities, infection risks and loss of life by the staff themselves, as well as significant physical and psychological burdens on police staff performing tasks such as and with overtime hours.

The impacts of these challenges show that law enforcement institutions require significant reforms to better serve their community, including the adoption of new training curricula, strengthening cooperation between police and health institutions, and investing more in community policing, combating cybercrime and increasing transparency in police decision-making processes.

Keywords: Police, Pandemic, COVID 19, Public order and safety.

[8]The case of Israel and some EU countries (such as Germany, Denmark and Portugal)

Factors that affect in Juvenile Delinquency - The Case of Fushë Kosovë / Kosovo Polje

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Abstract. Juvenile delinquency is a mostly debated topic in the legal world due to different worldviews which aim to define the exact meaning.
Expressly, juvenile delinquency is presented as synonymous with deviant behavior in juveniles, which includes legal violations and unacceptable behaviors in society.
Considering that the factors influencing juvenile delinquency vary according to circumstances and countries, the importance of identifying them is big. This is clearly seen in the failure of institutions, especially Kosovo institutions, in adequately addressing this phenomenon. Consequently, one of the main causes of this failure is insufficient knowledge of the factors that affect the prevalence of juvenile delinquency. Addressing this phenomenon requires the application of a proactive and multidisciplinary approach to ensure sensitive success.
This paper reveals general knowledge about the dominant factors that affect juvenile delinquency, and through a qualitative, statistical and legal-dogmatic method, the main causes that promote the emergence of juvenile delinquency in the city of Fushë Kosovë / Kosovo Polje are investigated.

Keywords: Juvenile delinquency, deviant behavior, influencing factors, marginalization, family.

Active and Proactive Transparence in the Judicial System - approaches after the reform

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Abstract. Transparency in the judicial system and its access thereof are essential elements for fostering accountability and the trust of the general public.
These elements embark on another quite important dimension in a moment where the judicial system in Albania is undergoing a deep reform aiming at its deliverance from corruption and independence from any political influence.
According to the experts, the transparency of the judicial branch is a characteristic of democratic systems which moreover helps the constitutional principle of guaranteeing a correct and rectifying judicial process.
The transparency of these institutions can contribute to an increased independence of the judicial system, which is a crucial component for solidifying the rule of law. Furthermore, access to the information and decisions reached from the courts help to initiate the trust of the overall public against the judicial institutions, and the state authorities as a whole.
Accordingly, the transparency of the judicial is based on four essential principles including:
Anticipation of open and public hearings;
Obtaining of information regarding court hearings and decisions;
Public access to the information provided by the courts;
System digitalization.
Transparency is a condition for good governance which can be achieved via public proactive participation through access to all the public information and documents, either produced or administered by the public authorities, including the courts of all instances.

Methodology
The methods employed in this work are of a qualitative nature with respect to the research, descriptive, interpretive and comparative approaches.

Key words: access, transparency, judicial, standards, rights, trust, accountability

The special register of the child sexual abusers and pedophiles - the need of its incorporation in the legislation of the Republic of Kosovo

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Abstract. Child sexual abuse is one of the most severe and extreme forms of child abuse. Child sexual abuse leaves long-term consequences in children, causes severe physical and psychological harm as well as affects the development and the future of the child.
Today, in the contemporary world, one of the effective forms for the prevention of pedophilia is considered the registration of persons convicted of criminal offenses of pedophilia in a special register. The main purpose of registering these perpetrators is the possibility for the general public to have access to this data in order to know these persons (pedophiles) and to be able to prevent the possible actions of these persons. The Republic of North Macedonia has taken such a step, in accordance with these trends, where in 2012 the online portal for perpetrators of criminal offenses of child sexual abuse was launched.
In Albania, the Law on the National Register of Child Sexual Abusers is expected to be adopted very soon, proposed mainly by the non-governmental sector and organizations for the protection of children from sexual abuse.
This paper aims to address the experience in the RMV and review the draft law of Albania, to highlight the need to incorporate a special register of pedophiles in the Republic of Kosovo, given the statistical data that speak of large number of these crimes in recent years.

Keywords: Child sexual abuse, special register, paedophilia, preventive measures, legislation

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Kosovo as a Strategic Awareness of the EU

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Abstract. Is Kosovo a strategic interest of the EU in terms of international policy and entrepreneurship? International business represents all cross-border exchanges of goods, services or resources between two or more nations. These exchanges can go beyond the exchange of money for physical goods including international transfers of other resources, such as people, intellectual property (e.g., patents, copyrights, trademarks and data), and assets or contractual obligations (e.g., the right to use a foreign asset, provide a future service to foreign clients, or execute a complex financial instrument). Entities involved in international business range from large multinational firms with thousands of employees doing business in many countries around the world, since they found the interest of doing that. This broader definition of international business also includes transactions across profitable borders, as well as transactions motivated by non-financial profits (e.g., the triple line, corporate social responsibility, and political favoritism) that affect the future of a business. Kosovo is still not recognized by all EU countries, despite of values or mutual benefits the recognition could offer. The main purpose of this research is to reflect or identify the opportunities that Kosovo offers as a country in terms of entrepreneurship. The aim of this research will be based on the knowledge it will receive from various literature, case studies, and from survey research within the country of Kosovo. The research assumes that that Kosovo has abundant potential to be incorporated into international business. To elaborate this question the research methods used in this paper are approachable qualitative and quantitative. Research is limited to international business and does not take into account other areas, research is limited to the next 5 years in terms of time, and survey research is limited to 5 main cities within Kosovo. .

Keywords: Strategic, Kosovo, EU, entrepreneurship, international business.

The Impact of Digital Technologies on Business Internationalization Process

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Abstract. This paper discusses and analyses the impact of digital technology on business internationalization with focus on a case study of a developing country. There is evidence showing digital technology contributed on the development and advancement of the competitive international market. Accordingly, many companies are considering the change adopts the business model. Businesses lean towards believing that the use of digital technology enables them building the better relationship with customers and suppliers, improving their business process, and in some cases even simulating them in restructuring the entire business industry. In well-established businesses, technology has become the basis of every work in the process. Nonetheless, the situation maybe different in an uncertain business' environment, specifically with businesses in developing countries. Consequently, this research is quantitatively focused in observing and measuring the impact of digital technology on international business within a developing country. The development of digital technology, types of digital technology, application of digital technology, digital transformation of the supply chain are examined through a quantitative research approach. Nonetheless, the globalization of enterprises and their entry into new markets are challenging the businesses as the global scale factors are putting pressure from increasing competition worldwide. This problem maybe more noticeable among the businesses based in the developing countries. In this respect, it may be questioned whether businesses from these countries can keep competing by using the latest technologies and how they succeed to use these technologies in their international operations.

Keywords: International business, globalization, digital technology, digitalization, transformation.

Hot Spots or Balanced Score Cards?

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Abstract. Executives are spending time and effort to create working culture where employees are willing to cooperate and cooperation should be in a line with corporate mission, vision and within corporate strategy. In addition according to Gratton, (2007), "This willingness to cooperate was crucial to the second element, the capacity of people to work with others outside their boundaries" (p. 8). When employees are willing to cooperate and to contribute beyond their administrative boundaries they are triggering problem solving and innovation. Academic literature, offers two approaches for increasing productivity and cooperation within teams and team members. Gratton (2007) discusses Hot Spots that are places and times where cooperation flourishes, while Niven (2002), discusses balanced scorecards as tool "to assists organizations in overcoming two key issues: effective organizational performance measurement and implementing strategy" (p. 3).
This paper discusses Grattons and Nivens approaches and author had provided conclusions and recommendations. In addition, for this paper, academic journals from EBSCO database were used.

Keywords: Hot Spots, Balanced Scorecards, Performance

The impact of Covid 19 on North Macedonian Economy and Government Responses

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Abstract. Republic of North Macedonia has been under lockdown since 18 March due to the Covid-19 outbreak. An initial state of emergency was declared on 18 March for the entire territory of Republic of North Macedonia, and it was later extended. Since the first recorded case of the coronavirus in February, the number of cases in Republic of North Macedonia has raised continually. In view of the current situation a three-phase plan for the reduction of virus prevention measures was adopted by the Macedonian government. Measures to prevent the spread of Covid-19 have slowed economic activity, which in turn has begun to negatively impact the national budget. The aim of this study is to analyze how much this pandemic situation has affected the main economic sectors and main macroeconomic indicators in North Macedonian economy. In order to analyze changes in this indicators are used comparative statistics methods. This methods findings indicate that Covid 19 crisis has negatives impact on the main macroeconomic indicators in Republic of North Macedonia.

Keywords: Covid 19 Crisis, Government Response, Economic sectors, Macroeconomic indicators.

A Nation's Mission Of Housing and Consumption: An Analysis of Household Budget Survey Expenditures in Kosovo

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Abstract. In digital and artificial intelligence intensification era where up to 2/3 of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is generated from the service sector, nearly ¾ of household budget is spent by the Kosovo families in food and accomodation. This is a larger and greater share than in the neighboring countries to which Kosovo approximately has the same level of incomes per capita. At the same time, for some years in a row, spending for education until the recent available data has not exceded 1%, showing another difference with the neighbring countries in volume as well as in total share of household budget expenditures. Using the secondary data from the Statistical Office of Kosovo on household survey of family economies, this paper finds that the ongoing high share of income spending in food and accomodation at the expense of other sectors becomes a source of innefficiency in social and state organization, plunges the households into unnafordable debts, and may even give rise to corruptive behvior. In addition, the paper goes beoynd numerical economic indicators by interpreting the mentality of the families and the population in large scale, which consider much of their life mission only through available incomes for food and housing (contruction of houses and buildings) as a wealth. Furthermore, this mentality of perceived wealth is often used as a comparative indicator of pride while ridiculing the others who are not at a similar level with them, regardless that the latter may have a different view of their own life style and mission. Another specific of this paper making it different from the buld of studies in this respect (on household budget surveys) is that, while the rest of the studies usually address economic recommendations to the government, the recommedantions from the findings of this study address recommendations to the population, because the government, state and public institutions are a product of this people whose primary life objective is in buildings and consumption on individual, family and clanish bases.

Keywords: Kosovo, household budget survey, housing, consumption, education

COVID-19's Impact and Implications to Financial System

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Abstract.The COVID-19 pandemic could be one of the most serious challenges faced by the financial services industry in nearly a century. The impact of COVID-19 on banks has exposed several gaps in business and operating models, fall in demand, lower incomes, production shutdowns - and will adversely affect the business of banks. This report tend to define banks' response to the COVID-19 crisis, the focus must be on drawing up a strategy built on the three pillars of resilience, value leadership and growth to drive fundamental transformation and future-proof to weather such storms, going forward. To address the COVID-19 impact on banking, overcome challenges created by the crisis, and emerge stronger, financial institutions must craft a strategic response for effectively managing the risk by adopting the appropriate digital technology enablers and innovations underpinned by agile delivery models. Given risk management becomes especially important during a crisis to retain customer trust and ensure financial stability, accurately assessing the COVID-19 impact on risk management in banks is key. Banks must define a strategy covering changes to risk management methodologies, processes, and systems while focusing on the following areas: operational resilience, enterprise stress testing and scenario analysis, cost and efficiency optimization, risk and finance alignment and quantifying financial risk.To determine the impact of COVID 19 to the bank performance we will measure different indicators of banking sector development, with main focus on the expected credit losses ratios as banks are increasing loan loss provisions to face a potential surge in bad loans, increased credit risk defaults and lower recoveries, reduced cash inflows from loan repayment, fair value losses due to increased credit spreads and reduced profit levels. Empirical results will show as how COVID 19 affect banking sector development in Kosovo. The time series from 2015 until June 2020 will be used as a comparison period.

Keywords: Financial system, COVID 19, Loans, Credit risk, banking sector.

The Typology of Consumers in Kosovo and Motivation

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Abstract. Based on the current situation in the Republic of Kosovo, I consider we are a consuming country, which means that, we are one society that is mainly dependent on consumption, which consumption we supplement it mainly by importing products and services. The market as a whole is quite complex and highly heterogeneous, therefore our objective identify consumer diversity. To understand their requirements and needs, we, through research and scientific methods, must define and divide consumers into their structure, typology and homogenization.

Consumers are one of the key elements of the market and are part of the factor and the marketing dimensions. Marketing is so essential that an organization cannot imagine their business without them. Marketing is the starting point of any business,this is how consumers see it.

Customer service is important since in any organization or company, customer or assisted directly, which is considered as externahl customer or internal customer, therefore applying marketing methods and concepts, their motivation must be understood for the purchase decision, or non-purchase of products and services.

Consumer behavior research focuses on the questions: why people spend their time and their money in such activities, and how can we know them better.

Keywords: Marketing, Consumer, Consumption, Motivation, Market.

The impact of COVID-19 on Consumer Behavior in Kosovo

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Abstract. The pandemic COVID -19 profoundly altered the world we know. People live differently, spend differently and think differently in other ways. Supply chains were checked retailers shut doors. Consumers worldwide look at goods and brands through a different lens. Within the space of a few weeks, the virus reshapes the market within real time, accelerating long-term patterns. Consumers, in health and economic terms, are increasingly worried about the effects of COVID-19. People respond in a variety of ways and have different attitudes, behavior and buying habits. Our research shows that the new habits that have now been created will last beyond this crisis, permanently changing what we value; how and where we shop; and how we live and work. As the crisis continues to grow, we should understand what consumer goods companies will do today to make plans for the next situation through the review of the changes now taking place. The main aim of this paper is to measure and analyze the impact COVID-19 on consumer behavior in Kosovo.

The research is executed with description research based on quantitative and qualitative methods based on statistical analysis, correlation and OLS regression. The results of this paper shows that pandemic COVID-19 crisis have a significant impact on consumer behavior employees. The highest level of fear in Kosovo is the worry about the health families around 85%, with 81% the impact on the economy, while 78% of consumers revealing they are worried, while 65% exceeding the fear for personal health or job security.

Keywords: Consumer behavior, COVID-19, Kosovo

SME Development in Kosovo and Access to Finance: Diaspora Saving as a Financial Source

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Abstract. Small and medium enterprises are an essential part of the economic structure in developed and developing countries, and play an important role in bringing innovation, growth and economic prosperity. This is because of their capacity to foster entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial skills, and because of their ability to be flexible and adapt quickly to a changing market, as well as to generate new jobs.The SME sector is the mainstay of the economy in high-income countries, while it is less developed in low-income countries. In Kosovo, SMEs represent more than 99% of the total number of enterprises and their share in GDP goes to more than 50% (CBK,2011).
External factors such as access to finance, competition, corruption, and government policies, have a very significant impact on the development of SMEs in Kosovo. Enabling access to finance is essential to create a favorable environment for enterprises to develop. However, in general, SMEs in developing countries face numerous barriers to funding, although this problem is not unknown to developed countries. The barriers that enterprises usually face are high administrative costs, high collateral requirements and the unwillingness of banks to lend to SMEs. Increasing the level and accessibility of finance for SMEs can improve economic conditions in developing countries by boosting innovation, increasing GDP and reducing unemployment.An alternative source of financial capital for financing SMEs in Kosovo we have proposed the mobilization of Kosovar diaspora savings. The positive effects of such a mobilization would be realized by both the diaspora and the economy of Kosovo

Keywords: Small and medium enterprises, SME sector, SME financing, development factors, bank credit
JEL Classification : G3,G32,G2,G21,G23,E6,E64,E2,E22

Loans and Effective Interest Rate

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Abstract. Credit is a type of debt. Like all debt instruments, a loan involves the redistribution of financial resources over time, between a lender and a borrower. With a loan, the borrower initially receives or borrows a sum of money, called principal, from the lender, and is obliged to repay or pay the lender an equal amount of money later. Usually the money is returned in regular installments, with partial returns or in annuities where the installments have much the same. Credit is generally given at a cost, which we call interest on the debt, which is presented as an incentive for the lender to lend. According to the law on a loan, all these obligations and restrictions are defined in the contract, where the borrower can be subject to additional restrictions related to the loan, which are called contractual loan commitments. Interest is the cost that the borrower pays to the lender over a period of time, usually calculated on an annual basis. This amount paid is intended to compensate the lender for the sacrifice he is undertaking in losing the immediate use of his money, for the reduction of the value of money due to inflation during the duration of the loan, and last, for the risk posed by the lending process (e.g. non-payment by the borrower of the amount lent).

Keyword: credit,loan,annuity,capitalization,interest,installments

The Impact of Innovation on Kosovo Commercial Banks Performance

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Abstract. In the recent decade, the banks have seen a powerful transformation due to the financial environment changes. The international banking sector is becoming more competitive, and with consumer behavior changing quickly, banks need to stay up-to-date with customer expectations while trying to defend market share.
The significance of innovation and developing new solutions that take advantage of digital technologies, innovative analytics, and new distribution platforms have become very important as never before. We see innovation in targeting, expanding services, applying blockchain technology, delivering practical advice, and integrating payments.
These kinds of efforts in the future will only continue to grow, as global banks will advance to transform the financial services industry. As part of these important trends, banks will continue testing new technologies to enhance their services and set the customer at the epicenter. As technologies continue to advance, the banks will continue to increase their investments in digital innovation and improvements.
Generally, the banks have been modifying and revising their organizational structure and their business strategies. Adjustments have also impacted less noticeable features of their business, risk management practices, and governance. Given the significant changes in the finance sector over the past decade, this study will attempt to examine Kosovo trends in banking business models, performance, and market structure and assess their implications for the Banking and Financial Stability.

JEL Classification: G21, O14, G32,

Evaluation of Students' Feedbacks on Online Education during COVID-19

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Abstract. Covid-19 started affecting the whole world enormously within a few weeks and is continuing to do so. The primary action taken in order to limit the spread of the virus is social isolation. This process has caused difficulties in all areas, especially in education. Universities were obliged to switch to online education as all institutions closed down without stating an expected opening date. Online education has started to become the new normal in academia, but this new normal may be imposing difficulty to some. Compulsory online education during the pandemic is perceived in different ways by students. In this study students' technology usage, feedbacks about online education were analyzed and evaluated by using descriptive statistics.

Keywords: Online Education, Distance Learning, Technology Usage, Covid-19.

Utilizing Knowledge Management for Improving the Operational Performance of an Automotive Service Center

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Abstract. In the era of autonomous driving systems, the time has come to introduce systems that can improve the performance and quality of the service process while reducing the need for continual managerial oversight. By continuously collecting and analyzing information, knowledge management based systems can help large service centers avoid bottlenecks and delays but also maintain consistency in the quality of the service process across all service centers. Most of the data is already available in one form or the other and what remains is to integrate the data with the service process by using new knowledge management concepts and ideas. This paper outlines a method for creating a tool that can help service centers improve performance by automating decision making.

Keywords: Automotive operational management, management of service centers, quality of service process, computer aided decision making.

Information and Communication as COSO Framework Elements snd Their Impact on the Performance of Entity: Case Study Republic Of Kosovo

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Abstract. This paper aims to examine the influence of two elements of the COSO framework such as Information and Communication on the performance of Institutions of the Republic of Kosovo. Accordingly, public institutions and audit agencies in our country need to work more than ever before to promote law enforcement, fight against corruption, honesty, the efficient use of public funds and the increase of government aptitudes and obligations in order to increase the performance of the entity. We handle primary data due to lack of data by secondary data from other relevant institutions. The data set includes a sample of 400 internal auditors, roofing the entire auditory region in the Republic of Kosovo. An IV-GMM model is implemented to measure the impact of two determinants in the public sector together with their metering instruments. Since the reliability of the data is proven, we think that this research has presented the current state of the institutions of the Republic of Kosovo and determining the main factors of the progress of this system.

The results show that the Information and communication, including Quality of information have impact on entity performance for 42% and Form of communication have 35% impact on entity performance. Moreover, the results show that Information and Communications as a 4th element of the COSO framework, including the Quality of information and Form of communication field as measurement instruments of Information and Communications, in the case of the Republic of Kosovo has an impact 30 % in performance enhancement in public entities.

Keywords: Audit, management, elements of the COSO framework, efficiency, public sector governance, Kosovo

International Economic Factors and Crises

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Abstract. Economics is a topic that initially does not arouse curiosity, in appearance it is a profession which seems very routine, in fact with this paper we will try to prove the opposite, so economics is a topic that grips itself with its magic, it is like nature itself because things happen in it even when we do not pay attention.
Economic fluctuations also create social fluctuations which lead to potentially dangerous periods of instability, as a result of which we must analyze each crisis with the utmost care in order to prevent it in the future.
After reviewing the literature and analyzing each factor we can conclude that crises created as a result of human actions in most cases can be avoided and avoided if the factors leading to these crises are identified in time. There are some cases when crises cannot be prevented, in cases where crises are the result of situations which are beyond our control, cases of natural disasters or other things which are unavoidable.
We have focused on the Great Depression in the US, the financial crises of 2007-2008 and the review of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Economy, crises, factors, states, society, credit, money,banking.

The Role of Human Resource Competencies in Private Businesses in Kosovo

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Abstract. In today's economy issues around human resource development are fundamental. Each organization made every effort to recruit knowledgeable people into its ranks. To achieve this, organizations must increase the efficiency and, first of all, the efficiency of knowledge governance. But this knowledge people must acquire, develop and use. Competence in every field has become important in all aspects, because the labor market has become a market of competencies. Competence is a characteristic or feature of an individual, which ensures a high level of quality of work offered by him. Aptitude or competence is the ability to accomplish a task. Effective performance and employee training are essential to the success of a company, to support employees in achieving the best possible results. Employee training in Kosovo enterprises is closely linked to improving organizational performance. As a strategic activity, training is considered one of the main instruments for continuous improvement of competence and as a human resource management strategy in business. From this perspective, the most important role that managers should play is to identify the shortcomings of their employees at the level of competencies, as well as to identify the real training needs, to achieve the necessary competence.

Keywords: Competencies, Performance, Training, human resources, managers, employees, enterprises

Integrated Talent Management- What's in it for Kosovar Businesses?

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Abstract. The concept of Talent Management is a new emerging topic in the world of business and academics, one that can largely impact on the business results and on the brand perception of every company. The paper covers how Talent Management (TM) is perceived in the world, what, why and how much do large corporates invest in it. As this concept is not yet well established within business and Human Resource processes in Kosovar companies or even further in the region of Balkan, it can become a competitive advantage to the early pioneers. Nevertheless, with good planning and by linking talent management to the company culture and its strategy, every company could ensure sustainable business results and presence in the market. The study depicts the definition of talent, the importance of implementing Talent Management and some of the main steps required, such are talent identification, development, promotion and compensation. How does Talent Management strategy impact the overall results of the company? Is it worth investing resources in such processes? The paper will highlight whether talent is more related to performance, potential, competence, or commitment? Is talent a natural ability or does it relate more to mastery through practice? The ultimate aim of the paper is to show that harmonised talent management processes shall lead toward a positive company culture where every employee wants to give their best because they believe that performance and potential are recognised and appreciated. Finally, this study will emphasize the importance of Talent Management concept and will provide recommendations for Kosovar companies.

Keywords: Talent Management, Company Culture, Human Resources

INVESTMENT DECISION ANALYSIS
Case study: AAA Company

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Abstract. This assignment presents and hypothetical case regarding financial and investment decisions of the firm. Based on the critical analyses this paper work will identify the best possible project available for investment. The financial data presented on this assignment are done according to the information/data that has been provided, therefore analysing them in order to arrive to the best possible decision for investment.
In order to facilitate managerial decisions there has been presented necessary calculations. However, the evaluation and the importance of risk factors have been taken to concern. Furthermore, in order to accomplish this assignment, where on use various relevant books and journals. Therefore, this assignment will present academic and critical analysis.
By the end of this assignment, one can be able to understand financial analysis that company should take to concern, the activities has to follow by creative planning and forecasting the future plans in order to re-enforce the decisions on the investment that is about to be made.
Author (2006) states:
'Investment gives to the investor always the benefits on gaining experience but not necessary gaining money, therefore investing gives the experience, and experience is something that money can't buy, however the investors are investing in increase its wealth.
- therefore, the investment decision analysis is taking a great concern on return that the project it (may) returns, or gives an option to later return so current operation is to achieve the future benefits.'

Keywords: Investment decisions, financial forecasting and simulation, financial instruments.
JEL classification codes: G11, G17, G23.

The Role of Personalized Marketing in Business-Customer Relationships

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Abstract. The idea of personalized marketing lies in creating a unique customer experience and delivering products / services / messages that are relevant to it. The need for it came as every day more and more customers are being targeted by a large number of ads and this has already created so much annoyance for people that they are now trying to avoid them. Modern data sources today are considered to be data collected from smartphones and social networks. Seeing this dilemma what we have tried to understand through this research is whether customers want their shopping experience to be more personalized and whether they are willing to share personal information with companies in return. To achieve a deeper understanding of the research topic and question as well as to test the hypotheses it was decided to use both qualitative and quantitative methods.

Keywords: personalized marketing, clients, ads, information, marketers, targeting.

Covid-19 and its Impact on Accounting Implications and Financial Reporting: Kosovo Perspective

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Abstract. The world today is facing the worst economic crisis since the 2008 financial crisis. So far, all efforts and measures on how to manage this crisis have been insufficient. Today, almost every government in the world has a plan for "economic recovery." The government of Kosovo also has such a plan, although today there are many doubts that this is the right plan to save the economy in country. Purpose of this research is to discuss the impact of the pandemic on accounting implications and financial reporting from the perspective of Kosovo. The research was based on a questionnaire structured according to the Likers scale. The questionnaire was distributed to a selected sample of certified accountants and uncertified accountants. The other purpose of this study was to find significant differences between the opinions of certified and uncertified accountants regarding the impact of the pandemic on financial reporting. Research reveals that Covid-19 will have a significant impact on accounting and financial reporting based on the opinions of certified accountants and uncertified accountants in Kosovo. Also research through applied techniques with SPSS reveals that there is no significant difference in the opinions of certified accountants and uncertified accountants.

Keywords: Financial reporting, accounting, pandemic Covid-19.

Factors Affecting Vietnamese Farmers' Intention Towards Organic Agricultural Production for Better Environment

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Abstract. Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to investigate factors affecting Vietnamese farmer's intention towards organic agricultural production for sustainable environment based on research model integrating theories: theory of planned behavior (TPB) and norm activation model (NAM).
Design/methodology/approach – After in-depth interviews with 5 agricultural researchers and 5 farmers, the authors determined the official research model and builds a complete survey. Data were collected from 318 farmers in the Hanoi, Vietnam by directly survey. Statistical methods, such as confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and structural equation model (SEM), were used to analyze the data.
Findings – This paper shows that attitude, subjective norms, perceived behavioral control and personal norm were significantly related to intention of the farmers; awareness of consequences was positively related to ascription of responsibility, personal norm, attitude and subjective norms; ascription of responsibility has a positive relationship with personal norm. The TPB-NAM integration model is proven to be superior to the original TPB model when studying factors affecting Vietnamese farmer's intention towards organic agricultural production. This is also for sustainable environment.
Research limitations/implications – The main limitation of this paper is that the sampling method is not representative for the whole country and just stops at researching the intentions of farmers without understanding the practices of organic agricultural production.
Practical implications – The findings indicate that state management agencies in Vietnam need to pay attention to raise awareness among farmers about the role of organic farming, communicate to farmers through different channels about the benefits of organic farming compared to conventional agriculture and form information spillover groups between farmers who have produced organic agriculture and have not yet produced organic agriculture.
Originality/value – This paper contributes to the existing literature by focusing on integrating TPB and NAM when understanding farmers' intention towards organic agricultural production in Vietnam. This integrated model has proven the suitability of combining two approaches, a rational approach and an ethical approach, when studying farmer intentions.

Keywords: sustainable environment, Theory of planned behavior, norm activation model, farmer's intention, organic farming.

Factors Affecting the Decisions of Local People to Participate in Community Tourism in the Northwest of Vietnam

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Abstract. The Northwest of Vietnam is regarded as a region with sufficient and favorable conditions to develop community tourism. Accordingly, determining what factors affect the decisions of local people to participate in community tourism is of great significance in developing tourism and raising the competitiveness of tourism destinations in this region. On the basis of the collected primary and secondary data, the research paper has identified 4 factors affecting the decisions of local people to participate in community tourism, including: (1) Personal factors, (2) Attractiveness and images of tourism destinations in the Northwest, (3) Supports and investments from the State, local authorities, organization and enterprises in the Northwest, (4) Effects from people around; then proposed solutions to attract local people to participate in community tourism and develop this form of tourism sustainably in the Northwest of Vietnam in the coming time.

Keywords: Tourism, Community tourism, Local people, Northwest, Vietnam

Marketing Targets the Consumer

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Abstract. The constant growth and pressure of a highly competitive marketing environment puts companies in front of a challenge of consumer recognition and above all the way of decision making to maximize their competitiveness. In a competitive economic system, the growth of the company is related to the knowledge that the company has about their customers: how, why and where they buy exactly what they are buying.Therefore, modern marketing thinking emphasizes the need for managers to know who their customers are and why they choose their products, not those of competing companies.Today, the success of management more than ever depends on aligning all aspects of work - products, promotions, after-sales services and so on - to meet customer needs and this is exactly the essence of a customer-oriented approach presents an integrated approach to doing business. Customer orientation comes from the acceptance and implementation of the marketing concept, the philosophy of organizing a business that highlights four conclusions.
In short: 'start with customer demand, what consumers buy, how real they are and what their value is - this is the least that marketing can offer.

Keywords: Consumer, competition, product, customer, promotion, sale, etc.

Operational and Statistical Management in Relation to Determination of Aerodinamic Resistance on Mining Lines

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Abstract. When we talk about the mining works, which are in such a function, so that air currents pass through such aerodynamic lines, then we are dealing with the need to calculate the aerodynamic resistances in such aeration networks. Ventilation systems, in the broadest practical and technical sense, are nothing but a reflection of the aeration plans of the mine as a whole or of its individual parts in an appropriate schematic manner, which includes only those specific works through which it circulates. air, while other works are excluded. The ventilation network does not fully comply with the mining plans, because the air circulation system does not take into account blind works, preparatory works as well as works or other parts of the mine, which are insulated with doors or ambushes. For the purpose of analysis of the aeration system, calculation of aerodynamic resistances, aeration quantities and depressions of the aeration networks can be presented in the following schematic forms: spatial schemes, linear or orientation schemes, canonical schemes, quantitative schemes, potential schemes. Spatial schemes facilitate the general orientation of the way of mining. The spatial scheme also shows the short connections as well as the transport routes where the ambushes with doors are located. In these schemes the breathing and exhalation well must be clearly presented. The key points (nodes) of the network should be marked with consecutive numbers, starting from the breathing well, while the direction of air movement is marked by arrows. As far as possible, spatial schemes should be built according to the following principles: horizontal works should be presented horizontally; dishenders and bremzbergers appear on the slope 60^0 to the horizon; vertical works (wells, blind wells) must be presented vertically; traverbanks are presented with a slope of 30^0 ; lavat (wide working fronts) usually appear as dishendeite. Usually for complicated aeration networks, orientation for the aeration method of the mine only on the basis of the spatial aeration scheme can be difficult. In such cases the problem is greatly simplified through orientation schemes in which not all aeration routes are presented, but only wells, levels, areas of use as well as other characteristic aeration sites (for example, car rooms, explosives, etc.). .). The canonical schemes aim at a clear reflection of the ventilation system in order to facilitate the analysis and all possible calculations. In these schemes are marked the locations of the fans, possibly their depression, the direction (current) of the currents, the fields of use (workshops), the regulating ambushes, as well as other ambushes or ventilation doors and eventually the resistance of the branches as well as the quantities of the air passing through each branch.

Keywords: Mining, Mining Ventilation, Ventilation Networks, Management, Statistical Analysis

Pandemic and Economic Crisis in Society

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Abstract. We still don't know how badly the current crisis will hit the economy. But despite or precisely because of the looming severe recession and economic crisis, fragmented and divided societies until yesterday can heal thanks to a hitherto unexpected injection - solidarity.
The global scale of the health crisis and its economic epicenter in EU and euro area countries is creating additional external pressure on disrupted global supply chains. Economic uncertainty caused by the uncertainties surrounding the development and duration of the pandemic and rising unemployment are prerequisites for shrinking domestic consumption, mainly to basic necessities, which is reflected in society.
The crisis clearly shows that many business models have a serious need to change, shows the great dependence of modern society on information and communication technologies and outlines the emerging processes of digitalization, automation and robotics in the context of Industry 4.0, which require timely adaptation by society.

Keywords: crisis, society, income, unemployment, recession

JEL M 40

Entrepreneurship Challenges as a Consequence of Non-Engagement of Project Managers

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Abstract. Today, the most controversial topic in society is to establish new ideas by being famous entrepreneur. But during this process, the most challenges thing is to find solution for new era problems that all companies are facing, especially during Covid 19 period. Even that Project Management mostly is functional position in many companies, entrepreneurs need to consider in high level, the engagement of them. Identifying issues and upcoming projects, based on company strategy, is a case that need very high evaluation. The issue today is to be leader in market or to be competitive?!. Both positions have unique responsibilities and issues to determinate before being in market. In many cases this is the main job description of a Project manager. But in other side, the entrepreneurs need to take care for all market changes, competitors, market's needs, and adjusting their product or service to fulfill all the necessary requests. The main challenge during pandemic time is to find long term solution, which can be established from project management team. The focus of this study is to evaluate the PM contribution in company development, based on their perspective, perception and ability to change in unusual situations.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, business performance, project management

Customer Complaints in the Energy Sector

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Abstract.The purpose of this paper concerns the Dispute Settlement Procedures and defending the customers rights in Energy Sector. Public and private authorities should pay attention and determine the procedures to be followed in order to encrease the quality of public services and contributing to economic development growth. The article aims to present that some improvements has been done toward protecting the customers rights in administrative level disputes by responsible authorities. The study aims to present the requirement for changing a few legal and sub – legal provisions in force, which are causing concerns in practice for both institucions and customers. The energy sector faces many challenges, among which is the regular supply of electricity and customer protection. In this regard, it is important to continuously address issues that would contribute to improving the performance of the competent institutions and improving the quality of power supply.
Furthermore, the right to appeal is a right guaranteed by legal provisions, so public and private institutions should be careful when dealing with customer complaints, acting in accordance with the main principles of justice.

Keywords: complaints, customers, energy sector, courts.

Determinant Factors of Human Resource Motivation in Non-Governmental Organizations

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Abstract. In modern 21st century society the need for civil society activation is increasingly emerging. Non-Governmental Organizations represent one of the most widespread forms of this mobilization. In the most common format, a non-governmental organization is a voluntary group or institution with a social mission, and independent of the policy-making government and their reference may differ by location of origin.
Finding and motivating human resources is being seen as one of the most pressing problems for both NGOs and businesses. For this reason, in this paper we will present the determinants of human resource motivation in non-governmental organizations. Motivation is defined as the impetus or incentive to accomplish certain tasks. In this paper we have analyzed the relationship between financial rewards and other types of reward to motivate human resources in NGOs.

Keywords: motivation, material compensation, intangible compensation, human resources, non-governmental organizations

Fiscal Decentralization and the Impact of Disbursing Value Added Tax Income to Local Self- Government Units in the Republic of North Macedonia

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Abstract . Decentralized systems give priority to the role of citizens in the government decision-making process, which through various forms, provide better services.
This phenomenon motivates policies in the social system, in order to promote democracy, transparency and accountability.
With the signing and ratification of the European Charter of Local Self-Government, as well as the signing of the Ohrid Framework Agreement in 2001, the Republic of Northern Macedonia is obliged to amend the Constitution and in accordance with the Constitution to form a legal framework for the decentralization system, which will allow different roles and responsibilities at all levels of government.
For the distribution of value added tax revenues, there are criteria set out in the Regulation on the methodology for the distribution of value added tax.
The model of public revenue decentralization faces large fiscal disparities or "inequalities". One of the 'inequalities' is the distribution of value added tax in urban, rural and in the municipalities of Skopje and the city of Skopje.
This paper will analyze the progress of the fiscal decentralization process in the Republic of Northern Macedonia, the problems encountered and what are expected to be the most important impacts of territorial administrative reform in the process of fiscal decentralization.
Based on what we pointed out above, we hope that this scientific paper will make a significant and useful contribution to other countries in the region as an efficient model of the financial system of local self-government units.

Keywords: Fiscal decentralization**,** Local self-governance units**,** Public finance**,** Public revenues**,** VAT**,** The legal framework

Influencing Factors on the Ethical Decision Making of Accountants in Kosovo

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Abstract. During the last decade there have been many financial scandals and bankruptcies in the world, such as the most heard, scandals of Enron, WorldCom and Parmalat. This situation made curious many researchers from all over the world. One of the main reasons for these events is the deficiency of ethics during practicing the accounting profession. From these studies it was concluded that the process of ethical decision making of accountants is influenced by three groups of factors: individual, organizational and the dimensions of the moral intensity of the ethical issue. Starting from the contribution of the accounting profession in the economic development and financial stability of a country, then from the importance of ethics during the practice of the accounting profession, this paper aims to identify the factors that affect the ethical decision making of accountants in Kosovo. So, as a dependent variable of the paper is ethical decision making while the independent variables are three groups with thirteen variables. The first group of variables consists of individual factors that include: age, gender, level of education, experience, philosophy of morality. The second group of independent variables consists of organizational factors that include: code of ethics, climate of ethics, business size, industry type and the third group of variables consists of factors of moral intensity dimensions that include: magnitude of consequences, social consensus and speed of occurrence of consequences. The methodology used in the paper has a positive approach with the deductive method, descriptive analysis and linear regression. The model applied in the paper is the Rest Model (1986). The data were collected from questionnaires for certified accountants in Kosovo. The findings show that accountants in Kosovo are sufficiently influenced by organizational factors and the characteristics of the ethical issue. Individual factors have almost no influence on the ethical decision-making process.

Keywords: Accounting; Ethics; Decision making; Kosovo.

Performance Measurement in The Municipalities of the Republic of Kosovo Case Study-Municipality of Lipjan

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Abstract. This study aims to measure performance in the municipalities of Kosovo, where as a case study was taken the municipality of Lipjan.
Based on the statistical data which were extracted from the survey with 48 employees of the municipality Lipjan and then processed with the program Statistical Package for Social Sciences - SPSS, in the municipality of Lipjan has a high performance.
The paper has two hypotheses that have been proven through correlation and linear regression that show that leadership and technology have a huge impact on performance growth, while the strategy has fallen as a hypothesis due to poor performance correlation and high level of significance.

Keywords: Performance, leadership, technology, strategy, municipality

Entrepreneurs and Contemporary Human Resource Management Practices - Correlation with Business Performance

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Abstract. The study of the relation between entrepreneurship, contemporary HR management practice and firm's performance has occupied a good amount of research during the last decades. The idea underlying this assumption is that contemporary management plays a key role in enhancing two of the main sources of competitive advantage for the businesses: its human resources and its organizational knowledge. Contemporary management plays an important role in developments and moreover must be a valuable supporter to respond to the demands and challenges posed by development, various barriers, crises and the constant changes in the business environment.

Developments at the international and national level place demands on entrepreneur's high expectations for survival, planned and expected results as well as competitive performance of businesses. Human resource capacity building and development, carried out through certification and ongoing mandatory training as part of staff professional development schemes, remains one of the main tasks of these entrepreneurs.

Continuing professional training of entrepreneurs in modern management aims to ensure the provision of a service by updating knowledge in the field of entrepreneurship, management and human resources, adapting the skills of process leaders to international standards and the most advanced work practices as high quality as possible, as well as addressing the necessary improvements by communicating the results for each commitment made in their undertaking.

Maintaining professional competence, when entrepreneurs have to face major challenges, raises as a necessary requirement that they themselves create and maintain an approach to creating a learning culture. Training and development of entrepreneurs should provide a base of knowledge, skills and professional values, which enables them to develop continuously and raise the level of performance.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, human resource management, training, business performance.

Challenges, Funding Resources and Their Impact on the SMEs Growth in Kosovo

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Abstract. This paper is intended to display the barriers or challenges to doing business in Kosovo, and financial resources of SMEs, and their impact on economic growth. Knowing the fact that in Kosovo more than 99% of enterprises are SMEs their have basic support in economic development, they also contribute to employment growth. In Kosovo through the years especially in the last ones, SMEs have had multiple barriers to doing business. Some of the most serious barriers that have contributed more to SMEs are access to finance, unfair competition, and corruption, to those less problematic barriers such as telecommunication, work regulation, and transport, which are not so worried for business. Most SMEs in Kosovo are forced that their business activity starts with its own funding, because they have encountered barriers that have prevented their access to finance so they forced the businesses to find other ways of funding. The commercial banks have been expensive and conservative with requested conditions for businesses. This has made very difficult the work of SMEs, given that at the time they most needed help and support. Businesses that want to enter in the market didn't find funding sources, or those who are in the market and aim to increase, they have been faced with different barriers and therefore this not suitable for a business environment and this effects in decreasing of employment and also affect negatively in the economic development of the country.

Keywords: SMEs, barriers, challenges, banks, loans, collateral, financing resources.

JEL Codes: L260, O120

Gender and Firm Innovation: Evidence From Transition Economies

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Abstract. Innovation represents a key predictor of firm performance, international competitiveness and overall economic growth. While the determinants of innovation have been extensively investigated in the literature, research on the relationship between gender and innovation remains scarce, especially in the context of transition economies. Employing data from the most recent enterprise surveys (2018-2020), conducted by the EBRD, EIB and the World Bank, this study aims to assess the relationship between the participation of women in ownership structures, and top management and firm innovation, while controlling for many other firm characteristics. The results of this investigation suggest a positive association between the presence of at least one woman among owners and both, product and process innovation, the effect being less significant for the latter. The empirical findings also support the hypothesis that having a woman top manager increases a firm's probability of carrying out product innovation. The effect is statistically insignificant in the case of process innovation.

Keywords: Gender, women, innovation, transition economies

Measuring the Size of the Informal Economy in the Republic of Kosovo (2008-2018)

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Abstract. The informal economy was always present in the society but it was not studied thoroughly until the 70s. The occurrence of various economic events in the US and Europe at that time pushed scholars to investigate more on the informal activities. Various estimations were conducted in order to measure the size of the informal economy in different countries. Direct and indirect methods were used. Studies were conducted on the Balkans region and other Eastern European countries in transition but up to this date there wasn't any measurement on the size of the informal economy in Kosovo. This study has attempted to estimate the size of the informal sector in the Republic of Kosovo from 2008-2018, using the Currency Demand Approach. The CDA is used in this study because it is well-documented, theoretically sound and can be easily put in a time-series setting. To measure the long-run relationship between the variables, this study has used vector error correction model (VECM). In addition to the standard explanatory variables that are usually used in the currency demand approach (Currency in circulation, Real GDP, Tax Revenues, normal interest rate) this study included remittances as variables because of their relevance in Kosovo's economy. The results indicate a decreasing trend of the size of the informal economy in the Republic of Kosovo, although it is still big in size as a proportion of GPD. The results show that the size of the Informal Economy in the Republic of Kosovo from 2008-2018 is an average of 31.7% of the official recorded GDP.

Keywords*:* Informal Economy, Currency Demand Approach, VECM, Republic of Kosovo.

Logical Framework Approach and the Way to Conceptualize Project Proposals

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Abstract. In order to have successful projects, companies are using different project management methodologies. Aim of this research is to prove that with implementation of the LFA, projects will have more probability to succeed; failure of the projects will be identified in early stages of the project and products will be delivered with agreed time, quality and cost. Literature used for this research is PMI, OGC, APM and academic journals. Findings from these research show that there is no evidence of proper risk analyze, decisions during project life cycle are ad hock and that there is not any standard in place for project management. Reasons for project failure are very similar with reasons which are identified by PMI. Recommendations which are coming from this research are supporting and justifying implementation of standardized project management methodology and recommended project management methodology. From this research are identified some questions, which are challenging bodies of knowledge and in a same time are offering base for further researchers.

The Relationship Between Government Debt and Economic Growth in North Macedonia

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Abstract. This paper empirically investigates the long run relation between domestic and external general government debt and economic growth in North Macedonia. We analyze how the government debt at a certain point in time is correlated with the GDP growth rate. The study employs a regression model as well as ANOVA test in order to investigate the causal relationship between government debt and GDP growth rate using annual data for the time period 2005 – 2019. We find strong evidence for a significantly positive relation between domestic general government debt and growth and negative relation between external general government debt and growth.

Keywords: domestic general government debt, external general government debt, economic growth
JEL Classification codes: E62, H63

Use of the Monte Carlo Model in the Corporate Tax Strategy in Kosovo

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Abstract. The paper is oriented towards the use of the mathematical-statistical model, in order for the result of this model to show the right way of tax strategy used by corporations in Kosovo. The main purpose of the research is to select a certain sample of financial items from the financial statements to use the Monte Carlo model, with the main purpose of real research of the tax strategy used by corporations in Kosovo. Avoiding corporate taxes has been a significant public concern, especially since the 2008 global financial crisis. The Monte Carlo model has a 5-10% forecast deviation, which has enabled the company to make earlier securities risk forecasts so that the planning for the fiscal year is accurate.

Keywords: Tax Strategy, Kosovo, Monte Carlo

Reward Management of Employees in the Banking Sector

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Abstract. A reward system is like the biggest management principle in the world. Organizations around the world, the rural banking industry are no exception, use some form of reward system; whether it is open or not, it exists. The belief that: "Reward behavior is repeated" is a statement, which is generally accepted. Rewards are therefore tools of operational control used to link employee goals. To be able to touch employees who use rewards reward must be perceived as meaningful and meaningful. Rewards are described in two different types; it can be in the form of motivational motivation (internal) or personal motivation of growth (external). External rewards can be monetary, usually a variable compensation, divided by salary or non-monetary. Employees may have difficulty seeing how their efforts translate into results and may be demotivated if they see a team member being rewarded for not contributing enough to the end result. She argues for a reward based on equality in a given team and not on a basis based on balance, where everyone gets the same. Therefore designing team-based rewards is vital if you are to avoid negative effects on motivation, which will eventually lead to bigger problems for your organization if allowed to promote. The data of the paper are primary, with a sample of 53 employees of 4 commercial banks in Peja, where the econometric results of the paper show that external, internal bonuses and other factors have an impact on the performance of employees in the banking sector.

Keywords: Reward, Kosovo, Banking sector

Macroeconomic Stability Objectives

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Abstract. Macroeconomic stability was and is one of the most important pillars of every country that seeks empowerment such as investments, increasing efficiency, utilizing natural resources, honing human capital etc. one of the main points that helps the economy and its stable growth is the people themselves, especially that of the work force also knowns as Human Capital. This research paper conducted by the above mentioned actors, targets the issue of this very first pillar of the MSO, elaborating the Kosovo Human Capital (workforce), along with the workforce of other countries located within the Western Balkans: Albania, Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia. With the help of SPSS, a software package used for statistical analysis, method One-Way Anova, post hoc tests states that there is indeed a difference between compared means. The hypothesis concluded by Anova states that the compared means between Macedonia doesn't differ from BaH but differs from the other group means, Montenegro doesn't differ from Albania and Serbia but differs from other group means and Albania doesn't differ from Serbia but differs from other group means.
In conclusion to group the researched and compared means, Serbia, Albania and Montenegro can't be compared in-between they can be compared with Macedonia and Bosnia and Hercegovina. Macedonia and BaH can't be compared in-between but can be compared with the first group of means (Serbia, Albania and Montenegro) and the third group means Kosovo, which implies that Kosovo is compared with all group means.

Keywords: Unemployment.

Specifications of Small Business Management in Serbia

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Abstract. The struggle to maintain competition in today's business world is increasingly challenging. This is due to the great dynamics of changes in the market. Maintaining competition in small businesses is even more challenging, because they are significantly more in number, while in capacities significantly less compared to medium and large enterprises. But still small businesses with all the problems they face manage to ensure sustainable business. Adequate business management also plays an important role in the success of a business among various factors, respectively implementation of adequate specifics in business management. Small business managers who are also their owners are required to be innovative in identifying and implementing appropriate enterprise management specifics, which help in sustainable business.
This paper aims to identify through scientific research the specifics of management in small businesses in Serbia that implement their managers in order to have a sustainable business. Results of the research will serve as a best practice example for small new businesses.

Keywords: Small businesses, competition, management specifics

Digital Marketing and its Impact on Sales

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Abstract. Management models and marketing strategy have transformed with the advent of the Internet and the development of information technology. In addition, the approach of business activities has changed in relation to the consumer behavior, communication process and in particular the effects are observed in the sales of products. The main purpose of this paper is to analyze the changes that are encountered in business sales after the application of digital platform in marketing activities. The leading question of the research is: does digital marketing influence the growth of business sales compared to the applied forms of marketing on earlier stages? Data collection was accomplished by sending questionnaires to several digital-based companies in Kosovo, to analyze the state of sales after the application of some specific categories of marketing by integrating the digital channels. Throughout the research it was ensured that the applied sample represented the population. The data analysis method through dependent sample t-test was used to confirm the hypotheses presented in the paper. Information review and interpretation was achievable through a statistical software for data analysis. The results show that after the application of digital marketing channels there was an impact in enterprises sales, therefore proving the main hypotheses of the research.

Keywords: Marketing, Digital, Data, Business, Sales

Fokusimi i Platformës së E-Prokurimit në Kosovë

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Abstract. The purpose of this research is to analyze public e-procurement in the Republic of Kosovo focusing on the advantages and disadvantages that this process offers to economic operators who have contracts or apply for contracts for the sale of products and services.
This research presents research questions on e-procurement and tries to give a focused overview of the state of public e-procurement in the Republic of Kosovo and whether the implementation of e-procurement is bringing the advantages and objectives presented in the procurement strategy of the Republic of Kosovo.
To measure this, a survey questionnaire was conducted to collect data from operators who have at least once used the e-procurement service to apply or contract a product or service with the Government of the Republic of Kosovo. To achieve the purpose of the research, a measurement and descriptive research has been designed that aims to answer the questions posed during the paper.
The research was conducted using quantitative research methodology. The descriptive design of the research was adopted because it described the phenomena under study in its natural environments. Statistical methods of correlation and linerar regression were also used to analyze the correlation and dependence of the performance variable with other independent variables.According to the correlation analysis, the correlation between performance during procurement and procurement transparency does not exist in economic operators while the correlation between the level of corruption and performance is moderate and the correlation between transparency and corruption is relatively weak.

Keywords: procurement, transparency, performance, corruption, economic operators, state institutions,

The Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Business Approach to Digital Technology in Kosovo

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Abstract: An uninvited guest arrived in the first quarter of 2020, forcing many organizations to undergo a sudden transformation. This pandemic, which unfortunately still continues, has forced businesses to connect with digital technology like never before. Surprisingly, it was predicted that in 2020, 5 billion individuals and businesses, as well as at least 34 billion devices, would connect to the Internet. Predictors thought that for other reasons this would happen but the pandemic would never be one of the main indicators. Digital technology remained the only salvation of all business operations, where movement and activities were limited and for a time totally banned. Purchase and sale of goods, meetings, collaborations, payment of debts and receipt of money from customers, customer relations, concluding contracts and signatures, were some of the activities that businesses managed to accomplish through digital technology during the pandemic. The research model involves a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, and is realized by managers of some businesses in Kosovo.

Keywords: Digital Technology, Covid-19 Pandemic, Businesses, Management, Digital Transformation.

The Role of Risk Management Departments in Banking Institutions

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Abstract. The topic of risk and risk management is a topic where the interest of academics, field professionals but also ordinary people has increased enormously. When this topic is dealt with in the banking system, the dominant element in the overall financial system of a country, then the interest rate is even higher, especially after the global financial crisis.
In the case of the banking system, credit risk is one of the main risks to which the system is exposed. Over the last decades, loans have occupied the main weight among the assets of the banking system. Moreover, in recent years, the quality of the loan portfolio has deteriorated significantly, which is evident from the significant increase in bad loans served (otherwise known as non-performing loans as defined in the Albanian regulatory framework).
Another objective of the paper is to identify and evaluate various macroeconomic factors and factors related to the structure of bank assets and liabilities affecting the bad credit indicator. Before interpreting the variables, all the necessary statistical tests have been made and their conclusions analyzed. Further, the impact of these factors is also transferred to the probability of default and the risk index as the credit risk metering for the banking system.

Keywords: Management, Risk, Banking Sector, Financial Reports, Credit

Impact of Strategies in the Development and Growth of Businesses

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Abstract. Strategies represent the actions that need to be taken to meet long-term business objectives. There are several types of strategies that can be used, depending on the objectives of the business. The most common strategies that most organizations can implement are the strategy of growth, contraction, sustainability and combined. Selecting one of these strategies sets the scenario for the entire organization. To be successful in the environment in which they operate, businesses must also be defined for any of the overall competitive strategies (Porter Strategies). To have a competitive advantage in the environment in which they operate, depending on their activities, from the circumstances and their current condition, businesses need to decide on the right strategy, which will enable them to be successful in achieving their goals. The purpose of this paper is to be treated the role and importance of strategies and their impact on the development and growth of businesses in Republic of Kosovo.
On this study were used results from quantitative research analyses (quantitative) where data collection was done through questionnaire. Were used describing statistics from Statistic Agency of Kosovo – SAK, Agency for Business Registration of Kosovo – ABRK. Was used theoretical literature of strategic management and literature from papers in various international journals.

Keywords: strategies, business, growth and development.

The Importance and Impact of Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) in Transition Economies

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Abstract .The literature on FDI impacts is enormous, but the results from different studies regarding the impact of FDI on the economy are inconclusive. However, as far as transition countries are concerned, we can witness more agreement on the [positive] effects especially in some advanced transition countries hence considering FDI a lead driver for sustainable development.

Because of the [quick and challenging] transition from planned to market economy, in most of the transition countries domestic capital is incapable to meet all investment needs. Therefore, the role and impact of FDI is more than crucial in the transition economies comparing to developed countries. In general, not all economists would agree on positive effects and impact of FDI, but when it comes to undeveloped especially transition economies, according to economic literature, there is more agreement on positive effects of FDI in economic development.

In general, the main focus of this paper is to examine the impact of the FDI in transition countries based on literature review and recent empirical FDI studies. The paper will be focused but not limited to impact of FDI on output and growth, employment and wages, productivity, technology transfer and networking. Below we will overview and discuss these impacts separately. A summary of selected FDI studies and its impacts will be presented too.

Keywords: FDI, Transition Countries, Growth, Productivity, Employment, Networking, Technology Transfer.

Big Data Analytics on Cloud: Challenges, Techniques and Technologies

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Abstract. These days it is known that Big Data Analytics is taking a huge attention from researchers and also from business. We all are witness of the data growth that every institution, company or even individuals store in order to use them in the future. There is a big potential to extract useful data from this Big Data that is stored usually in Cloud because sometimes there is not enough local space to store big amounts of data. There is a huge number of sectors where Big Data can be helpful including economic and business activities, public administration, national security, scientific researches in many areas, etc. This data in order to be used must get processed, usually by using Big Data Analytics Techniques. It is for sure that the future of business and technology will be relied on Big Data Analytics. This paper aims to show how big data is analyzed especially when it is deployed on cloud as well as the challenges, techniques and technologies that are used and can be used, in order to analyze Big Data on Cloud. We discuss and implement different methodologies of Big Data Analytics on Cloud

Keywords: Big Data, Big Data Analytics, Cloud Computing, Data Storage.

Data Access and Quality Assessment of Selected Macroeconomic Statistics in Kosovo

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Abstract. Production of high quality statistics depends on the assessment of data quality. Data access together with data quality are main preconditions for right and timelines decision at all levels, from macro and up to company level. This paper focuses on selected macroeconomic statistics of Kosovo and summarizes reviews of data access and quality assessment including several dimensions such as quantity and quality, timelines, accessibility, data organization, time series, etc. Results shows that there is quite limited progress made since 2016 in terms of selected macroeconomic statistics in Kosovo regarding data access and quality. Some macroeconomic statistics are stopped being compiled and published since then. Relevant international standards and frameworks are referenced to assess data quality, by using two observation periods, namely, 2016 – 2020. First section starts with the description of the selected macroeconomic statistics assessed in terms of access and quality. In second section, international standards are used as reference, to be concluded in third chapter by showing the results of 2020 – 2016 comparison of selected macroeconomic statistics in Kosovo.

Keywords: Data quality, quality assessment, international standards, macroeconomic statistics.

The Importance of Macroeconomic Factors in the Equity Price Changes: The Case of Balkan Countries and Turkey

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Abstract. Efficient stock prices enable channelizing the unutilized financial recourses from economic entities with excess of funds to those in need of investments. The study explores the impact of macroeconomic indicators on the price changes of the major Balkan equity indexes and Turkey. Monthly data on the following equity indexes were selected to analyze the outcomes of the work, such Istanbul Stock Exchange (BIST100 index), Bucharest Stock Exchange (SE BET index), Ljubljana Stock Exchange (SBI TOP index), Bulgarian Stock Exchange (SOFIX index), Zagreb Stock Exchange (CROBEX index), Belgrade Stock Exchange (BEL EXL index), Macedonian Stock Exchange (MBI 10). The results indicate that macroeconomic factors play a significant role in most of the selected equity exchanges. From a managerial perspective, the work delivers signals for the investors on the possibilities of diversifying their portfolio in the Balkan and Turkish stock exchanges. Governments by recognizing the financial literacy in these countries can provide policies to improve the efficiency of these exchanges.

Keywords: stock markets, macroeconomic factors, efficiency level, Balkan countries.

JEL Classification: G15, G19

Financial Statement Analysis: Case study of Kamila LLC (2016-2018)

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Abstract. The main source of information for financial analysis is the financial statements. Analyzing financial statements helps in making the best decisions possible by maximizing profit and minimizing costs. This paper analyzes the income statement and balance sheet for the manufacturing company Kamila in Kosovo. A wide variety of techniques can be used to assess the financial viability of an organization. In this paper are included the methodologies of horizontal analysis, vertical analysis and report analysis for three years, respectively for the years 2016, 2017 and 2018. Through the above and comparative analysis over the years, we reach a conclusion by clarifying the status of assets, liabilities, capital and business profits, and answering the research questions of the paper why the business during the three years has had the same sales turnover and different profit and why the company realized higher profit in 2017 and lower profit in 2018. Finally, it is recommended that Kamila LLC will focus on increasing its own production and increasing exports to international markets.

Keywords: Accounting; Financial Analysis; Financial statement; Kosovo.

Digital Marketing Trends in 2020

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Abstract. Regardless of the industry companies may be operating, the digital marketing trends continues to grow rapidly. Adoption of digital marketing tools has never been easy for the businesses in terms of content, audience target, design aspects and streaming videos, sponsoring etc. Selecting the approriate digital landscape that meet the bussiness needs continues to be a challange as variety of diffrent platforms are evolved and audience switches plateform use, the businesses are forced to adopt new platforms and maintain existing once. Traditional static webpage alone no longer meets the new business needs therefore digital interactive social networks are booming and have become a necessity. The AI (Artificial intellegence) role is expected to further shape digital trends and ease the communcation between clients and business where routine tasks are thought mostly go away and provide cost efficient methods. The study analyses latest trends and challanges in the area of digital marketing by utilizing qualitative analysis to help businesses, professionals and academics with latest trends in digital marketing.

Keywords: Digital, marketing, trends, adoption, business, Aritifical, Intellegence, chatbot, social

The impact of Education on Entrepreneurial Ecosystem

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Abstract. The aim of this paper is to shed more light on the relationship between education and entrpreneurial ecosystem. Innovation and entrepreneurship don't take place in a vacuum — a whole host of factors determine how easy (or difficult) it is to start up and innovate. Education has been shown to play a significant role on the birth a new startups and innovative entrepreneurial activity. Moreover, it has been argued that there are no innovation and/or entrepreneurial ecosystems at the country level without first class universities, suggesting the crucial role of quality education in creation an entrepreneurship ecosystem that supports startups and the growth of new and innovative businesses. A distinctive feature of this study is the use of multiple estimation techniques aiming to better capture the relationship between education and entrepreneurial ecosystem. Some researchs have argued that education and entrepreneurial ecosystem might not have a uniform relationship, but rather its effect differs with respect to other country specific factors. The results seem to confirm the hypothesis that education and high quality education in particular is positively associated to the creation of a more favourable entrepreneurial ecosystem. The findings contribute to the existing debate on the role of education on entrepreneurship and innovation and can be used to design an informed policy-making agenda.

Keywords: education, entrepreneurial ecosystem, innovation, estimation technique, policy-making agenda.

Covid-19: The Readiness and Adaptation of Travel Agent to Health Tourism
A case study of TUI Destination Experience Thailand Co., LTD

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Abstract. The objectives of this research were 1) to study the readiness of travel agent to health tourism and 2) to summarize the needs of travel agent for development in health tourism. The methodology used in this qualitative research was phenomenology. The data were collected by using the in-depth interviews with 12 managers of TUI Travel Plc. The verbatim and the content analysis were employed for analyzing and concluding the data. The results indicated that the travel agent possesses a great deal of potential in terms of selling and promoting its health tourism-related travel programs. However, the health tourism-related travel programs still lack of variety particularly in the field of medical tourism. The travel agent also expects its sales agents to improve and extend their knowledge and understanding of the health tourism-related travel programs and the details related in order to provide precise and thorough information to the customers.

Keywords: Health tourism, Travel agent, COVID-19

Portrayal of Current Business Situation in Kosovo

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Abstract. The development of new businesses clearly seems to be increasing given that the needs of the market are quite large in addition to what it really is. Businesses, regardless of the type or type to which they belong, are businesses that have their functionality and that they nevertheless have importance in our society. The importance of all this is that the developments the country should appear and be maintained for this Kosovo needs a platform which through a map can display values depending on the filtered attributes. Developing a website using the map of Kosovo and through it can show a lot of results where young people (thus including the gender of business leaders) can have a focus on getting a job or growing a business, including the type of business in the absence of which a city may not possess one. This letter is very useful in conveying many results which can be quite easily read and very interesting data and which a very current topic in our society is. Addressing this letter so that the data generated by the developed system has a direct impact on businesses that are still in the beginning of development or even on those businesses that intend to follow in real time the trends of the most requested type of business.

The Importance of Data-Driven Decision Making (DDDM) in Business Performance-Profit

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Abstract. The 21st century is all about data, and companies are constantly improving their internal systems and acquiring better tools that allow them to take advantage of data. They do this on the premise that data improves their business performance, but the research that supports the idea that data-based decision-making improves business performance, does not use a standardized system to measure how much data are used in the decision-making process. Some researchers have worked on this area, but their work measures the perception of how much data are used in the decision-making process and its effect on business performance.
Collecting the necessary data, which need to further advance and be more specific, should help create a standard variable as a response to how much data are used in the decision-making process. Having said so, the potential results of this study should be of significant contribution to the existing literature. Ideally, the result from this study would determine how much should the return from investing in data-processing resources. Most importantly, this is an effort to offer an alternative approach in measuring the impact of data in decision-making.

Keywords: Business performance, Business profit, Data-based decision-making

Initial Analysis of COVID -19 Deaths and COVID-Cases with HDI and Socio Economic Indicators

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Abstract. Developing countries lag behind in building capacities in health and education systems to deliver basic human rights. Number of COVID-19 infection cases as well as deaths rises worldwide. The Human Development Index as a composite index of life expectancy, education and GDP per capita may be more relevant than GDP in explaining development stage of a country. In this analysis, we investigate the relationship between human development index and related socio economic indicators with COVID-19 pandemic indicators. Since fatality rates assaigned to COVID-19 vary widely in different countries, we examine data both from developing and developed countries. We conducted cross sectional study to analyze relationship between HDI, socio economic indicators and COVID -19 fatality rates.

Keywords: COVID-19 cases, COVID-19 fatality rates, HDI

Urban Solid Waste Management in Low-Income Countries

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Abstract. The management of household waste is a major environmental problem in all Albanian communities. This is linked to several factors including the significant quantity of waste produced and inadequate infrastructure. These factors create a significant pressure on the environment and led to negative impacts on natural resources and the health and hygiene of the population. The Albania region is characterized by diverse and fragile natural environment resources. Therefore, it is necessary to preserve and protect this heritage against pollution. Based in an integration and treatment of exclusion criteria on average recycling coefficient of waste stream , we determinate to assist decision-makers in choosing an appropriate landfill site, taking into account both geo-environmental parameter, a) the shortest distance during a transport and b) the structure of the material being transported, referring to the average recycling coefficient of waste stream.

Keywords: average recycling coefficient, low income countries , technological change .

JEL Classification: O30, O31,O32,O33.

Sales and Consumer Behavior

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Abstract. Knowing the role and importance of the profession of sales in the field of doing business and seeing that such a profession in our country is not given enough role and importance, we decided to do a study of this issue. The paper will be dealt with in two aspects: theoretical and practical. We were interested to know the seller-consumer reports as well as the seller-employer reports. Regarding the relationships between sellers and buyers, we were interested in how satisfied the customers are with the services of the sellers and how professional the sellers are in providing these services. While in the seller-employer relations we were interested to know how much an employer is aware of the role and importance of the seller's profession in our country.

Project-Based Learning Assessing: Peer Assessment on Travel Business Management

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Abstract. This paper is a case study to study the project-based learning method in the course "Travel Business Management". This course focuses on the business model and problems in operation. The main objectives of this course were to teach students to understand the principles of operation and to be able to organize trips to the public. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the successfulness of the project-based learning method by peer assessment technique. Students were assigned to set up their own mock-up tour company and arranging the full tour program. The instructor has established assessment form for the assessment in 5 areas: 1) Collaboration 2) Problem Solving 3) Initiative 4) Responsibility and 5) Leadership which are essential skills for 21st century learning. The results show that the Collaboration, Initiative and Responsibility are satisfied while Problem Solving and Leadership is neutral. Moreover, students show excitement and enthusiastic.

Keywords: Project-Based Learning, Peer Assessment, Travel Business Management

Qualitative Impact Assessment of a Conditional Cash Transfer Program in a Central Philippine Community

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Abstract.This study utilizes the narratives of beneficiaries in the evaluation of a conditional cash transfer program. Guided by the theory that narratives bridges the objectives of the program and its impact, these narratives contain the themes describing both ends. Moreover, most of the participatory assessments did not utilize beneficiaries' narratives in the evaluation process. The utilization of narratives was done through the participatory approach. This study demonstrates that assessment of projects through narratives is feasible. It is found out that beneficiaries adopt an eclectic stance in their participation and acceptance of activities implemented by the program.

Keywords: impact assessment, qualitative assessment, conditional cash transfer, Philippines

The relative and overall effectiveness of different ALMPs in reducing unemployment. An analysis using Inverse Probability Weighting-Regression Adjustment.

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Abstract.This paper analyses the relative and overall effectiveness of three active labour market measures implemented in Kosovo: On the Job Training (OJT); Internship Scheme (IS) and Institution and Enterprise Training (IET). This analysis will use two different estimation techniques: Multinomial Probit and Inverse Probability Weighting – Regression Adjustment (IPW-RA). The second estimation technique allows us to extend from the 'participant vs. non-participant' analysis of Propensity Score Matching to a multivalued treatment assignment model while utilising an appropriate set of covariates which are available for both treated and control groups. When using observational data ideally the data for the control group should be derived from the same data source. Due to the unavailability of data for a control group from the same data source (UNDP) and in order to assess the overall effectiveness of the active policies, i.e. to assess the effectiveness of each active measure in raising the probability of participants gaining employment compared to that of non-participants, the empirical analysis presented in this study will construct a control group from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) in Kosovo for 2012, the same year as the UNDP data. Therefore the aim of this study is to investigate whether being a participant in one of the three active measures improves the likelihood of gaining employment, and if so gaining an employment contract, compared to being a non-participant.

Keywords: labour market, unemployment, ALMP, informality

B2B or B2C, this is the question: A case study over implementation of B2B and B2C models in the same sector and a cross-company e-business model evaluation

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Abstract. E-commerce as an interdisciplinary field was interpreted in literature in two major aspects: technological and managerial. In this paper we are going to closely investigate and analyse both of the mentioned aspects of e-commerce business models. There is no plausible conclusion among scholars toward proclaiming one of the models better than the other, since it depends on many other business environment factors and business functions. In our case study, we face two major players in the industry of fixing solutions and technologies.
Based on swot analysis we explain different aspects of the B2B model implemented from the company Fischer Group, on one side, and the B2C model implemented from the Hilti group on the other side. The conclusion of this paper, will show that there is no clear division between the two models, resulting in the birth of new more complicated e-commerce models like B2B2C.
Even Though B2B2C models are known in the literature, a closer look inside the actual technical implementation, and management of such kind of e-commerce models is missing or very rare in the scholar databases. With this case study, we tend to provide to this community, and the scholars in the field of e-commerce in general, a deeper insight into B2B2C implementations and a modest contribution to cross model evaluation and analysis methods.

Keyword: linear programming, maximize, minimize, optimization, profit,cost

Impact of Demographic Factors on the usage of Internet Banking in Developing Countries: An Empirical Investigation in Kosovo

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Abstract. Although the provision of financial services through the Internet is expanding daily, the use of online banking by clients in Kosovo is considered to be low and slow. This is regardless of the fact that banks in Kosovo are trying to promote this service and to convince its clients, foremost younger generation and business individuals. Regardless of the importance of this issue, there were no previously conducted specific studies in Kosovo regarding online banking. The aim of this study is to examine the impact of demographic factors such as gender, age, education level, occupation, and income level in the use of internet banking in Kosovo. This study is conducted at the end of 2019 and during the first part of the 2020, just before the pandemic has hit the world, including the area of the investigation. Furthermore, it might serve as a sample to be used for regional countries, due to the similarities between the banking sector and the cultural environment. In order to meet this goal, we have approached the discussion of consumer behavior in general, especially towards online banking. Probable stratified sample was used to get answers from 510 respondents from all over Kosovo. A structured questionnaire was used on closed. The results show that majority of bank's customers in Kosovo are not currently using online banking as their financial services channel

Keywords: Internet banking, Demographic factors, Economic development, Developing countries, Customer behavior.

JEL classification: D01, D11, G2, J11, O31,

Effects of Earning Management to Corporate Income Tax Avoidance for Corporation Sustainable Development– Empirical Evidence in Vietnam Stock Market

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Abstract: Corporate income tax is one of the most important expenses of the company, which has a direct impact on profits and shareholder value and impacts on sustainable development of businesses. Therefore, in addition to the goal of maximizing market value, managers also consider intervening in profits to save corporate income tax costs in order to increase the rate of return on taxes for investors to attract investment. The objective of the research is to identify and analyze the impact of earnings management on the level of corporate income tax avoidance of companies listed on Vietnam stock market, which aims to serve for business sustainable development. In addition, the research determines the effect of other factors on the level of corporate income tax avoidance. The sample consists of 496 observations taken from two stock exchanges of Vietnam, HNX and HOSE in the period of 2016-2018. The results of the study indicate that the higher level of earnings management the company engages, the higher the level of corporate income tax avoidance is. Besides, the research results also show that factors such as the capital intensity, inventory intensity, firm size, profitability and net operating loss carry forward impact on corporate income tax avoidance, in contrast, the financial leverage and type of external auditors are non-impacting factors.

Keywords: earnings management; tax avoidance; corporate income tax; business sustainable development;

Analysis of Investments in Financial Markets

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Abstract. Making an investment nowadays poses a risk. This research presents the technical analysis of the prices of the two largest US indexes like NASDAQ and Dow Jones, as well as the largest index of Germany DAX and England FTSE100. From these indices will be taken, as a basis by two joint stocks companies each according to market capitalization. According to the research of the indices in total, will be the 4 largest world indices and the 8 most influential and developing companies in history. A market index is a hypothetical portfolio of investment securities that represent a segment of the financial market. Some indices have value based on Capital Ratio and Income Ratio. In order to register shares or securities on the NASDAQ electronic exchange, a company must meet certain requirements based on finance, liquidity, governance and corporate, and have at least three market makers. The basic purpose of the research is based on stock market analysis, to reach a decision on which is the most suitable asset, the most profitable for investment, the best time to invest, and where financial resources should be used for investment. The methodology used this research as quantitative, where numerical data or time series are obtained from Yahoo Finance, as a research literature from scientific publications and journals and books. Arithmetic means a standard deviation where they used to estimate the central tendency and the distribution of the results, while Spearmen correlation and linear regression were used to find the correlation between the treated variables. Based on the information used by the literature we have reached a conclusion with a financial overview of how the investment decision steps should proceed, which depend on the market direction in the short, medium and long term. According to the correlation, the American index has the strongest correlation with the European company. The standard deviation in the research is realized by comparing the prices of the companies with the indices which participate. According to the standard deviation we can say that Apple and Microsoft in the American index and in the European index the companies Volkswagen and Siemens have the highest market volatility. According to the linear regression, we can conclude the forecast of the movements of the indices, where the NASDAQ index is predicted to have the largest increase with 6%, while the Dow Jones index of 4%. From the European indices, it is predicted that the largest increase will be in the company DAX with 3%, while FTSE100 with 2%. The topic under analysis is useful for potential investors to inform how capital markets work, how it is traded through various platforms so that investors can prepare a portfolio of securities with the highest returns and the lowest risk (risk diversification). Also, since Kosovo does not yet have an Exchange established as an organized securities market, we hope that the information we will present in the paper will be useful to all future users.

Keywords: Investment, market, index

Consumer Behavior in Choosing Products for Children (0-24 Months)

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Abstract. Consumer behavior, or people buying and using goods and services, is a rich area of psychological research, especially for companies trying to sell as many products as possible to potential customers.

Since what people buy and why they buy it affects many different aspects of their lives, research on consumer behavior links together some key psychological issues. These included communication, identity, social status and decision making.

The topic under study is a very important issue in understanding the role and importance of consumer behavior in choosing products for children aged 0 to 24 months.

This is a delicate issue as the transformation that has taken place in the way that families in developing countries buy their consumer products is now happening in our country as well. The key role in this transformation has been the development of retail chains in developing countries, so-called retail, and the same transformation is taking place in our shopping culture.

The data collection method will be conducted through a questionnaire, which will survey a total of 150 participants selected through the intentional method. Thequestionnaire consists of 15questions.

At the end of the paper are the conclusions that have been reached as a result of the analysis of facts and various discussions of consumer behavior in the selection of products for children.

Strategic Human Resources Management tools and techniques through Social Networks

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Abstract. Recruitment is an integral part of the strategic human resource management (SHRM) planning in the organization. Social networks influence the strategic management of human resources in an organization with the information they provide.
Social networks have entered the world of strategic recruitment management even though SN are in the advanced stage of formulation and adaptation. SN provide an in-depth discussion to the understanding of the views and opinions of both parties in the recruitment process but still cannot fully replace the traditional recruitment process.
The study focuses on the impact of social networks on strategic human resource management and the recruitment process in enterprises of the Republic of Kosovo. Advances in information technology enabled the recruitment process to be developed globally, and this dynamic environment of social networking created sustainable competitive advantages which additionally facilitated strategic human resource planning.

Keywords: Strategic Management, Human Resource Management, ICT, Social Networks.

The Impact of Marketing Strategies on the Growth of Voluntary Blood Donors in Kosovo

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Abstract. There are various marketing strategies used by different countries, including Kosovo, to increase blood reserves in a state level. The aim of this paper is to analyze the impact of marketing incentives, internal and external factors, on increasing the number of voluntary blood donors in Kosovo. For the methodology of the paper, primarily, a comparison between the models in Blood Transfusion Centers in Spain, Germany, and Portugal, was taken into consideration. The model of the National Center for Blood Transfusion in Spain was the most adequate and approximate to be compared as a case study in this research. Therefore, the research of this study was based on analyzing the secondary data, using the comparative method between Spain compared to the country of Kosovo. The data are provided by the archives of the National Center for Blood Transfusion in Kosovo, as well as from online verified resources of the Blood Transfusion Centers in Spain. During the application of these methods, the findings demonstrated the advantages and weaknesses of the performance of marketing department at the two models, related to tasks implementation, organizing actions to collect potential blood donors, keeping the actual blood donors, etc. The findings of this research justify the need to create facilities by providing supportive tools for the use of marketing strategies, which in addition to positively affecting the number of voluntary blood donors, will put Kosovo in a very enviable place in terms of blood reserves.

Keywords: Marketing, Strategies, Blood Donors, Kosovo

9th International Conference

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Protection of Children and Minors in Audio-Visual Media Services in Kosovo

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Abstract. The protection of Children and Minors is the primary standard of a society. Children and Minors beyond human moral obligations must be protected through strict legislation in a democratic society. These rights are enshrined in various international documents and conventions ranging from the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Legislation across different states should draft legislation in the spirit of this Declaration and the local specifics of different states. In Kosovo these rights are mainly protected through the regulator (IMC) and other laws affecting the field of human rights. The courts play an important role in respecting these rights.

Keywords: Children and Minors Rights, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, IMC, UN, Courts.

Public and Private Media in Kosovo, challenges, legal basis

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Abstract. Public and Private Media in Kosovo operate on the basis of fragile legislation which does not provide proper solutions. Their regulation is to some extent satisfactory and is realized through the Independent Media Commission (IMC) but the problem is the Public Media which are challenged by the Private ones in many aspects. Public Broadcaster (RTK), audio/visual (television) and audio (radio) operate under a special law which in some cases is contrary to other laws. In the future, we should work with stakeholders to draft an adequate law in line with European standards and their directives (AVMS). A particular problem is the ownership of the media which has no legal basis yet. In the future, we need to work on a law on Media which in itself had included all legal aspects and had served as a basis for the proper functioning of Public and Private Media in Kosovo with special emphasis on On-line.

Keywords: Legal basis, regulation, media, public broadcaster, private media, on-line media, IMC, RTK, AVMS,,

Photography and media - ethical issues

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Abstract. Photography has had and continues to have a great impact on the communication that the media builds with the mass audience and has increased the level of credibility with the public. But the biggest difficulty in maintaining ethics lies in the images that are transmitted in the electronic media by anyone and anytime. In reporting cases of persons with special needs, crimes, accidents, cases of ill-treatment or abuse, the photographed subject loses privacy and the media interferes with the privacy of the person. Taking into consideration these elements, through this paper will be given recommendations on ethics in photojournalism and personal data protection, as well as conclusions will be presented through the treatment of various cases.

Key words: Photography, ethics, media, public.

How is media treating the authoritarian-poltroon phenomena in Kosovo?

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Abstract. Kosovo policymakers, in addition to infantile cooperation with internationals, have created cohabitation with their local subordinates. The logic that for the Kosovar society the submissive poltroons are better and more useful than the dignified, honest, proud, critical, open-minded, hard-working and responsible citizens who have remained straightforward, is also prevailing in media. This cooperation in public political life is being articulated as an authoritarian-poltroon binomial. Unfortunately, media is not treating this serious danger that is causing consequences today and is degrading the future of national values and the rule of law, at the height of the risk with professional responsibility they should have, although the degree of spread and intensity of this the phenomenon depends not only on the level of political culture and social relations, but also on whether we are dealing with authoritarian or democratic, liberal or totalitarian societies. Authoritarianism and poltroons have intensified two-way communication. A great danger for the society and the statehood of Kosovo is their “converging ability"! On one hand, there are more poltroons that bow to authoritarian leaders such as "leaders", "bosses", "the powerful" .... on the other hand, it is the authoritarian leaders who consider fawning and bowing, as support as they want to be "important", "loved", "respected" ... in positions where they are, or want to reach even higher. Authoritarians promote poltroons with many privileges by taking advantage and promoting their loyalty, while the importance and benefits of poltroons are so great that servility is convincing to prove loyalty. Governance ruled by authoritarianism and servility is imposing the authoritarian will of leader supported by the will of the poltroons who oversee and control the party, the justice system, the public administration, the labor market and institutions, ostensibly independently.

Key words: Authoritarian, poltroon, media

Historiography through photography

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Abstract. In modern times today the most powerful documentation and most reliable material evidence is often the photograph. Although it underwent many changes over time, it remains to this day impassable as a means of documentation which occupies space from family albums to archives. It talks about our cultural past for our heritage, way of life, architecture, clothing especially, which even thrown out of use and in many cases is the only proof we have left from the past. Since all of these are part of our rich cultural heritage photography is what best, most easily and clearly promotes it directly. Photography itself is art and art is heritage.

Keywords: Photography, historiography, heritage

Information in the pandemic time Monitoring of main news on RTK, KTV, RTV21, Television T7 and Klan Kosova

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Abstract. Given that at the time of the COVID-19 pandemic, everything stopped working. Journalists within the media they represented, remained historical in this period of isolation for the whole world. To bring information from the scene despite risking their lives. On the other hand the interest in accurate and impartial information was what was most required after by the public at this time. But, even this time, the dilemma arose as to whether we have credible news, especially when false or fake news has become a well-known term for the public. Also, in addition to this, there is another dilemma, how much the media adhered to the observance of ethics at the time of news production, but also the challenge to bring news with research topics in this period. Therefore, based on a monitoring and analysis of Kosovar televisions, respectively main news, what has dominated are the events for COVID-19, which are also in the focus of this paper. Meantime, all monitoring was done for a period of one month (March 13 - April 13, 2020).

Keywords: media, COVID-19, news, research, television

Public relations and technology

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Abstract. Digital communication or electronic media are now an indisputable part of our daily lives and consequently an important means of disseminating and exchanging information. This paper provides an analysis from the point of view of the connection between theory and practical work taking as a case study the work of the media office of UBT, with a special focus on the role of digital communication in public relations and the promotion of UBT. The existing literature framework has an increased emphasis on conventional media, and their impact but this paper made an important correlation with recent academic papers on digital communication by providing a context of how the media office has adapted to the technologies and online platforms that have formed the main communication base of the institution.

Keywords: media office, UBT, digital communication, electronic media

Television reporting in pandemic times

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Abstract. The research will analyze the central news editions during a given month, on four national frequency televisions (RTK, KTV RTV21 and KLAN KOSOVA). This paper will highlight the percentage of news that has been devoted to the pandemic and the percentage of other news that have been broadcast during this time. Also, the research will show whether the structure of an edition with the usual columns has been respected, while specifically addressing the news rankings for the pandemic.

Keywords: News, televisions, pandemics, structures

Identity development in intercultural communication

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Abstract. Communication and transportation technologies continue to bring together different languages, religions, cultures, ethnicities, and nationalities, in an unprecedented scale in this huge interconnected network of interdependence, conflict, and common fate. As a result, we nowadays live in an era ripe with a clash of identities. Of paradoxical interest is the fact that the very forces that serve to dismantle physical, social, and cultural boundaries, also worsen group rivalries, painting a deep and irregular picture of the world of today. Intercultural communication is the value of offering people, but also the consequence of intolerance of cultural identities, and the "us-versus-them" mentality. Anthropologists see culture and ethnicity as a sort of temporary continuation or tradition which ties members to a common future, as reinforced by the models and practices of life in regards to language, conduct, behaviour, norms, beliefs, myths, and values as the shapes and practices of social institutions. Sociologists treat culture as a societal category with an ethnic element, defined by membership which varies from other groups due to a series of characteristics, qualities, or criteria, such as national origin, geography, language, religion, and race. Psychological studies, on the other hand, usually approach cultural identity in terms of one's subjective orientation and attitudes towards one's ethnic origin. A number of intercultural communication theories offer concepts of cultural identity which can be characterized as integrative in an ideological position. The interdependence of engagement, communication, the new needs of society cause for so-called "cultural exchange" to be offered "aggressively" until multiculturalism is reached, and in more in-depth cases, assimilation.

Key words: Communication, culture, multiculturalism, assimilation, language, race, religion, norms

Efficiency, effectiveness and effect of convergency in Albanian media of Kosovo

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Abstract. The enhancement of technology has led to a faster and more accurate informing than before. Almost every one of them has a cell phone comprised of various programs installed in it creates them the opportunity to browse a wide range of different newspapers and magazines and in the vast majority of languages in the world.
Due to the fact that the media is an industry which constantly produces information, an as matter of a fact it's function is to inform the public, and that their activity is regulated by law, it implies that they are or at least should be in function of fulfilling the obligation which implies conyeing fair information to the public in compliance with the legal acts governing the media. Based on the reduced number of newspapers printed over the years in Kosovo, the small number of copies printed and sold, as well as the increase in online newspapers. Consequently, this hypothesis been raised due to convergence (voice, image, writing) and owing to the speed of news dissemination, the number of followers of the portals-electronic newsletters has increased and the number of followers of the printed newspapers has decreased, as well as the followers of TV and fixed radios. In this regard, Information Technology is one of the main factors in this development of print media, which at the same time, readers, listeners and viewers send the written news, recorded and filmed.

Key words: Efficiency, effectiveness convergence, written electronic media

New media and gender inequality during political campaigns in Kosovo

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Abstract. Political parties in Kosovo randomly adhere to legal obligations to quotas for women in parliament. But, during campaigns, female candidates do not appear as leaders in debates and political activities. This paper focuses the campaign for parliamentary election in 2019. We have monitored the stories about campaign in three online media, presented on their Face book pages. The results obtained from the content analyses argue that women are presented only as integral part of the political parties' lists and electoral activities. Consequently, during political campaigns, they are under presented within the parties and in media coverage.

Key words: electoral campaigns, women, Kosovo, gender equality, media

Digital Transformation of Mainstream Sports Media

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Abstract. The effect of Social Media on our lives naturally shows the same effects on the media. Mainstream media started to lose their important names to digital media.
The main reasons for this change are: • The desire of people in sports media to create their own brands; • Comfortable working environment; • Generation change; • Request to create its own format, not according to certain patterns; • Freedom; • Advertising-Promotion-Revenue. The change in sports media started with blog posts. Later, the person turned to the person from the institution through social media accounts. The availability of "famous" people and increased interaction changed the preferences. Channels such as Twitter and YoTube have become very important tools for the new generation who demand and consume information very quickly. The mainstream media cannot yet respond to this request. Broadcasting sports competitions is the greatest power of important television channels. The programs before and after these competitions are still watched. They seem to lose this power in the near future. This study tries to answer the questions how this change began? What its consequences are? What the plan of mainstream media is? What the situation of sport media is?

Key words: Mainstream media, Digitalization

The importance of illegal press in Kosovo towards the political awareness of Albanians during the years 1945-1997

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Abstract. Among the important factors that directly contributed to the general social awareness is the revolutionization of the press as a means of communication. This process started very early, but in the form we know today, it dates since the time of the establishment of democratic systems when the industrial revolution had massive printing of books, newspapers, magazines, posters and others. So, it is about the nineteenth century, the time when the unequal development of capitalist relations created the need for cultural homogenization, which then led to the creation of nations, or the concept of the nation as a principle of modern political organization. In this process, the press has played an irreplaceable role in conceiving the unique national consciousness. We can say that the press became a necessity of national movements through which have spread the common culture, tradition and language. Such was the role of the press among Albanians in this period, which through various forms has influenced the formation of the Albanian national identity. The Albanian National Movement or as it was otherwise known the National Renaissance aimed at preserving the national territory through the development of national culture, with special emphasis on the common language as a link between different provincial groups. Thus, the printing of various books, newspapers, magazines and posters came from the writers of the National Renaissance who circulated illegally in the Albanian territories and aimed at making a nationwide awareness of the territories and a united Albanian state. Similar was the role of the Albanian press in Kosovo after the occupation of part of the Albanian territories by the former Yugoslavia.
The Albanian press in Kosovo and in all occupied Albanian territories is characterized with addressing of the problems of political and ethnic nature by Albanians in the former Yugoslavia. Numerous newspapers, magazines, posters and materials in this period were published completely illegally by the Albanian illegal organizations of the time that operated mainly in the national spirit. In this paper a special focus will be on the illegal press in Kosovo in the period of 1945-1997, specifically their thoughts and attitudes in the patriotic education of the Albanian citizen under occupation. In this period, the illegal press massively propagated the need for national resistance for the liberation of Albanian lands, constantly bringing back the glorious Albanian national narration from the different historical periods. An important objective of this research will be the national spirit of addressing the problems that Albanians were preoccupied with, namely the ideo-political nature of illegal organizations, their political goals and other activities that were propagated through the press of the time in the conditions of occupation and oppression state. The violent activity, genocide and systematic discrimination of the Yugoslav state against the Albanians who were constantly treated in the illegal press of the time will also be analyzed. Thus, it will be addressed the importance of information-mass media in the political awareness of Albanians in the realization of the idea of freedom and the solution of the Albanian national issue.

Keywords: Illegal press, political awareness, national spirit, political propaganda, Albanian national issue.

Gender representation in electronic media in Kosova

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Abstract. With the development of technology access to information has become much easier. In Kosovo, online portals have become the main sources of information, while social networks serve more than socialising platforms, and are used for promotion and mobilization as well. These websites are designed in such a way as to provide easy access to information. However, the functioning of the portals is a challenge due to the fact that they are not even supervised and there is no regulatory framework for them. Portals in Kosovo are registered only as businesses, although they should not be treated as such because of their influence on the formation of public opinion. There is a lot of debate about how the media reflects gender representation, but this topic leaves much to be desired for the fact that gender representation is not sufficiently included in online media. Articles presented in online media do not meet any standard of journalism. The paper will analyze examples of reporting on gender representation in Kosovo, with a particular focus on reporting cases of domestic violence and their psychological effects on society.

Key words: Media portals, credibility, media, public opinion.

The Importance of Environmental Education in the Education System

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Abstract. Environmental education is an area that includes many disciplines, which develops knowledge, awareness, critical attitude, values and skills that will enable individuals and society to maintain and improve the quality of the environment in which they live. Environmental education teaches critical thinking, raises public awareness, directs the solution of environmental problems. It is the cornerstone of growing a society responsible for the future of our planet. And such encourages us to cooperate with national and international partners to acquire new techniques and methods in this regard. Environmental education, especially for students and young people, helps us to create a new relationship with the environment and nature. This teaching discipline is as important as mathematics, language, literature, etc. Students at school learn about great writers who have described nature in wonderful words; about painters who have presented extraordinary landscapes, but the students themselves have the opportunity to contribute individually to the preservation of the environment, and nature itself. The environment is also linked to sports and medicine because the nature is closely linked to public health. A clean environment brings more energy and less disease. Harmony with the environment brings harmony even within the community itself. The environment unites us with each other and is the legacy that connects us to future generations. Therefore, the younger generation needs to be more educated about the environment, because the nature that surrounds us, determines who we are as citizens, students, and human beings. The need for a more complete and multidimensional education is posed today not only as an alternative to having more civilized individuals, but often also as a single solution to challenge the various problems we face. Environmental problems at the local and global level make environmental education, and wider education, a criterion for developing sustainable lifestyles. Today more than ever, environmental education is being seen as a priority in national and international discussions of environmental issues and beyond.

Keywords: environmental education; ecological behaviors; environmental psychology; school.

Media in the Republic of North Macedonia: Between Objective Informing and False News

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Abstract. Objectivity is a key element in professional journalism as opposed to fake news that increasingly affects the media space in the Republic of North Macedonia. The irresponsible behavior of some media, especially social media, contributes to creating a climate in which the public is misled. The trend of misinformation suggests exactly that, misuse of the media space in order to lead the audience to wrong conclusions. The misinformation easily won the media space, in a way removing the position of professional media research. Many studies point to the fact that fake news travels faster than the real news. Responsible media must be the link that will strongly influence powerful propaganda attacks. The public must not be misled. The media have a responsibility to accurately research and interpret the facts. The finished product of journalistic analysis must not contain elements of business, personal or political interpretations that will affect the objectivity of presenting the processed information.

Keywords: , informing1, fake2, news3, misinformation 4

Social Media Ethics in Kosovo

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Abstract. Information is considered the oxygen and barometer of democracy where the fair and correct information is achieved through free media. Freedom of the media is the main pillar for the functioning of a democratic society, and the media is rightly considered as the "fourth power" of a state, after the legislature, executive and judiciary. (Bacaj, 2010) But still, journalistic ethics in our case of shared social media portals and news takes the main focus of the review. Media professionals are solely responsible for drafting the code of ethics. Formal intervention would jeopardize the independence of such a project. (Wilkins, 2009) Journalists have a role to play in conveying information, ideas and opinions, and the right to comment. It is the right and obligation of journalists to try to prevent censorship and distortion of the news (Çausidis 2012). Methodology: quantitative, historical, and descriptive. Survey-based on valid references. (OSCE, 2017), (Progni, 2012), (Zotaj 2014) Samples: 501 citizens from 2/3 of Kosovo municipalities, with two focus groups-sociologists-political scientists and journalists-editors. 53% of respondents had a university degree, and 94% received the news from their smartphones and personal computers. Results and discussion: 16% of respondents perceive online news as effective, 1/3 think that cyber journalism does not have enough time for editing. 77% are disturbed by the news where anyone can be a publisher and 89% believe that politics has an impact on the media. 57% believe in media ethics and 90% of them think that news should have its limit. From the portals and online newspapers, the most read was the Express newspaper with 52.5% followed by Telegrafi 33% and the others, 19-10%. Conclusions and conclusions: the majority of opinions were that online news is read more because it is easy to access, and free even though very few trusts in efficacy. Focus study groups think the news can be bought or even copied. The data suggest that the government should regulate the status of journalism with criteria, be impartial, and respect the law on the issue of authorship.

Keywords: Social Media, Laws, Codes of Ethics, Professionalism, Credibility, and Access

Main forms of communication-Theories supporting

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Abstract. Communication with the public as a concept is not new, as the discipline is. The twentieth century is decisive for the recognition of communication with the public as a special field that develops separately from linguistic, literary, psychological, sociological and political theories. Communication with the public is considered as a complex discipline that operates based on interdisciplinary research methods. The analysis of linguistic signs, discourses, messages, forms of communication, does not allow the discipline of communication to be separated from other disciplines that consist from words/language, the main elements for the discipline of communication. Therefore, in this paper we will present the forms of communication with the public and their aims.

Key words: language, communication, theory, method.

“INFODEMIA”
About a virus more dangerous and spreading faster than COVID 19

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Abstract. When the Director-General of WHO (World Health Organization) Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus declared that: “We’re not just fighting an epidemic; we’re fighting an infodemic. Fake news spreads faster and more easily than this virus and is just as dangerous!” nobody opposed him. What is called the “social media” has contributed a lot to this INFODEMIA. This presentation is an attempt to have a closer look at “behind the scenes” of not the “how”s but the “why”s of this phenomenon in a precarious time when all humankind is facing one of the most important dangers in history and trying to make a forecast of the possible the aftermaths of it.

Key words: Social Media, misinformation, disinformation, malinformation, Aldous Huxley, George Orwell, public.

How to report in pandemic times (COVID-19 case), ethics, techniques, challenges and recommendations?

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Abstract. The history of COVID-19 has profoundly affected both the professional and personal level of journalists, from psychological trauma and refined investigations, to the health risks to their families. But experts say planning, daily habits can make work manageable - the very fact of working and the feeling of doing something good can turn into a factor of strength and motivation that journalists can use. The advice given by media experts is this: learn, plan, relax and communicate. Therefore, to report on such a situation, such as the already global spread of Coronavirus, you need to know many things and principles on how to report on this sensitive and challenging situation for the Kosovar media. The print media, television, radio and portals in particular have made initial mistakes, not to mention those social networks that have not even made headlines and have no information about who is behind them. Sensitive situations require high professionalism, prudence, knowledge and courage to face the unexpected and avoid the impact of misinformation spread by false news. Unfortunately in Kosovo we have very few journalists who had been able to perform this task with conscience and professionalism from the field. Therefore, the attention we must show towards this phenomenon obliges us to be really good and smart professionals to calmly face the way Covid-19 is reported. The editorial offices of portals, but also of televisions, radios and newspapers must urgently engage journalists who are mature, who have experience and knowledge on the danger posed by distorted or inaccurate information. It is not only the journalists who should be in charge because the statements of the institutionally responsible persons are also vital here. My topic addresses precisely these journalistic differences and nuances in the report or toward any global pandemic.

Keywords: Pandemic, Covid-19, professionalism, reporting, misinformation.

PRINT MEDIA AND THEIR ROLE IN THE PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE UNTIL THE '30S OF THE XX CENTURY

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Abstract. After the opening of the first Albanian school and after the congresses for language and education, respectively of Bitola and Elbasan in 1909, there was an immediate need for the press of the time, although small at the beginning, to deal with other topics for the cultural heritage of Albanians throughout the Albanian space. A key role in this regard was played by newspapers and magazines, which until 1913 were published abroad and then began to be published in Albania. The national cultural movement of 1908 - 1912, took place under the rule of the young Turks, but in relation to the Albanians nothing changed, so the press of this time was mainly published abroad by Albanian intellectuals. In this period there is a considerable number of the Albanian press, which addressed the problems of cultural heritage such as language, historical monuments and ancient traditions of the Albanians. Among these newspapers we should single out the newspaper "Liria", "Shqypnia e Shqypnisë" directed by Josef Bagerit, "Dielli" and then the newspapers "Djalëria" the newspaper of Albanian students in Vienna, "Shekulli i Ri", "Populli" "National defense" etc. Each of these newspapers and magazines has addressed topics about cultural heritage and its importance for national identity as an unjustly divided nation, which has a common and very rich heritage.

Keywords: Cultural heritage, newspapers, magazines, language, historical monuments, traditions, etc.

How was the customary rights was treated to written media

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Abstract. Since their appearance in Albanian society, the print media have played an important role in the representation of Albanian CUSTOMARY Law. In the first newspapers and magazines in the 1920s, customary law was treated as an attempt to raise public awareness by making the Kanun the norm of the rules of Albanian society that regulated social life better than the laws of state mostly discriminatory occupiers on the one hand and on the other hand generally gave priority to the alienation of the Albanians. In this regard, customary law has long been the subject of treatment in the print media and has served this right. While with the liberation of the country or with the approval of Albanian laws, the print media re-treated customary law in the press, but now from a different perspective, where there were often signs of gunfire. From this point of view, we will deal in this topic with the attitude of the media, which was written in the periods of the late nineteenth and early twentieth and late twentieth centuries to see the function of common law in shaping and dealing with national identity media in this function.

Keywords: common law, print media, canon, social life, laws, etc.

Media as challenger of state genocide

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Abstract. The media and state leadership have a strong and inseparable link in the history of the media. In totalitarian regimes, the government finances and controls the media, in regimes with apartheid elements the government closes the media that does not like, persecutes and kills journalists. In democratic societies, state leadership and the media have a financial connection in most of the cases. This paper will address a very specific media situation, that of Montenegro in 1999. Montenegro was part of the former Yugoslavia, which was committing genocide against Kosovo Albanians. But the main media in Montenegro, starting with the public broadcaster, the radio as part of it, and the main newspapers, marked a rare case when the media does not obey the government but takes the side of people in need - Kosovar refugees who, fleeing extermination, sought refuge in Montenegro.

Keywords: media, state leadership, Montenegro, refugees

Directing the news in online media

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Abstract. In times of crisis, the media wants to have news related to the crisis and the phenomena that have caused it. The approach to the news on this topic clearly reveals the affiliation / bias of the media by a certain state leadership or interest group. The Covid-19 pandemic clearly exposed this phenomenon in Kosovo: directing the news, but also creating the news at all costs - even when there is no news. Even violating the rules of professional reporting. At risk of slipping into the realm of fake news. The phenomenon of creating news at any cost, except that there can be public interest in it, is widespread in reporting, mainly in the news of the black chronicle.

Keywords: news, direction, pandemic, fake news, black chronicle

Literary journalism as a clash of genres between journalistic literature and fiction

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Abstract. We talk about online journalism, media on social networks, virtual communication, etc., but we have neglected and forgotten the essence of all this: writing, through which the text and communication are outlined. "If you are going to write, write"! - it is said in a "theorem" of the methodology of classical writing. But the question arises: How and for what to write? The purpose of this paper is to show that the main and most essential point of commonality is the fact that both of these areas have at their center the art and perfection of the way of writing by selecting genres.

In this case we will definitely have to shape the idea of outlining the written material. Everyone in the foreground, in his field is a journalist or writer, because seeing and living the reality everyone is able to convey the truth in any way. It is known that the path to truth is not flat and to reflect this, the person engaged in its research must use all possible genres to bring it before the public.

Keywords: journalism, journalistic literature, fiction, genre, style.

Modern slavery of people through state institutions in our living space and the role of the media in (not) disclosing this phenomenon

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Abstract. Slavery is the most disfigured phenomenon of mankind. And the world has a sad history of slavery, of which it is ashamed today. Lincoln stands out in the US as the president, who by law abolished slavery and for that and has occupied a deserved place not only in US history, but throughout human history. Human freedom is inviolable; thus it is thematized in the legislation of countries with a democratic regulation and it is glorified as the most supreme, most valuable and inalienable entity of humanity. Many world authors today debate the enslavement of man through state institutions, especially the world-famous German philosopher Juergen Habermas in his book Auch eine Geschichte der Philosophie (Another History of Humanity), elevates the role of state institutions to the pedestal. which are maintained by public money, in undoing the enslavement of men. Our countries, with a democratic political order on paper, but in excessive autocratic practice, do the opposite of what is today widely proclaimed as a democratic value, enslaving man precisely through state institutions. Because the largest employer in our society is the state, employment is not used to abolish slavery, but to enslave man, who turns into a means to achieve political goals. The media, meanwhile, become dull, indifferent, and disregardful, in addition to serving as a preventive measure against enslaving people.

Keywords: freedom, slavery through state institutions, politicization of public employment, the role of the media

Covid 19 Pandemic in Focus of Kosovo Media

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Abstract. With the presentation of the first information of Covid 19 cases in the world, the region and then in the country, the Kosovar media published information for the country's audience and beyond in order to sensitize the public and the country's institutions to prepare to manage the situation as easily as possible with the pandemic in our country.Information on cases and the closure of borders between states was the first news of each medium, and various information began to circulate on social media.The first cases of Covid 19 in our country were published by institutions, while the cooperation with the media became permanent through informative shows and editions and TV studios with guests, mainly doctors and field conversations filled the information spectrum for citizens. Direct conferences of institutions on decisions and announcements on how to protect ourselves from Covid 19 were followed in real time in order to inform the public that Covid 19 should not be underestimated and easier to manage so that we have as little as possible affected.

Key words: Covid 19, media, institutions, management.

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Large Hiatal hernia followed by Cameron ulcers and sideropenic anemia
Case Presentation

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Abstact. Hiatal hernia is accidental asymptomatic finding, but may be associated with gastro-oesophageal reflux disease and Cameron ulcer, in large hiatal hernias.Cameron lesions are linear ulcers or erosions in the folds of the gastric mucosa in diaphragm level from secondary mechanical trauma to diaphragmatic contraction by respiratory excursions in combination with impaired gastric acidity and ischemia. The frequency of Cameron ulcer depends on the size of the hiatal hernia and, increases in proportion to the increase in the size of the hernia. The prevalence rate of hiatal hernia
ranges from 0.8 to 5.2% in all patients undergoing upper endoscopy. gastrointestinal. It mainly causes anemia due to iron loss as a result of chronic gastrointestinal bleeding and indigestion. Upper gastrointestinal endoscopy is the gold standard of the diagnostic aspect. Treatment is mainly with antisecretory and iron, for anemia. If it is refractory, surgical intervention is the final treatment. We present the case, a 65-year-old woman with retrosternal postprandial pain, especially in lying down immediately after eating, vomiting, dyspnea, weight loss, fatigue and lethargy. E the patient had a history of long-term symptoms of more than 20 years and treatment with antisecretory. He had a cholecystectomy 10 years ago. The endoscope shows a hernia large hiatal and erosions / ulcerations at the level of gastrodiafragmal contact (ulcers Cameron). Laboratory tests showed low Hgb and Fe (85 g / L or 5.4 mmol / L, respectively). and low MCV (60). After the endoscopic examination, the application was completed. After operative treatment, there was significant clinical and laboratory improvement. For further follow-up, barium radiological examination is envisaged, and after six months, upper digestive endoscopy and cardiopulmonary examination.
We conclude that hiatal hernia with Cameron lesion is a rare, potentially destructive but still curable cause of refractory sideropenic anemia. Diagnosis is very difficult in developing countries, where iron deficiency anemia is more common. A high index of suspicion, chest x-ray, barium examination, occult blood test and finally, endoscopic and intraoperative findings are the basis for diagnosis. In the best groupings, upper gastrointestinal endoscopy is a gold standard of diagnostic mode.

Key words: hiatal hernia, Cameron ulcers, anemia, endoscopy

Mentoring nursing students in primary care

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Abstract. Mentoring is a professional task of nurses and an important training in nursing education and practice. Mentoring is carried out by an experienced nurse who supports the establishment of a less experienced nurse or a student during university education.Purpose: To assess mentoring of nursing students in the practice environment from the perspective of mentors and students.Materials and methods: 143 nursing students and 65 mentors of nursing students participated in the research. Research data was collected by two questionnaires, one for students and the other for mentors and analyzed with SPSS.Results: The average age of the students participating in the research was 23.4 ± 4 years, while the average age of mentors was 40.4 ± 10.4 years. The results show that there is no statistical significance ($p = 0.211$) of mentorship knowledge for nursing programs. While there is a statistical significance in practicing nursing skills ($p = 0.04$).Discussion: The research results have provided answers to the research goals and questions regarding the mentoring of nursing students in the practice environment from the perspective of mentors and students. Both hypotheses are approved by the results of the paper.Conclusions: Mentoring nursing students promotes student learning in the practical environment where they have a mentor who is responsible and helps them in the mentoring phase.

Key words: nursing students, mentoring, practical environment, primary care.

Attempts to prevent suicides in people treated at the Institute of Forensic Psychiatry (IFPK)

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Abstract. It is proven from the literature that in more than 90% of cases of suicide, individuals have obvious mental disorders. Other identified causes are various circumstances, stress and trauma. Treating people with mental health problems, especially those with suicidal ideation, is a challenge for mental health professionals. PURPOSE of this survey is the presentation of our problems and experiences, during last six years, with the patients who come from the criminal conditions - the procedures of confrontation with the court, the prosecution, the police . Our goal is to present our thoughts on suicide prevention in these conditions. Criminal conditions, even for a normal person, are abnormal, where the person feels guilty, worthless and automatically clings to depressive, nihilistic and suicidal ideas. METHODOLOGY The patients files have been analyzed, especially of the cases that have had the most special treatment, cases which have had auto-aggressive, violent manifestations, self-harm in terms of suicide, which have come for treatment or psychiatric evaluation from prisons in IFPK. These people have swallowed dangerous things, hiding razors, and tablets for suicidal tendencies. FINDINGS We found 19 people with self aggressive behavior. Of this number males 18, females 1. Personality disorders and the use of psychoactive substances have been dominated by male and female 9, female 1, then in turn: bipolar disorder, schizoaffective disorders, disorders of the group of schizophrenia, psychosis and psycho organic disorders. DISCUSSION Among the factors that are most potential for self aggressive manifestations and lead to suicide, are mental disorders, new circumstances, or even submission through proceedings, court hearings, police investigation , etc. Disconnection of family relations, a daily strict routine for some of the people in these conditions are burdensome and without perspective. CONCLUSION However, despite psychosocial and biological treatment, dangerous behaviors in psychiatric patients still remain a phenomenon that will probably never end, as is their etiology. So staying in penal conditions ,or penal condition treatment are always potential for incidents like emotional explosions, injuries, threats, irritations, suicide. Suicide as a phenomenon regardless of where the person is, at home, at work, in criminal conditions, on a plane, in a car, remains a challenge that we will face for a long time.

Keywords ; treatment, aggression, suicide, self-harm, criminal conditions, behaviors, danger.

Compliance of clinical diagnoses with histopathological diagnoses of laparoscopic cholecystectomy in UCCK for one year (2003)

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Abstract. In this paper, the compatibility of clinical diagnoses with histopathological ones has been analyzed. 418 laparoscopic cholecystectomy with clinical diagnoses were analyzed at the UCCK Laparoscopic Center with histopathological diagnoses performed at the UCCK Pathological Institute. In 173 cases, the clinical diagnoses did not match the histopathological ones. No cases of cholecystitis have been reported. Diagnosis was inconsistent in every 2.41 patients. The female-male ratio was 5: 1. All cholecysts operated on at the Laparoscopic Center were sent for histopathological analysis. Purpose of the paper - To see the compatibility between the clinical diagnoses of cholecystitis and histopathological ones - Examine the rationale for sending each cholecyst for histopathological analysis.

Keywords : Clinical diagnoses, histopathological diagnoses, laparoscopic cholecystectomies.

Endoscopic ultrasound of solid pancreatic lesions: our clinical experience

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Abstract. Ductal adenocarcinomas account for 85-90% of pancreatic tumors. In 60-70% of cases, the tumor is localized to the head, 5-10% to the body, and 10-15% to the tail. One-year survival of patients with pancreatic cancer is 26%, while 5-year survival is 6%. Endoscopic ultrasound is very sensitive in detecting solid pancreatic lesions.AIM: Introducing the clinicopathological features of our patients with pancreatic tumorsMETHOD: This study included 38 patients [15 females (39.5%) and 23 males (60.5%), with a mean age of 65.10 ± 10.21 years, range 34-78, with solid pancreatic lesions, who were announced in the period January 2018 - July 2019. Endoscopic Ultrasound (EUS) was performed with Pentax EG-3870UTK Endoscopic Ultrasound. The EUS FNA is made with 22 gauge needles.RESULTS: We had two groups, the group with adenocarcinomas [n = 36 (94.7%)], and the second group with two patients with insulinoma. The main symptom was pain (57.9%). 36.8% of them were with jaundice. Nearly half of these patients were examined with EUS (17 patients). 21% of them used tobacco. Regarding the localization of the solid lesion in 25 patients (65.8%) it was in the head of the pancreas, 8 (21%) in the body and two of them were in the tail and the uncin. Most of the patients were stage IV.CONCLUSIONS: The description of the characteristics of our patients with solid pancreatic tumors is similar to the literature. Most of the patients were in stage IV. Material for histopathological analysis can be obtained with linear EUS. All of these features make EUS the method of choice for patients with pancreatic disease.

Keywords: pancreatic tumors, endoscopic ultrasound,

The level of knowledge of women treated in primary care in Municipality of Peja related to early diagnosis of breast cancer.

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Abstract. Given that we have a steady increase in new cases of breast cancer and it is the second most common disease in women after skin cancer, then we chose to share information on breast building through this topic, changes occurring at different stages of lifelong development, to explain what is breast cancer, risk factors for breast cancer, to determine the initial symptoms, what are the types of treatment, how is the treatment divided according to the stages, what is the role of Nurses in the treatment of patients facing breast cancer, we will explain the assessment methods through which the diagnosis is determined, how we can influence the increase of the level of knowledge in women related to this disease. Purpose: The main purpose of this diploma thesis is precisely to raise awareness to the population of this country, to correctly inform them related to the possibility of prevention, early diagnosis, and treatment of the breast cancer.Materials and methods: Quantitative data were collected by questionnaires containing closed questions, a total of 27 questions. Respondents are ladies treated at the main Family Medicine Center in the municipality of Peja during August. A total of 50 women were surveyed. For the realization of this work, the methods used, in addition to collecting quantitative data from the questionnaire, also include a review of the literature. The literature used to work on this thesis includes Oncology books, various scientific sources from the Internet, and various literature related to thesis. The data of the conducted questionnaire were coded to be analyzed with the VISIO program.Results: This research has been to determine the level of knowledge of women from the age of 40 regarding sympathies, routine screening for prevention or early diagnosis of breast cancer. We have come to the conclusion that there are advantages and disadvantages in our country in terms of the general information that the population in question possesses. The reason why this research is important lies in the fact that it reflects the current situation in our country, through this research, in addition to being informed about the current situation, we are oriented towards determining the possibilities of how to improve it.Discussion: The research results provided answers to the purpose and research questions regarding the level of knowledge of women treated in the primary care of the Municipality of Peja regarding the early diagnosis of breast cancer. The hypothesis has been approved based on the results of the paper.Conclusions: The results of the research clarified that the population in our country needs additional information and advice which will result in improvement of the current situation. Based on the recommendations given by the World Health Organization (WHO) - (http://who.int/) and adapting them to the capacity of our country.

Key words: breast cancer, symptoms, diagnosis, nursing role.

Nurses' access and management of therapy for children with Autism

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Abstract. Examining what autism is and being aware of the general symptoms and characteristics that children with autism possess is a professional task of nurses. Informing parents about diagnosing a child with autism and informing them what to do next with them is an important task for us as health professionals. Purpose: The aim is to bring to the readers the problems, symptoms, therapy that accompany the lives of these children, and above all an awareness of society, especially parents, who often times as a result of a negligence or distrust that their child has any problem, they neglect the problem that becom the cause of some irreparable consequences for the whole life of the child. Materials and methods: The research involved 2 private autism associations: '1.Autism Speak-Kosovo', 2. 'National Autism Association in Kosovo', and finally I collected data from the child and adolescent psychiatry clinic (QKUK-Prishtina). Questionnaires were used for data collection, and I received responses from: Principals, Psychologists, Therapists and Psychiatrists who take care for children with autism. Results: The results have shown that the most affected gender is the male gender, the dominant age that these associations have, varies from 3-12 years, and that the most used drug in these children is Risperidone 1 mg (in 77% of cases). Discussion: Results in this research have been achievable with what we were looking for in autistic children, we have also gotten the right answers to our awareness research questions for these children. Conclusions: We have come to the conclusion that the number of children with autism is increasing, and we as health professionals need to adapt to them in daily life, in the physical, psychological and social environment. Therefore, the role of all health professionals as well as parents is essential for a positive outcome in these children.

Key words: Children with autism, Symptoms, Health professionals, Drug management.

Assessment of knowledge and implementation of practice of sterile nursing techniques in operating halls

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Abstract. Surgical Site Infections (SSI)9 are skin and subcutaneous tissue infections occurring (superficial infections), muscle and fascia's (deep surgical infections) and of organs, during or after surgical interventions. SSI's account for up to 17% of all Healthcare Associated Infections (HAI's)10 and 38% of the nosocomial infections in surgical patients. Each surgical infection consequently in average requires additional seven to ten days of postoperative hospital care and a two to eleven fold higher death risk, compared to surgical patients who have not developed an infection. HAI's are infections that patients contract while receiving treatment for medical or surgical conditions, that exhibit within 48h of admission, or occur after 30 days, or 1 year after implantation of foreign bodies, in rare cases may occur after many years (CJD). According to the WHO annually, over 1.4 million people worldwide suffer from complications of healthcare acquired infections.

Aim of research: This research aims to assess the level of knowledge and daily practice of sterile techniques by nursing staff in surgical theaters and the role of surgical theatre nurses on implementation of aseptic methods during surgical interventions and their awareness of how non-compliance to these techniques directly affects surgical patients.

Methods: This paper is prospective, controlled and quantitative thesis. The study was conducted at University and Clinical Centre of Kosova (UCCK)11, Pristina, encompassing up to 80 OT nurses working in: Cardiac, Thoracic, Abdominal, Vascular and Neurosurgery units of Orthopedics, Gynecology and Emergency Clinics. Personal and professional data such as: Gender, age, education, work experience, trainings, hand washing techniques, surgical cap and mask use, sterile gloves placement, use of sterile overalls, instrument table preparation, sterile cover insulation, maintenance and accountability of instruments, consumables and sutures before, during and after procedures, movement inside and around the sterile area, operating room temperature and humidity, were assessed. The results were derived from a questionnaire comprised of two types of data: general nurse data as well as the professional and education /trainings received from verbal contact with the nurse and the professional part where the data that were identified during the process observation of indicators for the implementation of sterile nursing techniques during surgical intervention.

Outcomes: Responsiveness to the assessment was at level of 100%, dominating age group was of 30-39 years old (42.5%); education wise most of the nurses 56% had secondary education and the highest work experience was 11-20 years: 49%, whereas 56.26% of respondents claimed that they have had no any kind previous training as surgical nurses. Female nurses dominates 79.9% in this field. 86% of the respondents proved correct placement of the surgical mask, whilst 87% correctly placed surgical caps and 94% correctly did wear in correct manner surgical. Correct surgical hands washing was observed in 45.56% of the cases and 96% did

[9] Surgical Site Infections

[10] Healthcare Associated Infections

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[11]

appropriately prepare surgical table. Aseptic rules in patient preparation were followed in 81% case but 60% did not put on correctly sterile gloves 60%, correct movement around the sterile area exhibited 66% of respondents and most of them 86% maintained aseptic methods when dealing with instruments, consumables and sutures. Counting of instruments happened in 52%, whereas counting of gauzes used and expendable material happened in 85% of the cases. Operation table sterility was ensured in 97% whereas stretching and bending in non-sterile areas was observed in 95%. Knowledge about desired operating room temperature observed in 87% whilst 84% presented lack of knowledge about the permissible humidity levels.
Conclusion: Operating theatre nurses working in UCCK need adequate surgical trainings and higher (university and postgraduate) levels of education. Refresher courses on 1-3 years basis, to refresh or update their knowledge. Improve the conditions of the operating theatres, by making the necessary and adequate renovations, but as well as appropriate staffing of the OT should be considered. Routine infection screenings (staff and surface swabs) and making sure that OT's meet requirements in regards to ventilation, humidity and asepsis. Know-how and expertise on sterile techniques transfer should be ensured through appropriate planned trainings in addition to the "in the house" trainings provided by senior nurses to the newly employed ones. In some cases, staff replacement has been foreseen as the most appropriate improvement measure.

Keywords: Operating rooms; Sterile Techniques; OR Nurses; Instruments.

Complications of intravenous administration ofchemotherapy in peripheral veins - extravasion

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Abstract. Intravenous infusion is the main mode of administration of anti-cancer drugs for most types of malignant disorders, with a number that exceeds 1 million infusions every day worldwide.Aim: The purpose of this paper is to: Identify complications of intravenous chemotherapy administration in peripheral veins - extravasation, assessment of basic UCCK nursing knowledge regarding these complications, and assessment of the knowledge of patients undergoing chemotherapy in Oncology Clinic related to extravagance.Material and Methods: To carry out this research we are based on the empirical method. Empirical data (nurses 'and patients' experiences) are analyzed quantitatively. Through quantitative research, data was collected from nurses and patients by applying a standardized approach where questionnaires were used, and where nurses and patients represented the sample from the general population.Results: Research findings find that most nurses have clear that all extravagances should not be treated with the same steps and procedures (51%) because there are different forms of this complication. They make it clear that all cytotoxic extravagances can be prevented if proper education is provided.Discussion: In our country, there is no accurate evidence of extravasation due to chemotherapy because they do not register and do not appear. What is the prevalence of extravagance and how much the burden it makes for Kosovo's health is not studied in any work in Kosovo. One of the reasons is also insufficient information on what is, how it is and how to react when this complication occurs.Conclusions: Extravasation is a concern for all health care providers who administer chemotherapy. Extravagance is more common in peripheral administration, but can also occur with central access approaches. Extravasation is the unintentional infiltration of the drug into the surrounding tissues, the consequences of which will depend on the herb that is administered.

Key words: intravenous chemotherapy, flebit, extravasation, patient, peripheral veins.

Anti-sperm antibodies reduce male fertility, but do not increase dna fragmentation in spermatozoa

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Abstract. Anti-spermatic antibodies (ASAs) in men cause autoimmune disease, respectively, immune infertility. DNA fragmentation is the separation or breaking of DNA strands in pieces. DNA fragmentation analysis into male sperm unknown infertility is a valid and quite safe test to determine the degree of male infertility.Purpose: The purpose of this study was to detect the presence of ASA and their incidence in male infertility with unknown etiology as well as to evaluate the correlation between ASA and the percentage of DNA fragmentation in the sperm. Methods: The study included 55 males with unknown infertility and 34 males with children as a control. Evaluation of the presence of sperm antibody sperm in semen resulted in a direct mixed blend of anti-globulin (MAR) and sperm DNA fragmentation with the Halosperm® test based on SCD technique based on DNA denaturation.Results: In the MAR test, 13.8% of infertile men with unknown etiology were positive for ASA. No positive was found in fertile people. Results of the DNA Fragmentation Index (% DFI:% sperm cells containing damaged DNA) did not have a positive correlation with the ASA presence percentage in patients with positive test MAR.Conclusions: Results show that anti-spasm antibodies (ASAs) are involved in decreasing in vivo fertility in patients with positive test MAR. Results of the DNA fragmentation index (% DFI:% sperm cells containing damaged DNA) did not indicate genetic damage to the sperm in these cases with immune deficiency.

Key words: anti-sperm antibodies, infertility, sperm DNA fragmentation (DFI).

Massive ancient shwannoma of thoracic cavity.case report

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Abstract. Schwannoma is a neurogenic benign tumour arising from the proliferation of Schwann cells present in the peripheral nerve sheath of myelinated nerves. This proliferation can hypothetically appear in every anatomic region of the human body. In this paper the authors discuss the case of a 49-year-old female who presented to Pulmologic Clinic with problems of mild respiratory difficulties and radiological findings of massive shadow on 4/5 of thoracic cavity. After transthoracic biopsy and nonconclusive diagnosis patient is transferred on Thoracic Clinic for open surgery.The patient underwent electively open left thoracotomy and a single-step surgical excision treatment of the mass which was recognized as a ancient schwannoma at pathological examination. After 12 months of followup, the patient is free of disease and without respiratory difficulties.

Key words: thoracic schwannoma; massive thoracic tumor

Prevalence and correlates of inappropriate use of benzodiazepines in kosovo

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Abstract. In post-war Kosovo, the magnitude of inappropriate use of enzodiazepines is unknown to date. Objective: The aim of this study was to assess the prevalence and correlates of continuation of intake of benzodiazepines beyond prescription (referred to as ‘‘inappropriate use’’) in the adult population of Gjilan region in Kosovo.Method: A cross-sectional study was conducted in Gjilan region in 2015 including a representative sample of 780 individuals attending different pharmacies and reporting use of benzodiazepines (385 men and 395 women; age range 18–87 years; response rate: 90%). A structured questionnaire was administered to all participants inquiring about the use of benzodiazepines and socio-demographic characteristics.Results: Overall, the prevalence of inappropriate use of benzodiazepines was 58%. In multivariable-adjusted models, inappropriate use of benzodiazepines was significantly associated with older age (OR 1.7, 95% CI 1.1–2.7), middle education (OR 1.8, 95% CI 1.2–2.7), daily use (OR 1.4, 95% CI 1.1–2.0) and addiction awareness (OR 2.7, 95% CI 2.0–3.8). Furthermore, there was evidence of a borderline relationship with rural residence (OR 1.2, 95% CI 0.9–1.7).Conclusion: Our study provides novel evidence about the prevalence and selected correlates of inappropriate use of benzodiazepines in Gjilan region of Kosovo. Health professionals and policymakers in Kosovo should be aware of the magnitude and determinants of drug misuse in this transitional society.

Keywords: Addiction , Benzodiazepines, Inappropriate use of drugs, Kosovo

The importance of antenatal health care physiotherapy in pregnant women in the maternity of main family medicine center in prishtina

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Abstract. The importance of physiotherapy in antenatal health care provides many benefits for pregnant women where the main goals is to remove back pain, increase physical and psychological preparation for childbirth. Physiotherapeutic health care is very important to practice it during pregnancy. The quality of life during pregnancy and the effectiveness of physiotherapeutic interventions have not been previously studied in Pristina. Aim: Was to investigate the level of awareness about the importance of physiotherapy in antenatal health care and how much pregnant women are guided to physiotherapeutic visits during pregnancy.Methods: The importance of physiotherapy was assessed by 55 pregnant women in a period of 4 months between November 2019 - and February 2020 at Family Medicine Center in Prishtina, using self-administered questionnaires.Data were obtained on demographic characteristics, chronic diseases, low back pain, physical activity as well as their knowledge and perception of the importance of physiotherapy in prenatal care. Results: Among 55 women: 33 were housewives, 17 were working women and 5 were students.Knowledge of the importance of physiotherapy in pregnant women was 34% (n = 55) awareness of physiotherapy interventions in antenatal health care was 25% (n = 55), giving instructions for physiotherapeutic visits by other health professionals there is also a very low percentage of 2% (n = 55), only 16% (n = 55) were following the exercise program through various websites.Conclusions: The importance and role of physiotherapy in antenatal health care among pregnant women is unsatisfactory. Measures should be taken to increase their knowledge and improve their awareness of the role of antenatal physiotherapy, to consult and refer for meetings with the physiotherapist health professional to determine moderate physical activity and to be informed through written materials for the importance and effect of physiotherapy during prenatal and postpartum periods.

Key words: physiotherapy, antenatal health care, quality of life

Prevalence of alergic diseases and analysis of adolescents nutrition in the municipality of ferizaj

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Abstract. Allergic diseases, including asthma, rhinitis and eczema with a clinical burden on the quality of life of those affected, pose a global public health challenge from the growing trend of their spread,The International Study of Asthma and Allergies in Childhood (ISAAC) provided incomparable opportunities to explore tendencies in the prevalence of allergic diseases and their risk factors over time in children. Reports based on the ISAAC study revealed the existence of differences between and within countries in the spread of allergic diseases.Despite advances in understanding the pathophysiology of allergic diseases and the growing number of treatment options, the relationship between the increased prevalence of allergic diseases and the interaction between genetics and environmental factors has been established as the main determinants of this increase.Many studies have shown the role of diet as a major factor influencing immune homeostasis and the development of allergic diseases through a complex interaction between nutrients, their metabolites, and the immune cell population.Purpose: To assess the prevalence of allergic diseases in adolescents in the city of Ferizaj, Kosovo, in 2017 using the questionnaire of the International Study of Asthma and Allergies in Childhood (ISAAC), then to compare our results with the prevalence found in the studies conducted of other countries and the analysis of the possibility of the impact of diets as risk factors compared to global data.Methodology: The study included primary school students in the municipality of Ferizaj, a sample of 891 adolescents (487 females and 404 males), the study started in June 2017 to November 2017 and the study activities were carried out by the MCFM Health Education group , Ferizaj.Results ISAAC studies in children aged 13 to 14 years, the 12-month prevalence of eczema, asthma and rhinitis symptoms show ranges from 0.2% to 24.6%, from 3.4% to 31.2%, and from 4.5% to 45.1% between countries globally. Findings in our study show the prevalence for asthma at 2.13%, for allergic rhinitis 29.41% and eczema at 3.03%. Also the analysis of the relationship on a global level between food consumption and the appearance of disease symptoms ,confirmed the protective effect of fruit consumption ≥ 3 times a week (OR 0.87, 95% CI 0.81 to 0.94) and the effect as a risk factor in the occurrence of symptoms of consumption of fast food (OR 1.25, 95% CI 1.18 to 1.33). Analysis of data from our study in terms of risk factor assessment resulted in protective impact of fruit consumption (OR 0.64, 95% CI 0.31 to 0.31) and risk impact for fast food (OR 1.06 (0.91 to 1.08). Conclusions: The findings of our study provided data on the understanding of the epidemiological situation of adolescents in the city of Ferizaj with allergic diseases, explicitly the relationship between them, since in number represents the condition of allergic rhinitis. Analyzing the possibility of the impact of food products in predicting the severity of allergic symptoms, the study provided us with information on the more pronounced negative impact of processed foods (fast food) on the condition of eczema compared to the other two allergic conditions.

Plexus choroid papilloma – case report

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Abstract. Plexus choride papilloma is benign tumor that grows slowly from epithelial cells in ventricular chorioid plexus. This disease can occur at any age but is most common in children before the age of 10 years and takes part in up to 3% of tumors. The incidence of this disease is relatively low 0.4-0.6% of all tumors. Occurs most commonly in lateral ventricles in children and in fourth ventricle in adults. Our case was a 2 (two) year old female child. Patient had no symptoms until the age of 18 months, later was found delay in development and increased size of head. A week before hospitalization she becomes anorexic, apathic and could not speak. On the day of admission the child was febrile, lethargic and anterior fontanel was tense and bulged. CT is done first and then MR, that showed signs of hyperproductive hydrocephalus. Right lateral ventricle was grater in size than the left ventricle, and contained a large lobular mass localized in trigonum. During the surgery it was found highly vascularised mass with transverse dimensions 62x60mm. Pedicle has been identified connected to the tumor and was removed from the tumor without difficulty. Histological diagnosis showed Plaxus choroid Papilloma. Child has gone in reconvalescence and head size went back to almost normal size.

Keywords: Plexus papilloma, MRI, Child

Imaging data of Covid-19 lung infections. A retrospective analysis

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Abstract. This study has a retrospective character and summarizes the imaging and clinical-laboratory data of patients examined at IDC Prima, from the first cases in Kosovo until the end of July.We have analysed and compared the imaging data from our patients with those of the publications of major world institutions, in particular with the European national imaging associations within the ESR, through ongoing regular correspondence and exchange of experiences in this field. First andforemost, the Chinese and Italians sources, who presented studies regarding this problem, hitherto unknown to the world,immediately after the first wave of the epidemic. The vast majority of patients had similar imaging data as the ones in publications from the aforementioned countries; nonetheless, we also found some elements that did not match, such as the presence of thoracic lymph nodes. A total of 52 patients were examined in this study.Conclusions have also been drawn about some consequences or sequences such as the interstitial fibrosis that pass into chronicity and may remain for a long time (this remains to be seen in the future).Particular emphasis was also placed on pulmonary and cerebral thromboembolism. We have considered some patients who have tested positive, for whom we have not found pathological imaging changes, but also patients with negative test results while the imaging showed pathological findings.
Ultimately, the imaging findings of Covid-19 with pulmonary implications are sufficient for diagnosis, even in the absence of a positive PCR test. This reflects an extremely high specificity of diagnostic imaging, especially the Computed Tomography.

Course and surgical treatment of colon cancer in abdominal surgery clinic

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Abstract. Colorectal carcinoma coincidence factors are ulcerative colitis, familial polyposis, adenomatous familial polyposis, Crohn's disease etc. Persons aged 45-70 years old are most commonly diagnosed with the disease. Colorectal cancer is the second leading cause of death related to cancer after the cancer of the lungs.. Colorectal cancer is localized in rectum in 53% of patients, sigmoid colon 27%, transverse colon 11.5% and colon ascendant in 8.5 % of cases. In this study, the diagnostic methods, treatment, most frequent localization, gender and laboratory parameters in colorectal cancer are studied. From 109 patients diagnosed with colorectal cancer were included in the study. 51 cases (46.8%) were men and 58 patients (53.2%) were women. Erythrocyte sedimentation rate resulted to be increased in 71 cases (65.1%), leukocytosis presented in 31 patients (28.4%); glycemia presented in 15 cases (7.2%). The most affected group age was 41-50 years old in 53 cases (34.6%), while the group age 20-30 years old was affected in only 11 cases (7.2%). Localization of the cancer was most common in 79 patients (51.6%), sigmoid colon in 36 patients (23.5%), transverse colon in 21 patients (13.7%) and colon ascendant in 17 cases (13.8%).

Key words: colorectal cancer, localization**.**

The use of β-blockers on the elderly in kosovo

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Abstract. With the aging of the population there are a lot of changes, where diseases of the cardiovascular system are among the major causes of death of the population. Changes in cardiovascular physiology result in effects as well as reaction to their treatments. It is very important that we in the future as nurses know as much as possible about the treatment of cardiovascular diseases and the side effects that are present at this age. Purpose: The research was done in order to understand how big the use of β-blocker drugs is in the elderly. In which cases will a drug from the group of β-blockers be prescribed, and which of this description is used more, is it given as monotherapy or in combination with other drugs, at what age does this therapy take more, and most importantly what positive effects and negative can be brought about by the use of these medications. Materials and methods: For the answers to the research questions and the provision of data it was necessary to cooperate with the cardiology clinic - QKUK - Prishtina, where during the all questions asked, a cardiologist answered me, also I had special help from the head nurse of that department. Results: Male gender is the most affected, where in 50 patients, 40 of them use β-blockers, and the most used drug at this age is Metoprolol. β-blockers are mostly combined with a drug called 'Aspirin'. Discussion: The answers I received have been enough to complete my research and raise our awareness as a health worker in the future. Conclusions: The group of β-blockers had a fairly large use in old age. As health professionals we need to have knowledge about the condition of patients before and after treatment. including: regular check-ups, access to the best possible therapy, maintaining a good diet over food uses, and good physical activity recommendations.

Key words: Cardiovascular diseases, medications, old age.

Localization of tamm-horsfall protein in different parts of the kidney in chronic tubulointerstitial diseases

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Abstract. The immunohistochemical method was applied with the aim of determining the localization of the Tamm-Horsfall protein in the intracellular areas of the different parts of the nephron,as well as its localization at the interstitium of the kidneys.Of the 101 cases with chronic tubulointerstitial diseases,48 were chronic obstructive pyelonephritis cases and 53 werw chronic nonobstructive pyelonephritis cases accompanied with a vesico-uretheral reflux.The methods that have been applied:Hematoxilin-eozin,PAS(Periodic Acid Schiff).After that,blocks of paraffin which proved PAS-pozitive were applied the specific immunohistochemical method,carried out with PAP reaction of the specific primary antibody(Tamm-Horsfall anti-beta-2glycoprotein).The immunocytochemical reaction was mainly the shape of(bigger or smaller) granular precipitates of dark on brown or yellow to brown color.Mosaic type reaction dominated all the preparations.The results reached at by the application of the immunohistochemical method show the presence of Tamm-Horsfall protein in the form of diffuse amorphous precipitates in the interstitium and chronic inflammatory infiltrates and macrophages gathering around them.This method also enables us to distinguish the presence of this protein substance,in the granular or mosaic form,in the cytoplasm of the epithelial cells of the distal tubules of nephron,as well in the macrophages seated in the interstitium,mainly around the amorphous precipitates of this protein.In other parts of the nephron the immunocytochemical reaction was negative.

Key words: Chronic tubulointerstitial diseases,immunohistochemistry.

The impact of social networks on representation of depression in high school students

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Abstract. Adolescents experience depression in a very similar way to adults, but they can experience their emotions more intensely and with greater instability. Depression in adolescence comes at a time of great personal change - when boys and girls start forming a distinct identity from their parents, they encounter gender and sexuality issues, and begin to make decisions for the first time in their lives. Research shows that online social networks have recently started to get a greater increase in usage among elementary and high school students. They spend a considerable amount of time on social media sites such as Facebook, Twitter and so on, turning them into a daily activitiy in their lives and then starting to exhibit classic symptoms of depression. In order to research the level of depression in "Gjon Buzuku"high school studentsin Prizren, we used Beck's for Depression (Beck's Depression Inventory) as well as the self-report form for the use of social networks. Participants in the research were (N = 47, participants, M mean = 16.7, DS = standard deviation DS = 12.07, respondents of both sexes, where female gender dominated with 27 respondents or 57.45%). For participants' depression the overall score was interpreted as follows: 3% of participants resulted in minimal depression, 40% of participants resulted in mild depression, 49% of participants resulted in moderate depression and 8% in severe depression . This research will contribute both theoretically and practically by raising the awareness of educational institutions in the process of their functioning and in preserving the health of students to increase the quality of teaching. The results of this scientific research can be used for analyzing similar situations in other school institutions in both public and private institutions.

Keywords: School, facebook depression, students

Levels of aminotransferases and lactate dehydrogenase in pregnant and preeclampsia fetuses

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Abstract. Preeclampsia results in uteroplacental insufficiency which causes hypoxia to the fetus. Hypoxia causes biochemical changes in the fetal and pregnant liver by altering the concentration of biochemical parameters in maternal and fetal blood. Purpose of the study: to determine the level of aminotransferases (ALT, AST) and lactate dehydrogenase in pregnant and fetal / neonatus blood of normal and preeclamptic pregnancy Material and methods: 80 pregnant women were included in the study, 40 of whom had normal pregnancies and 40 preeclamptic pregnancies with increased retardation (IUGR), in both groups blood was drawn from the cubic vein to determine AST, ALT and LDH in pregnant women and the fetus/neonatus. Pregnancy age is determined by the formula of recent menstruation and fetal biometrics. Results were determined by the Mann-Whitney U test for non-parametric numerical variables destroyed in the independent groups. Results: AST values in pregnant women with preeclampsia are higher compared to physiological pregnancies [U = 521,500, z = 6.717, p <0.001]. ALT values in pregnant women with preeclampsia are higher than in physiological pregnant women [U = 554,000, z = 6,560, p <0.001]. LDH values are higher in preeclamptic pregnancy compared to physiological pregnancy [U = 1131.500, z = 3.509, p <0.001]. The AST values in fetal/neonatus blood with IUGR are higher than normal-growth fetal values [U = 1333,000, z = 2,454, p <0.014]. ALT values in the fetus/neonate with IUGR are higher compared to the fetus with normal growth [U = 908,000, z = 4,698, p <0.001]. LDH values in fetal/neonatus blood with IUGR are higher compared to fetuses with normal growth [U = 1203,000, z = 3.135, p <0.002]. Conclusions: In preeclamptic pregnancy the values of AST, ALT and LDH are higher compared to physiological pregnancy. In fetal/neonatus with IUGR values of AST, ALT, LDH are higher compared to normal-growing fetus/neonatus.

Keywords: aminotransferases, lactate dehydrogenase, preeclamptic pregnancy, fetus, IUGR.

Incidence reproductive menstrual disorders and gaccthorea hyperprolactinemia

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Abstract. Hyperprolactinemia is endocrinology disorder of the hypothalamus-pituitary axis-gonade which manifests with high reproductive menstrual disorders and infertility.The purpose of the paper:The purpose of the paper was to analyze the incidence of menstrual reproductive disorders (amenorrhea, oligomenorrhea, polimenorrhea) and galacthorrhea in to hyperprolactinemia. Material and methodsThe study included 125 patients. In group N (with hyperprolactinemia) included 35 women with menstrual disorders, galactorrhea and infertility. In group K (with normoprolactinemia) included 90 women with menstrual disorders, galactorrhea and infertility. Results:The incidence of hyperprolactinemia N group was 28% (hyperprolactinemia = 44.77ng/ml) compared with group K with 72 % incidence (Hyperprolactinemia=8.83 ng/ml), which is statistical significance $p<0.0001$. Amanorrhea incidence N group was 25.71 % (prolactenemia=74.49ng/ml) compared to group amanorrhea K values 5.56 % and frequency prolactenemia 14.22ng/ml is with statistical significance $p <0.0001$. Oligomenorrhea incidence N group was 20% compared with the incidence of oligomenorrhea K groups with 7.78 % incidence. Polimenorrhea N group is presented with 11.43% incidence compared with the group K with 3.33 % incidence. Galactorrhea shown incidence 34.29% (prolactinemia =64.49ng/ml) N group compared to the values of K group with the incidence of 3.33% and (prolactenemia =15.06 ng/ml) that is with statistical signifikanc $p <0.0001$. Statistical analyses are made through the paired t-test and unpaired t-test. Conclusion Menstrual disorders fertility (amenorrhea, oligomenorhea, polimenorrhea) and galactorrhea are measured with high incidence and statistical signifikance hyperprolactinemia compared with control group (normoprolactinemia).

Keywords: Hyperprolactinemia, normoprolactinemia, amenorrhea, oligomenorrhea, polimenorrhea, galactorrhea.

Level of prolactin and progesterone at normal pregnancy

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Abstract. The aim of this study was to discuss the level of progesterone and prolactin during the development of normal pregnancy and determine the report of progesterone and prolactine level with pregnant women and non-pregnant women. Material and methods: In this study are included 60 women with normal pregnancy (group N) and 60 non-pregnant women (groups S). In both groups blood samples were taken from cubital veins and determination of progesterone and prolactin concentration. Group N (n=60) was selected in prospective way by eliminating from the study all the patients with pregnancy pathology. Group S (n=60) was selected in prospective way by eliminating from the study the pathology of endocrine system. Results: First results showed that the level of progesterone in significant way is raised during the pregnancy (t=t=2.589, P=0.0406 p< 0.05). Prolactin is raised in significant way during the development of pregnancy. (t=3.174, p 0.0252, p<0.05). While comparing the progesterone values with pregnant and non-pregnant women, we have ascertained that the level of progesterone in significant way was higher with pregnant women (q=10.707, p<0.001). While comparing the prolactin values with pregnant and non-pregnant women, we have ascertained that the level of prolactin in significant way was higher with pregnant women (q=11.451, P < 0.001). Discussion: The level of progesterone is raised due to development of placenta during pregnancy and increase of fetal area of suprarenal gland of fetus. The level of prolactin during pregnancy is raised due to effective stimulated placental steroids, estrogens, and rilizing tiretrop hormone in hypothalamus on one side and due to presence of prolactin decidul during pregnancy. Conclude: We conclude that the level of prolactin and progesterone is raised in significant way during the development of pregnancy. The values of progesterone and prolactin at pregnancy are raised in significant way comparing with non-pregnant women.

Key words: Pregnant- Non-pregnant- Progesterone Prolactin

Number of children inhaled during the last 6 months of 2018 in the primary health level of the city of bujanovac and the most prescribed drug as an inhaler

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Abstract. Background: Inhalation therapies have found use many centuries ago, but their popularity in recent years has become one of the most controversial medical debates. Aims and objectives: The purpose of this scientific paper was to see how many children were inhaled during the last 6 months of 2018 in the primary health level of the city of Bujanovac and which drug was most prescribed by health professionals.Methods: This retrospective and quantitative study is planned as a descriptive and cross-sectional study. As a tool for data collection were used health protocols obtained at the primary health level of the city of Bujanovac. Results: 58% of the participants in the research are boys, while 42% are girls. The most affected age is 2 years old with 26%. 76% of children are of urban origin, while 24% are rural. 42% of children were inhaled with pulmicort, 37% of children were inhaled with spalmotil and 8% of children with berodual. The most common diagnosis for which children are inhaled, 45% in total, is J20- acute bronchitisConclusions: We finally conclude that acute bronchitis is the most common medical diagnosis in inhaled children, boys are inhaled more often than girls and the most prescribed medication by health professionals are bronchodilators.

Reconstruction of fingertip injuries with flaps

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Abstract. Fingertip injuries with major distal phalangeal amputations and loss of terminal pulp are very frequent in surgical practice. The good available techniques for the repair of these injuries range from the simple procedures, free graft, to reconstruction with flaps, thenar or cross-finger flap.**Materials and methods:** This retrospective study includes anamnestic, the level of injury in fingers, as well as operative data for all patients underwent surgery, treated for fingertip injuries from January 2005 until 2018 in University Clinic Center of Kosovo, Clinic of Surgery, Department of Plastic Surgery in Pristina.**Results: F**rom January 2005 until December 2018, in our department treated 34 patients with fingertip injury. There were 27 men (79.4%) and 7 women (20.6 %) ranging in age from 13 to 59 years (mean age 23 year). From analysis of sort of covering of wound, notice that in 15 cases (44.1%) used thenar flap, and other cases-19 (55.9%) used cross-finger flap. **Conclusions:** The major indication for thenar flap is amputation of the digits distal to the interphalangeal joint, and this flap providing adequate subcutaneous tissue for pulp restoration, good tissue match for texture, appearance, and recovery of sensibility. For amputations proximal to the DIP joint, cross-finger flap may then be preferable.

Key words: Fingertip injuries, thenar flap, cross-finger flap.

The attitude towards abortion and the social status in ferizaj inhabitants

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Abstract. Abortion has incited debate in many countries, starting from smaller communities to government levels. States have approved various acts on this issue, yet many have encountered community opposition and reaction. The attitude towards abortion depends on many factors of the community, thus we decided to assess the attitudes towards abortion of Municipality of Ferizaj inhabitants, which represents the purpose of this paper. The methodology used is the non-experimental methodology. The total number includes 200 randomly selected subjects from the total sample of the Ferizaj inhabitants, surveying each subject voluntarily and respecting all ethics and moral norms in maintaining the subjects' anonymity. The results of non-parametric comparative statistics show that there are statistically significant differences in abortion attitudes according to economic status, as well as statistically significant differences in abortion attitudes according to the number of children in the family. It also was found that there are differences in attitudes towards abortion according to the readiness to undergo an abortion.

Key words: attitude, abortion, social status

The importance of early program of rehabilitation after achilles tendon repair

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Abstract. Aim of this study is to assess the importance of early program of rehabilitation after Achilles tendon repair.**Methods**: A prospective study on 20 patients after Achilles tendon repair in Royal Medical Hospital in the period January 2018 - January 2020. The rehabilitation program started from 3 weeks postoperatively. They were made 15-20 therapeutic sessions with each one lasting form 30-60 minutes. For treatment was used the protocol after Achilles tendon repair from "Stone Clinic" in San Francisco. For evaluation was used the average American Orthopedic Foot and Ankle Society score. **Results**: Post-op 8-12 months follow up there were no re-ruptures. 80 % of patients were able to return to their previous sporting activities by 6-8 months post operation, 20 % were not able to return to their previous sporting activities from fear of re-injury. The average American Orthopedic Foot and Ankle Society score at 6 months was 96 with 16 patients, having excellent and four patients good. The average time to return to work was 28 days.**Conclusion**: Start of early rehabilitation is a key factor to return in previous work and sporting activities. Fear from re-injury was the main reason of 4 patients that were not able to return in previous sporting activities.

Keywords: Achilles tendon rupture, rehabilitation, physiotherapy.

Role and importance of physical therapy in patients with acute phase covid-19

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Abstract. Based on the success in physical treatment of patients in the region of Lombardy (Italy), Belgium and some other countries that were heavily affected by COVID-19, we have begun to adapt the same physical treatment protocols to patients at the University Clinical Center of Kosovo (UCCK). In order to adapt an adequate treatment for the patients and consider the safety of the staff, during a one-month research at the Pulmonology and Dermatologic Clinic (adapted for patients with confirmed COVID-19), we have gathered and documented results from patients infected with COVID-19 in acute phase. At the same time we were able to compare the results obtained in both clinics.**Methods:** The research was conducted based on quantitative research and clinically controlled randomization methods.From ward A at the Pulmonology clinic, 20 patients were examined and treated as a control group, with an average age of 63.2, whereas In Dermatologic Clinic were examined as well 20 patients with an average age of 64 years.**Results**: After completing the research and processing the results, the role and importance of physical therapy with patients was confirmed. Specifically, a significant difference was observed between the two groups of patients. Overall treatment of patients at the Dermatologic Clinic was more efficient. Treatment with Oxygen therapy was shorter, the number of patients who showed secondary complications due to physical inactivity was smaller and the number of patients who were transferred to the Intensive Care Center was significantly smaller. We have also noticed a small difference in the number of patients who ended up with fatalities.**Conclusion:** The results of this study gave us a clear vision regarding the treatment of patients with COVID-19. Concretely, we suggest that following procedures such as: positioning patients, drainage of lungs and airways, activation of intercostal muscles in order to increase the inspiratory and spare expiratory volume and activating the upper and lower extremities to prevent thromboembolism should be incorporated in the treatment regimen for Covid-19 patients.

Nursing care in the quality of life of patients with stome-colostome and patient education even outside hospitals.

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Abstract. The colon is the last part of the human digestive tract. It consists of the colon, rectum and anus which is the most final part that performs defecation or defecation. The task of the colon is to absorb fluids, residual nutrients, pass on fecal materials, and dispose of them. When the colon, rectum, or anus cannot perform this function due to various diseases or traumatic injuries, then another way must be found to eliminate fecal material. The colostomy consists of an opening (stoma) of the colon and its ascent to the abdominal wall, creating a new communication to eliminate gases and feces.The colostomy may be temporary, meaning that after a few weeks or months an operation is performed and it is closed in order to restore the normalization of the intestinal transit, but it can also be permanent. When the colostomy is permanent it means that the patient will no longer be able to defecate from the anus, as it is impossible to restore the normality of the intestinal transit.Purpose: To understand patient self-care and health education needs for patients with colostomy after rectal carcinoma surgery to provide basic information to improve the quality of nursing.In some cases, unfortunately, complications can occur after stoma formation surgery, these are discussed and nursing advice is given. One of the most important ways a nurse can support a patient is to teach the patient his or her stomach care, ensuring independence before discharge and showing empathy and compassion.Methodology: The research was conducted at UCCK, Prishtina leads with more cases of colorectal cancer than other municipalities in Kosovo.The research was used in 20 patients suffering from rectal carcinoma after colostomy. Some patients experienced defecation disturbances and disorder. Only a few patients could achieve self-care for colostomy before leaving the hospital. Patients' first need for health education was to understand how to train up to regular defecation.Results: There were significant results between nursing interventions and different dimensions 1 month and 6 months after surgery. Routine nursing care plus full course intervention can significantly improve patients ’quality and quality of life after colostomy.

Covid-19 morbidity, risk and management in qkmf-istog (june)

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Abstract. The COVID-19 pandemic, also known as the coronavirus pandemic, is an ongoing global pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The outbreak was first identified in December 2019 in Wuhan, China. The World Health Organization declared the outbreak a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on 30 January 2020 and a pandemic on 11 March. As of 30 August 2020, more than 25 million cases of COVID-19 have been reported in more than 188 countries and territories, resulting in more than 843,000 deaths; more than 16.4 million people have recovered.Purpose: The purpose of this paper is to identify the number of infected in the municipality of Istog in June and review the world literature for this new virus.Material and Methods: For the compilation of this paper primary secondary data were used, within these data were included the data that we used to understand the theoretical aspect of COVID-1. Numerical data are provided by IPH Peja and from the Main Family Medicine Center in Istog. The information was obtained from the book of protocols with the approval of the Health Directorate in Istog.Results: From the data provided in the period of June in the municipality of Istog have resulted positive with Corona virus 14 people, of which 8 females (57.1%) and 6 males (42.9%). Of these persons 2 (14.28%) were with years of birth from 1950-1970; 3 (21.42%) have been with years of birth from 1970-1990; 4 (28.57%) were with years of birth from 1990-2010 while 5 (35.71%) were with years of birth from 2010-2020.Discussion: Based on national and international data, it is noticed that this new virus does not save either age or gender. However, the most affected are the advanced ages and unfortunately the most advanced age groups often end up with fatalities. Children are less affected, but this does not mean that they are not passive carriers.Conclusion: This virus is already among us and we must begin to adapt to its presence until the vaccine is discovered. To continue to adhere to the preventive measures guided by the NIPH, to save ourselves and others.Recommendation: It is recommended to strictly follow the instructions of the NIPHK such as: wearing masks (obligatory), physical distancing and personal hygiene. Guidance and awareness campaigns are recommended for all citizens, both live and on television, free distribution of protective masks and disinfectants. It is recommended the establishment of a Balkan regional coordination center, adequate monitoring of positive cases and adequate guidance of the healed persons how to continue the daily postcovid activity.

Outcomes of patients with unprotected left main coronary artery disease

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Abstract. The available evidence supporting the treatment of patients with left main coronary artery disease (LMCA) in support of percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) or coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) remains unascertained. Current clinical guidelines recommend PCI as an appropriate alternative to the standard treatment with CABG in patients with LMCA and low-to-intermediate anatomical complexity. Randomized clinical trials (RCTs) with long follow-up results have recently been published showing comparable results for the two procedures with more frequent need for repeat revascularization in patients treated with PCI. Additional data are required to overcome the limitation of sample size in individual RCTs, in comparing the primary clinical outcomes endpoints including death, stroke, myocardial infarction and need for revascularization, between the two treatment strategies. Since atherosclerotic disease is progressive in nature, assessment of the outcomes of coronary interventions at long-term follow-up should be highly desirable. The recent our meta-analysis clearly demonstrates comparable long-term clinical outcome for PCI compared with CABG treatment of patients with unprotected LMCA disease. Hard clinical outcomes, including mortality, were not different between the two treatment strategies but the higher need for repeat revascularization with the non-surgical procedure should be considered in the decision-making process. It is expected that with continuous development of better-quality stents, resulting in better arterial stability and tissue compatibility and lower need for repeat revascularization, PCI might become the established treatment for selected patients with LMCA disease.The findings of this meta-analysis, with the longest clinical follow-up currently available, suggest that the MACE rate and long-term survival of patients were comparable in patients receiving PCI or CABG for unprotected left main stem disease. However, the rate of repeat revascularization was higher in patients treated with PCI.

Safety and efficacy of radial access vs femoral access in st-segment elevation myocardial infarction: a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials

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Abstract.
Background and Aim: The survival benefit associated with radial access compared with femoral access in patients with ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) referred for primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) remains controversial. The aim of this meta-analysis was to assess whether there are additional short-term benefits associated with the use radial access in patients undergoing primary PCI for STEMI.
Methods: The PubMed, Embase, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, and ClinicalTrials.gov databases were searched for randomized controlled trials (RCTs) comparing radial and femoral access for primary PCI in patients presenting with STEMI. We identified 14 RCTs with 11,060 patients, 5,480 underwent radial access and 5,580 femoral access, all were followed up for a minimum of 30 days. Data were pooled by meta-analysis using a fixed-effects or a random-effects model, as appropriate. Random effect odds ratios were used for efficacy and safety outcomes.
Results: Compared with femoral access, the radial access was associated with a significantly lower risk for all-cause mortality (odds ratio [OR]: 0.69; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.54 to 0.86; $p = 0.001$), major adverse cardiovascular events (OR: 0.83; 95% CI: 0.70 to 0.98; $p = 0.03$), major bleeding (OR: 0.49; 95% CI: 0.35 to 0.70; $p < 0.0001$), and major vascular complications (OR: 0.48; 95% CI: 0.36 to 0.64; $p < 0.00001$). The frequency of acute myocardial infarction or stroke were not different between the two approaches.
Conclusions: In patients with STEMI treated by PCI, the radial access approach is associated with less mortality, MACE, major bleeding and vascular complications compared with femoral access.

Attitudes of nurses towards barriers to patient education in the clinical environment

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Abstract. Patient education is the process of changing behavior, increasing the knowledge, attitudes, and skills needed to maintain or improve health. Educating patients in the clinical environment strengthens their participation in self-care. During their work, nurses, in addition to providing direct care, also have the task of educating patients. This process is followed by various barriers.Purpose of the paper: It was to evaluate the attitudes of nurses towards barriers to patient education in the clinical environment.Method: The research has transversal methodologies. 77 UCCK nurses in Prishtina participated in the research. The mean age of the participants was 38.2 ± 11.4 years. By gender 89% were female and 11% male. With high school 59%, with bachelor's degree 31% and with master 10%. Data were collected with a self-administered instrument. All ethical rules for participating entities have been respected. The results were analyzed with SPSS-24.Results: Regarding patient education methods 82% of participants reported using the verbal method, 7% use written materials and 11% combined methods. Nurses identified the main barriers to patient education the high workload of 61%, job dissatisfaction 36%, lack of managerial attention 50%, lack of space for patient education 59% and lack of information for patient education 40 %. The t-test revealed statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) between nurses' attitudes towards patient education barriers, work experience and level of education.Discussion: The identification of many barriers in the process of educating patients by nurses indicates the great challenges and small opportunities they have in educating patients in the clinical environment.Recommendations: Develop strategies to eliminate barriers and establish patient education as a standard of nursing practice in the clinical setting.

Key words: attitudes, nurse, patient, education barriers, clinical environment.

Description of Benzodiazepines in the Main Family Medicine Center in Ferizaj Period January - June 2019

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Abstract. Benzodiazepines are among the most prescribed psycho tropics in the world and are used to treat some problems such as: anxiety, insomnia, panic, epilepsy, muscle spasms, etc. Benzodiazepines may be helpful in treating short-term insomnia. Their use beyond 2 to 4 weeks is not recommended due to the risk of addiction. It is preferred that benzodiazepines be taken repeatedly and at the lowest effective dose. They improve sleep-related problems by shortening the time spent in bed before falling asleep, prolonging sleep time and, in general, reducing awakening.Purpose: The purpose of this research is to analyze the description of Benzodiazepines in the Main Family Medicine Center in Ferizaj in the six-month period, January-June 2029. To analyze the nature of the description and the most prescribed drug by the group of Benzodiazepines.Material and Methods: For the compilation of this paper, primary and secondary data were used, within these data were included the data that we used to understand the theoretical aspect of the description of benzodiazepines. These data were obtained from the Main Family Medicine Center in Ferizaj (from January 2019 to June 2019, the first half of the year). The information was obtained from the book of protocols with the approval of the Health Directorate in Ferizaj.Result: From the results obtained in QKMF-Ferizaj it is clear that in the first half of 2019 with benzodiazepine tablets or more sedatives were treated middle-aged men. But what is worth noting is that it is clear that we have young people who have used these drugs with a doctor's prescription. This fact is to be worried about because the positive effects of using benzodiazepines are known, but let us not forget the side effects and their dependence. In middle age it is not very disturbing because there are not many adult patients who used these medications. The fact that many young people are unable to cope with their emotional state has also led to the use of these medications. The most prescribed benzodiazepines were Diazepam 5 mg, 10 mg tablets, Bromazepam 3 mg and 6 mg tablets, Lorazepam 3 mg, etc. In percentage we have these ages which were users of benzodiazepines: 18-30 years 16%, 30-40 years 11%, 40-50 years 13%, 50-60 years 20%, 60-70 years 26%, 70-80 years 12%.Discussion: Benzodiazepine hypnotics shorten the time it takes to sleep and extend the sleep period. The main differences exist in how long they can remain in the body, possibly leading to prolonged side effects. For example, lorazepam has a much shorter duration than diazepam, allowing for faster drug clearance and theoretically fewer side effects. On the other hand, diazepam can remain in the system for days and increase the risk of long-term side effects, especially in the elderly. Benzodiazepines should be used for a short period of time (usually 2 to 4 weeks) for insomnia. Short-acting benzodiazepines are often preferred for insomnia because they theoretically produce less daytime drowsiness, although many patients still experience these effects.Conclusion: The results of the research in the book of protocols and prescriptions at the Main Center of Family Medicine in Ferizaj show that a number of citizens who have concomitant diseases are regular users of Benzodiazepines: Diazepam and Lorazepam. However, citizens need to have more information about the side effects of these

drugs, especially young people who use Lorazepam for sleep disorders and acne.Recommendation: to respect the criteria for the prescription of benzodiazepines and to develop a national strategy about the correct prescription of these drugs.

Impact of the Night Shift in the Emotional State of Nurses at Main Family Medicine Center in Rahovec, Kosovo

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Abstract: This study addresses issues of the impact of the night shift in the emotional state of nurses at work at the Main Family Medicine Center in Rahovec. We used a linear model that links work role and social factors, anxiety depression, and self-esteem. This research was conducted with 24 nurses, where 12 nurses were interviewed during the night shift and 12 nurses during the day shift. Of these, 6 are male or 25%, and 18 are female or 75%. The lowest age of nurses was 32 years, while the highest was 54 years. This study aims to identify scientific evidence on the occurrence of changes in the emotional state of nurses working on night shifts associated with adverse physical and psychological health outcomes, such as poor quality of work and symptoms of depression, anxiety, and self-esteem. The aim of the study is to compare the quality of work, as well as the symptoms of the emotional state of nurses working in the night shift with those who work in the day shift and to investigate the relationship between work quality and the symptoms of the emotional state of nurses. In addition, we will assess the prevalence and accompanying factors of depression, anxiety, and self-esteem among mental health nurses working at the MFMC in order to identify independent predictors of mental health disorders.

Keywords: Emotional state, depression, anxiety, self-esteem, nigh shift

Professional Burnout Level of Nurses at Main Family Medicine Center in city of Rahovec, Kosovo

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Abstract: Burnout is defined as "a multidimensional construct composed of emotional fatigue, depersonalization, and personal achievement that occurs in people who work any job" (Maslach, 1982). According to the WHO the symptoms of burnout are lack of energy or exhaustion, increased isolation from work, feelings of negativity associated with work and decreased professional effectiveness. The main aim of this research is to identify the risk of burnout, through three components, such as fatigue, depersonalization, and personal achievement to the nurses of the Main Family Medicine Center in Rahovec. In this research 51 nurses of Main Family Medicine Center in Rahovec responded positively to the questionnaire, with an average age of 41.31 years. Of the total number of nurses, 35.3% were male and 64.7% were female. Of the respondents, 72.5% had completed secondary education, 23.5% had university education, while 4.0% had a master's degree. A self-administered questionnaire called Maslach Burnout Inventory (C. Maslach, S. Jackson, 1981) was used to conduct this research. The data were analyzed with the statistical package for social sciences, SPSS, version 21. Based on the descriptive data we can conclude that nurses show no symptoms of burnout, have no loss of sensitivity, and are satisfied with their personal achievements. While by correlation we understand that we have a moderate negative correlation between the level of education and the fatigue component ($r = -.312$ *, $p = .026$). Also, a moderate positive correlation was found between the fatigue component and the ward in which they work ($r = .284$ *, $p = .044$).

Keywords: Nurses, MFMC, professional burnout, personal achievement, sensitivity

Stress – Confrontation students with stress and its management

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Introduction: Stress is an inevitable consequence of life, it is the demand for the human being who needs to adapt. The inadequate atmospheres at universities, in students with different socio-cultural backgrounds, can cause more academic failures than elevation, and also create an unfavorable atmosphere for students (Mersha,Bishaw, Asrat & Nigussie 2009).The purpose: Evaluating student opinions about their knowledge of stress, dealing with it, and managing it.Methodology: The study was random, with a population of 428 students (46.7% females and 53.3% males), with some studying in public institutions and others in private, majoring in Psychology, Criminology, Law and Economics. The realization was made during the period November - December 2019.Results: 70.1% of students declare that they feel more tense, tired and less energetic than when they started their studies. 46.7% of students face continuous stress. Concern is the situation where 50.5% of students declare that they do not work. For the individual, family and socio-economic difficulties, 29.9% of the students are declared, which is why 15.9% of them have increased the consumption of alcohol, tobacco and sedatives.Conclusions: Students should continually study and be educated for stress management, improving communication and collaboration with colleagues, pedagogues, and management, and to identify potential factors that enhance motivation and improve their performance. Academic staff should support students to manage situations and regenerative factors during their studies and remove conflicting style with students.

Key words: Stress, students, educators, management, educational institutions.

Risk of breast cancer in women with cystic lesions

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The aim of this study, was to diagnose breast cancer in women with breast cystic lesions using sonographic features of ultrasound and fine needle aspiration. **Materials and methods**: We examined 1560 patients with breast lesions, 87 patients had cystic breast masses. Most often symptoms was : a lump, breast pain, nipple discharge. The mean age of the patients was 45 years (range, 18–73 years). Diagnosis was determined with sonography with high frequency transducers 12 MHz and with fine-needle aspiration. Excision was performed for all malignant lesions. Cystic lesions were categorized as simple cysts, clustered cysts, cysts with thin septa, complicated cysts, cystic masses with a thick wall, and complex solid and cystic masses. Sonographic findings were compared with the pathologic results and were classified as benign and malignant masses. **Results:** Of 87 patients with cystic lesions, 12 (13.8%), were simple cysts, 8 (9.2%) were clustered cysts, 11 (12.6%) were cysts with thin septa, 17(19.5%) complicated cyst. All of cases were pathologically proven to be benign. Of 13 (15%) cases with cystic masses with a thick wall, 3 (23.1%) proved malignant, of 26 (29.9%) cases with complex solid and cystic masses, 11(42.3%) of them proved malignant. **Conclusion:** In our study sonographically detected and pathologically proved, simple cysts, clustered cysts and cysts with thin septa were all benign, so for this kind of cysts interventional treatment was not needed, just annual routine follow-up with sonography. Symptomatic complicated cysts should be follow-up by sonography and aspiration cytology and treated according to clinical symptoms. Cystic masses with a thick wall and complex solid and cystic masses should be examined by biopsy with pathologic confirmation.

Key words: Breast cancer, breast cyst, sonography, FNA-biopsi

Effects of chemotherapy and value of microscopic changes in lymphocytesof circulating bloodonpatients with oral cancer treated with chemotherapy

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The value of micronucleus (MN) and microscopic changes in lymphocytes of circulating blood presents a good case to study changes of genome directly into organs affected by tumourAim: The aim of this research is to analyse the level of induction of MN and the value of microscopic changes in binuclear lymphocytes of venous circulating blood on patients with oral cancer during treatment with chemotherapy.Material and methodology: The study analyses 21 patients with oral carcinoma (72.2% male) with an average age of 54.7+-9.2. From parameters, we have analysed theeffect of the chemotherapy and microscopic changes in lymphocytes of the circulating blood of patients diagnosed with oral cancer. Results:Changes of degenerations of microscopic cells at patients with oral malign processes in lymphocytes of circulating bloodwere noticed, as after chemotherapy there are significant changes (16.7±27.2 vs. 27.8±33.6, $p<0.0001$).Also we have defined a significant change regarding all apoptic binuclear lymphocytes ($p<0.00001$), necrotic lymphocytes ($p<0.0002$), and lymphocytes with nucleoplasmbridge. Conclusion:Results show that chemotherapeutics have induced cytotoxity of cells but have not induced chromosomal changes or formation of micronucleus formation.

Key words: micronucleus,oral cancers, chemotherapy

The role of the family physicians and nurses in detection and treatment of sexual disorders

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Introduction: Doctors and nurses in Family Medicine are the "gateway" or first contact of the patient who seeks to find solutions to problems related to his health in general and sexual health in particular. With the increase in the prevalence of cases of sexual disorders in middle-aged and elderly people, the need to manage these problems should be routine in family medicine. The approach and professional skills of GP and nurses are prerequisites for the patient to express themselves freely and talk about something that is very private and somewhat embarrassing.Aim:Emphasizing the importance that doctors and nurses have in Family Medicine Centers in detecting and treating or guiding patients with problems in the field of sexual health is the main goal of this presentation. However, raising awareness of decision-makers and relevant institutions about the possibility of training or other education in this area is a secondary goal.Current situation :Based on the information received from consulting with patients, they have never been asked or examined for sexual disorders during their visit to the family doctor. The situation is almost the same in other countries. Due to the nature of the problem and the unwillingness of both parties, the health staff and the patient, to talk about sexuality a great gap has been created in the discussion and treatment of sexual disorders. One of the main reasons for not discussing these problems is the lack of comfort and fear of dealing with these problems by health personnel. Generally, family physicians have a low level of knowledge about sexual functioning.Conclusions There is a great need for education and training of health personnel on the way of communication and obtaining sexual history. Increasing knowledge about sexual function of their patients can help overcome problems and prevent many consequences, especially those in the cardiovascular system and psychological well-being.

Left ventricular function in children with Coarctation of the Aorta

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Abstract. Surgical repair of coarctation of the aorta (CoA) is a safe procedure in children, however the condition is known for its potential recurrence and other related complications. The available evidence shows abnormal intrinsic properties of the aorta in CoA, thus suggesting additional effect, even after CoA repair, on left ventricular (LV) function. Accordingly, we sought to obtain a better understanding of LV myocardial mechanics in very early-corrected CoA using two-dimensional STE.

Methods and results: We retrospectively studied 21 patients with corrected CoA at a median age of 9 (2–53) days at three time points: 1) just before intervention, 2) at short-term follow-up (within 3 months after intervention) and 3) at medium-term follow-up after intervention (median 2.3 years) and compared them with normal values. Speckle tracking analysis was conducted via vendor independent software, Tomtec. After intervention, LV function significantly improved (from -12.8 ± 3.9 to -16.7 ± 1.7; $p < 0.001$), however normal values were not reached even at medium-term follow-up (-18.3 ± 1.7 vs. -20 ± 1.6; $p = 0.002$). Medium-term longitudinal strain correlated with pre intervention EF ($r = 0.58$, $p = 0.006$). Moreover, medium-term subnormal values were more frequently associated with bicuspid aortic valve (33.3% vs. 66.6%; $p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: LV myocardial function in neonates with CoA can be feasibly evaluated and followed up by speckle tracking echocardiography. LV subendocardial dysfunction however, remains in early infancy coarctation long after repair. Long-term follow-up through adulthood using myocardial deformation measurements should shed light on the natural history and consequences of this anomaly.

Thoracic-lumbar approach with subcostal incision, in large kidney tumors

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Abstract. In this paper we present the way of thoraco-lumbar approach to large kidney tumors, with additional, subcostal incisions, giving a better kidney appearance, ie the tumor and making the intervention easier and with fewer complications, you found operational intervention. Material and methods The material was taken from the protocol of the Clinic and the work reveals the work in our Clinic, in a period of five years. subcostal incision. This approach is commonly used for patients with large kidney tumors, with localization mainly in its upper pole and with infiltration of surrounding organs, such as the suprarenal glands, vena cava, and diaphragm. Results From all the cases worked with this approach, we have managed to access the renal hilus more easily, to progress the kidney from the surrounding tissues and not to have accompanying complications. It should be noted that even in cases where there has been a complication, such as crying of the vena cava or diaphragm, they are easily resolved. Conclusion It can be concluded that the thoracolumbar approach with subcostal incision is a very favorable approach for the surgeon and offers a better display of the renal hilus, but also of the organs close to the upper kidney pole, such as the suprarenal glands, diaphragm and vein. cava, which are not uncommon in collision with the tumor and should be treated with special care.

Keywords:thoracolumbar approach, subcostal incision, large tumors, better appearance

Nursing care in patients with corneal inflammation

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Abstract. There are two types of keratitis, the one which includes substance loss (ulcer) and the one where the inflammation process develops in deep layers without epithelium damage (keratitis stromalis or parenchimatosa).Common signs for all the types of keratitis are: cular pain that is intensified during the movement of palpebra on cornea. photophobia, it occurs from the painful contraction of the inflamed iris, decrease on sight sharpness, and watering.According to etiology, keratitis is divided in bacterial, viral, mitotic, allergic and trophic keratitis. According to this study, masculine gender is much more affected with 41 cases in total or 68.33%, then comes female gender with 19 cases or 31.67%. In the data regarding age, it is noticed that the most likely groups to be attacked are those of 60-79 years old, with 20 cases in total, 12 males and 8 females. It is also worth mentioning that there were 4 patients with elongated hospitalization, 3 males and 1 female, who stayed in the hospital in the period 29-35 days. In order to have a desirable success, certainly the nurse should have an ethical and professional approach toward the patient. There is a great psychological difference in the patients' attitude towards their disability regarding with what we are dealing with: whether it is a born or gained disability.

Key words: cornea inflammation, gender, group-age, hospitalization, ethical approach

Health policies and the challenges of the implementation of legislation in the republic of kosovo

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Abstract. Health policies, adequate legislation in the field of health and sustainable financing of the health system continue to be serious challenges for countries in transition and especially for the Republic of Kosovo. As a new state, with a health system that has gone through three difficult periods in the last three decades such as political, economic, social and the transition from international administration to an independent and sovereign state, has significantly influenced the reform and advancement of health policies as well as the quality of legislation governing this area.The situation in Kosovar healthcare continues to be critical two decades after the war and 12 years after the declaration of independence. Low level of development of the health sector, lack of political will, inadequate health policies and non-implementation of legislation, unsustainable financing is reflected in poor results, even alarming in terms of public health in Kosovo. The lack of a serious approach to the health sector has led to this sector, of primary importance, to be degraded to alarming proportions at the three levels of Kosovo's health system.The purpose of this paper is to assess the achievements, stagnation, the need for reforms in the health system and to improve the parameters and indicators that make the health system of a stable country, through a qualitative and comparative method, with reviews of Kosovo's health policies and legislation, as well as evaluation reports of relevant international institutions.

Key words: reform, legislation, system, evaluation.

The impact of pregnancy on the couple's sex life

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Abstract. Pregnancy in most cases complicates the couple's sexual life. Given the level of sexual education of the population as well as the approach of health personnel in terms of sexuality it is expected that any change in a woman's life will inevitably have an impact on her sexuality. In the general population of the globe, 40-50% of women may have sexual dysfunction during their lifetime.The purpose of this research was to describe the possible changes in sexual behavior during pregnancy in couples and to give recommendations that will improve their sexual life. Methodology - For data collection we used the PSRI (Pregnancy Sexual Response Inventory) questionnaire, which was distributed via the Internet to pregnant women of different ages of pregnancy. The research was conducted in May-June 2020. The sample included 184 pregnant women. Results- Most pregnant women (55.4%) were 26-35 years old, in the third trimester were 45.7% of surveyed women, with university education were 64.1%, tobacco and alcohol consumers were less than 10% of them and planned pregnancies have stated 82.6%. The frequency of sexual activity decreased to 65.2% of pregnant women, sex life deteriorated to 45.1%, sexual desire decreased to 51.5% while difficulties in achieving orgasm were reported by 35.3% of women interviewed. As for the partner according to the assessment of the pregnant woman, 40.2% think that they do not have any problems in sexual functioning and 38% think that they have complaints. 86.4% of women interviewed think that their partner has no sexual difficulties.Conclusions - Based on our research, it turns out that most pregnant women have changes in their sex life as a result of pregnancy, and according to pregnant women, the impact of pregnancy on their partner is not very expressed.

Ultrasound characteristics of carotid arteries in patients with coronary diseases

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Abstract. Cardiovascular disease is a national and international problem. They are the leading cause of death worldwide. Among them, 85% of deaths occur due to coronary artery disease and stroke. The aim of the study was to identify by ultrasound the atherosclerotic changes in the carotid arteries in patients with coronary heart disease.Material and methods: A sample of 215 subjects with coronary artery disease underwent ultrasound evaluation of the carotid arteries. They are classified into two groups: Group A, 130 (60.47%) with positive exercise test and Group B 85 (39.53%) with previously experienced myocardial infarction. They were assessed for the thickness of the CIMT, the presence and echographic characteristics of atherosclerotic plaques, and for the presence of significant stenoses (> 50%). Results: The average age of all subjects was 57.05 ± 8.63. In Group A, the thickness of CIMT was 0.78 (± 0.27) mm, while in Group B 0.80 (± 0.11) mm. No significant difference was observed between the groups (p> 0.1). The largest number of atherosclerotic plaques are found in the bulbus of the carotid arteries and in the ACI (53% and 35%), which is significantly higher than in the ACC and ACE (8% and 4%, p <0.01). Sonolucent atherosclerotic plaques were observed more frequently in Group B than in Group A (60.49% vs. 35.29%, p <0.01). With significant stenoses are identified 16.15% of individs in Group A, and in this case the difference was not significant (p> 0.1).Conclusions: Ultrasound evaluation of carotid arteries for CIMT, plaque morphology, and degree of stenosis may provide valuable additional information on preexisting cardiovascular risk and silent coronary artery disease in asymptomatic patients.

Key words: Ultrasound, carotid arteries, CIMT, atherosclerotic pllaques, stenosis of carotid arteries, coronary artery disease.

Impact of the Close Contact Management Action Plan during the Covid 19 pandemic on the General Hospital in Peja on the number of cases of infected staff at the General Hospital in Peja - case study Period: 18 March - 31 May, 2020

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Abstract. Infections received during the provision of health care pose a threat to the safety of the patient, staff and other actors involved and consequently affect the quality of health care. In the concrete situation of Pandemia Covid -19 infection of health personnel, in addition to the negative effects on the health of each individual and other side effects, really risk capacity - human resources of each health institution with direct effect on reducing the main capital in combating pandemics - that of health personnel.Human resources, of course not the only ones, although especially in times of pandemics, and consequently in today's Covid -19, represent the main capital in which any possible action plan to manage the problem. They are carriers of it. all activities. Consequently, being a carrier of activities also risks being infected, with consequences, in addition to endangering health, and the loss of the ability to perform tasks and responsibilities. A plan that would focus on preserving the human capacity of the health institution is an essential obligation.In order to address these issues, the hospital had prepared an Action Plan for the management of human resources during the pandemic at the General Hospital in Peja. The focus of the Hospital's Action Plan was to avoid "close contact."The purpose of this paper is to, through the study of the plan, collection, systematization and analysis of data on the number of infected personnel, by systematizing them according to profession, place of work, measures taken, to highlight the interconnectedness of measures taken with the number of infected staff and eventually specify any practice applied with a positive or negative effect on the possibility of infection, considering in this element also the public interest of this paper.

Premature Birth and Peripartal Outcome

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Abstract. The World Health Organization defines premature birth as a birth that occurs ≥22-37weeks based on gestational age, or less than 259 days from the first day of the last menstrual cycle. 8-10% of pregnancies result in premature birth. Premature newborns are at risk of Respiratory distress syndrome(RDS), Intracranial Haemorrhage (HIC), Necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC), as well as other renal and neurologic complications. 10% of premature newborns remain handicapped throughout growth, have neurologic disorders, defects in sight and hearing, mental retardation, emotional disorders with social maladaptation as well as slowed intellectual development.Premature birth is a global problem which occurs even in Kosovo. Despite all the treatments premature birth cannot be prevented but only managed. In Kosovo, every year around 2500 births are premature, whereas the survival of the newborns is dependent on the gestational age. Therefore, births before 32 weeks and especially before 28 weeks are more challenging. The Aim.The aim of this study is to investigate premature births in the Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinic in Prishtina. This is a retrospective study in which we have analyzed the peripartal outcome based on maternal and fetal parameters. Material and Methods.This is a retrospective, descriptive, and analytic study of cases with premature births in the Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinic in Prishtina between January 2019 and March 2019. Data has been collected from medical records and evidence in the departament of delivery and operative ward. Cases with premature births have been analyzed according to maternal and fetal parameters. Maternal parameters that we have analyzed are the age, parity, mode of delivery whereas newbon parameters that were analyzed included gestational age, mode of delivery, weight at birth and vitality in the first and fifth minute according to the APGAR score.Excluding criteria: Term birthsResults:In this study, the rate of preterm birth is found to be 9.03%. Preterm birth rate was highest among women in group age between 30-40 (51%), followed by women ages 20-30 (38%), ages 40 years and older (7%) and women under age 20 (4%). Specific prematurity rate was the highest for women 40 and older (16.86%) followed by women under age 20 (12.69%). The highest proportion of premature birth was observed among primiparous women (42%) whereas women in their fourth and more pregnancy had lowest proportion (12%). The proportion of premature birth was 28 % in second pregnancy and 18% in third pregnancy. The highest rate of specific prematurity (10.41) was observed among women in their fourth and more pregnancy followed by nulliparous women (10.20%). Based on the gestational age 12.31% of cases were between 22-28 gestational weeks, 9.7% were between 28-32, 17.24% were between 32-34 and the majority respectively 60.59 were between 34-37 gestational weeks. Cesarean delivery was performed in 59% of the cases compared to vaginal birth which represented 41%. According to newborns weight at birth ,12% were between 500-1000 grams, 9% weighing between 1000-1500 and 17 % between 1500-2000 grams. 31% of premature infants were with birth weight 2000-2500 grams and 31% ≥2500 grams. There were 4% stillbirths, whereas 11% had severe asphyxia and 16% moderate asphyxia.Conclusion Based on our results, premature birth is still a problem due to unfavorable

peripartum outcome.Thus, we highly recommend to increase the awareness among women regarding the importance of regular antenatal visits in order to identify women at risk for preterm birth as early as possible and to manage these cases according to the recommendations of the EPC program. since clinical efforts focus mainly on problem-solving rather than prevention.

Keywords: premature birth, premature newborn

Experiences of nursing students in clinical practice

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Abstract. The experiences of nursing students in their clinical practice play a key role in terms of nursing education. The main purpose of this study was to investigate the experience of student nurses in relation to their clinical practice, the benefits they receive, and the challenges they face.Methods: For this study, semi-structured interviews with a total of four participants from different public medical and private universities were used, the sample is randomly selected. Outcomes: The results obtained based on the research questions are four topics, two of which talk about the benefits of nursing students and the other two about the challenges they face during clinical experiences.Conclusion: The result of this study shows that clinical mentors help students gain more skills in their work as a nurse and the small number of clinical mentors is presented as a challenge for new students, also the results show that challenges for young students are also lack of tools and workspace.

Keywords: Nursing students, clinical practice, experiences, benefits, challenges.

Knowledge and attitudes among healthcare workers at University Clinical Center of Kosovo toward pandemic disease COVID-19

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Abstract. Corona virus (COVID-19) is an acute infectious disease caused by the new Corona virus. The firs cases were registered in China at Wuhan region at the end of December 2019. The disease is characterized by high contagiousness and relatively high mortality compared to other diseases that spread through the respiratory tract. Inadequate knowledge and incorrect attitudes among health care providers can directly influence practices and lead to delayed diagnosis, poor infection control practice and spread of disease.Methods: A prospective research was undertaken on knowledge and attitudes of health providers about Corona virus diseases, at the University Clinical Center of Kosovo in period of time June-August 2020. Data were collected through a self-administered questionnaire. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to assess the relationships between study variables such as standard deviations, T test, ANOVA and Spearman's correlation.Results: In this research 97 health workers participated. The vast majority showed good knowledge and a positive attitude about presence of COVID-19 in our country and worldwide (85%). Approximately two thirds of the participants knew the mode of transmission (67%), the isolation period (65.8%), method of treatment (58.4%) and 79% had a positive attitude towards the application of protection measures. There was a negative correlation between knowledge scores and attitude scores ($r=0.21$, $p<0.001$). Moreover, media and social media were the main source of information COVID-19 (92%).Conclusion: Most respondents had solid knowledge and showed positive attitudes about COVID-19. However, the expectations were higher as it was believed that health workers should have greater knowledge about the disease as well as confidence in the existence of this disease. In order to raise the level of knowledge and trust, additional education is needed within the institution where they work.

Keywords: knowledge, attitudes, COVID-19, health care workers, UCCK.

Nursing care for the newborn and the mother after childbirth - Postpartum phase, home care

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Abstract. Childbirth is a joyous event when a woman gives birth to a child she desires. Despite the pain and embarrassment, childbirth is the long-awaited peak of pregnancy and the beginning of a new life. However, childbirth is also a critical time for the health of the mother and her baby. The postpartum phase is an essential period for a mother and her baby. The postpartum period includes a critical transitional time for a woman, her newborn, and her family, on a physiological, emotional, and social level.The postpartum period, or puerperium, begins about an hour after birth and includes the following six weeks. Postpartum nursing care should respond to the needs of mother and baby during this particular phase which includes: prevention and early detection, treatment of complications and diseases, counseling, parental education and breastfeeding services, immunization, maternal nutrition and all other needs which lead to improved quality of maternal and infant health. Problems such as postpartum (hemorrhage, pregnancy-related hypertension, pulmonary embolism and puerperal sepsis, decay of wounds, breast abscess and constipation, and sexual problems) may also be present during this period. Unknown postpartum disorders can lead to physical distress, psychological distress such as postpartum depression, and a poor quality of life for mothers who, if not treated promptly and effectively by nursing staff in collaboration with medical staff, may lead to deteriorating health. Postpartum care indicates the fact that most maternal deaths and disabilities occur during the postpartum period and that early neonatal mortality remains high, therefore home nursing care remains essential during this phase.

Key words: Postpartum phase, Nursing care, Home care, Complications, Parental education.

COVID-19 TESTING: ROCHE DIAGNOSTICS ROBUST PORTFOLIO

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Abstract. The novel severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) led to a new social order worldwide. The COVID-19 pandemic outbreak has affected many countries causing hundred thousand of deaths all around the world. It did not exercise its influence only on the citizens' health status, but also had a tremendous impact on the economy and financial status of many countries. Nevertheless, all its clinical manifestations are still being elucidated. Together with its spread, proper protective measures, early and accurate detection of the COVID-19 became the most crucial and challenging step. Therefore, facing this global situation and need, Roche Diagnostics responded by launching the most innovative and accurate diagnostic assays towards fast, robust, and accurate detection of SARS-CoV-2. Here we present eight distinct diagnostic approaches covering molecular and serological testing for the evaluation of patient's health condition, infectiousness and their exposure to the virus. All these tests have demonstrated high accuracy and precision with over 99.5% sensitivity and specificity as they were validated throughout a large number of samples.

Keywords: SARS-CoV-2, COVID-19, molecular testing, serological testing, Roche Diagnostics.

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Application of lean principles within SMEs in Kosovo manufacturing industry and benefits of implementation

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Abstract. By changing the way of production with the same resources engineers and managers always trying to increase outcomes. Lean is a method that is focused on reducing waste, it is used to manufacturing industries to reduce waste and, in the meantime, the quality is higher. Application of lean manufacturing into enterprises may bring many benefits and advantages such as time reduction to the customers, efficient usage of processes, less utilization of inventory, improvement of knowledge management, cost savings, and rework reduction. This paper has attempted to understand how lean manufacturing is being used in the Kosovo Manufacturing Industry and benefits implementation of lean manufacturing techniques and their facilities.

Keywords: Benefits, Kosovo Manufacturing Industry, Lean Techniques, Small and Middle Enterprises.

Utilization of FlexSim Software to Identify the Suitable Layout Planning of Production Line

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Abstract. The possibility of increasing production capacity by re-designing the actual layout and material flow at the Elsam factory is explained in this article. Planning of the actual layout needs some improvements because it does not meet customer demand. The actual layout is found to be disorganized on material flow which leads to a decrease in production capacity. Three different layouts are considered and analyzed. A comparison between the proposed and actual layout is shown to find out the influence on production capacity. According to the data taken from simulation software FlexSim, significant improvement is foreseen. This study reveals that redesigning the layout ensures an increase of production capacity and decrease the possibilities of accidents during transportation between consecutive workstations by decreasing the traveling distance.

Keywords - Manufacturing process, Layout Planning, FlexSim program.

Diversity and Inclusion in Automation

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Abstract. Diversity and inclusion are the vital to the long-term success of any business. In Industry 4.0 and 5.0 there is a requirement that engineering firms have the best talent to foster innovation, entrepreneurship and growth. The best talent means offering engineering education to all members of society, including minority groups. Traditionally automation is not an engineering sector that attracts a diverse cohort. This paper looks at why science, technology engineering and math (STEM) in general, and automation in particular, flourishes when opened up to a more diverse and inclusive community and it offers insight as to how to attract this more diverse and inclusive society.

Keywords: Industry 4.0 (5.0), Automation, Inclusion, Diversity Education.

Computer-aided optical characterization and sensing applications: from minerals to waste

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Abstract. Optical based characterization techniques and related analytical methodologies, originally utilized in the mineral sector, can be profitably applied to solid waste streams products as resulting from different recycling processes. This approach, when supported by digital tools allows to perform a full characterization of compositional and textural attributes of the different particulate solids constituting the waste flow streams. To reach this goal specific physical-chemical attributes must be collected, analyzed and processed in order to define, according to market requirements, specific classes of quality to assume as reference to define optimal processing strategies. Computer-assisted optical characterization, coupled with hyperspectral sensing devices and embedding recognition/classification logics, can contribute to reach these goals, dramatically reducing analytical time and costs. In this work an example of this "transfer approach", from minerals to waste, is presented, analyzed and discussed, with reference to a porphyry copper ore sample and a WEEE product.

Keywords: Computer assisted microscopy, Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM), X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) analysis, Near Infrared (NIR) HyperSpectral Imaging (HSI) Spectroscopy, porphyry copper, WEEE.

Implementation of Artificial Neural Network in Embedded Systems

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Abstract. As we know the artificial intelligence, and specifically artificial neural networks, have improved rapidly in the last decade which leads to the application of these systems in commercial fields like in buying online products, medical applications, financial applications, etc. But we know also that ANN usually are complex systems that need a lot of computing power in order to function properly which limits their application in number of fields, including here embedded systems because of their limited hardware and software properties. In this paper our goal is to implement a fully functional ANN in ATmega328p microcontroller, which will be programmed and trained in microcontroller. Our study case is solar tracker, where we aim to create a functional tracker which works based on ANN and with very limited hardware resources. With this implementation we aim to prove that ANN can function in practical systems without need of high computing power but just with simple low cost embedded system.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, artificial neural networks, embedded systems, atmega328p.

Advantages and disadvantages of metal additive manufacturing

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Abstract. In recent years metal additive manufacturing (AM) has been present in different applications, which has increased the need for many investigations. The purpose of this research is to present opportunities and problems of metal AM by presenting some case studies implemented in practice. The presentation starts with the brief revue of AM technology and materials used and continue with analyses of two cases of parts produced with metal AM technology. Finally, current trends including the advantages and disadvantages of implementing metal AM in the industrial sector will be discussed.

Keywords: Metal additive manufacturing, Technologies, Materials, Industrial parts

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Acoustics of the halls for music performance in Kosovo

Egzon Bajraktari, Liburn Jupolli, Tomor Kuçi

UBT – Higher Education Institution, Lagjja Kalabria, 10000 p.n.,
Pristina, Kosovo

Abstract. Currently Kosovo does not have a dedicated hall for music performance. It has been discussed in recent years to build a concert hall or a hall for opera and ballet, but their construction has not happened yet. For cultural events with music elements existing halls such as National Theater hall, or other multifunctional halls such as "The Red Hall" or the the Hall of the University Library are used. This paper analyses the acoustic performance of some of these halls based on the subjective evaluation by the music performers. The results of the subjective evaluation by performers surveyed are compared with the basic acoustic data for these halls calculated by the diffuse field method

Composing for EthnoCyberPunk

Liburn Jupolli, Artrit Bytyqi

UBT – Higher Education Institution, Lagjja Kalabria, 10000 p.n.,
Pristina, Kosovo

Abstract. This article is an experiential analysis and reference essay on writing a soundtrack for a cyberpunk story in Kosovo.Writing for the entertainment industry and composing for film, documentary and animation require a specific approach, as with this case writing for a literary work like the “Arbiter” of Artrit Bytyqi, requires a different approach.In this article i document this process and make parallels and analysis of similar compositional cases throughout the film industry.

Post war Popular and Modern Music in Kosovo

Liburn Jupolli

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Pristina, Kosovo

Abstract. This article analyses the different stylistical development of post-war music in Kosovo from the non-formal parts of the musical Ecosystem.
The article documents the developments in genre, in musical approach, in instrumentation, and makes parallels within the decades of 2000-2020 with the two waves of non-formal musical groups in Kosovo.

Keywords: Music Research, Musicology, Pop-Rock, Modern Music,

The state of the art of music research in Kosovo

Liburn Jupolli, Besa Luzha

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Pristina, Kosovo

Abstract. This article documents and analyses the state of the art of music research in Kosovo since 1945, whereby the first published “research” articles appeared in specific journals of that period such as "Albanian folklore music," and "New Life", 1949, no. 1.
The structure of the paper identifies, analyses and categorizes the types of research, researchers and their background and respective institutions,research interests, areas and topics, design and methodology used.
The paper highlights the research conducted so far, from the perspective of music heritage in Kosovo and argues the importance of further development and standardizing music research in Kosovo, on a wider scale, advocating the necessity to define clear research goals on a national level.
We wish through this article to document and analyze these aspects and to give a proposition based on the already written work, the interests of the music community, and other clear indicators of music research necessities on a national heritage aspect.

Keywords: Music Research, Musicology, Ethnomusicology, Documentation,

Copyright & related rights and the management of these rights in Kosovo

Mrs. Sadije Topojani

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Abstract. Technological developments, scientific developments and the creative arts are increasingly defining our daily lives and man is identifying himself through creativity in the form of works and artistic performance. Creations protected by copyrights are promoters of increasing creativity and fair competition. It is therefore this reason that this paper aims at providing an analysis overview of the Copyright & related rights in Kosovo, starting from the legal and institutional setting, administrative and enforcement institutions of these rights, as well as the Collective Management Societies. Additionally, it provides an overview of the management and administration of these rights in Kosovo by various stakeholders.

The influence of solfeggio on the development of the musical ear

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Pristina, Kosovo

Abstract. The purpose of this paper is to understand how and to what extent solfeggio affects the development of the musical ear.
The working methods, the elements of the solfeggio subject in Kosovo and in other countries of the world will be researched and analyzed. Since the establishment of music school institutions, we have worked with the same literature and methodology of the same work. These components have prompted me to engage and research new and advanced methodologies of the time. I think it is the last moment for something to be done in this research and to find the best working methods which influence to have success in musical ear training.

Foley Artistry in Music Production: A Path towards Novel Musical Instruments, Textures and Sound Identities.

Tomor Kuçi

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Pristina, Kosovo

Abstract. Foley sounds can be used in innumerable ways in music production. As a tool, foley can lead towards the creation of new musical instruments, new textures and it contributes to the overall sound identity of a song or an album. These are some of the approaches that will be analysed, with examples taken from recent pop music, ’80s pop and synthop music and personal music production projects.

Kosovar musicology vs. world musicological trends of recent years

Kristina Perkola

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Abstract. As a prominent science, musicology is a broad discipline concerned in the general historical studies of music, cultural studies, historiography of music, philosophy and aesthetics of music, criticism, analysis and many other areas. Over the last years increasing number of scholars from new musicological backgrounds, have begun to take a greater interest in resent musicological societies in Western Europe and beyond therefore issues of musicology are getting very broad and related with many diverse disciplines like culture, society and politics. In fact, contemporary musicology in America today known as 'New musicology' is dealing with different culture, historical, ethnological and sociological issues, instead in Western Europe (mainly in Germany) musicology is getting shaped by different dates that has to do more with politics than with music. On the other side depending on different socio-economic and political circumstances artistic music in Kosovo belongs to one of the cultures of South-Eastern Europe, which began its existence in western sense only after the Second World War hence the first musicological studies date from the second half of the last century. Theme of this research which belongs to comparative studies, is conceived in the sense of comparing musicological developments in Kosovo with the recent trends of musicological developments in the world. Witnessed by history, music seems to be a fundamental component of human culture and behaviour always playing an important role on the culture achievements of any country as well as musicology and all its sub-disciplines are the main promoter for the preservation of the musical heritage, pointing out composer's life and works, compositions, the developments of styles and genres, music performances, analysis, aesthetics, philosophy and criticism of music over the time therefore musicological writings and research papers are the best tools to prove the music history facts.

Keywords: music, musicology, history, Kosovo, comparison.

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Thallium (III) oxide as a mediator for the determination of Hydrogen Peroxide, Glucose and Proteins

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Abstract. Screen printed carbon electrodes (SPCE) bulk modified with Tl2O3 were used for the amperometric detection of hydrogen peroxide in flow injection analysis (FIA) at optimum conditions of -100 mV operating potential, 0.2 mL/min flow rate and as carrier medium phosphate buffer (0.1 M, pH 7.5). The linear range of the response of screen-printed electrodes for hydrogen peroxide detection was from 5 mg/L to 200 mg/L with a detection limit (LOD) of 2.5 mg/L. The repeatability of measurements was 1.1 % RSD (n=8 measurements) and the reproducibility 1.4 % RSD (n=8 sensors). The sensor was further tested for its selectivity for the detection of H2O2 in the presence and absence of possibly interfering compounds. Besides, an amperometric biosensor was developed using the screen printed carbon electrode modified with Tl2O3, Nafion and glucose oxidase as the bio-recognition layer for the determination of glucose. Calibration curves of the glucose biosensors with an operating potential of -100 mV and a flow rate of 0.2 mL/min in the concentration range from 10 mg/L to 1000 mg/L glucose showed a quasi-linear relation between concentration and signal up to 200 mg/L. LOD was estimated as 6.6 mg/L and the repeatability of the measurements was 2.4 % (n=7 measurements). The glucose biosensor was tested for its selectivity to possibly interfering substances which might occur in blood and exhibited negligible effect. Finally, the biosensor was used for the detection of glucose in human blood samples showing satisfactory results compared to the results obtained from a commercial glucose biosensor. Additionally, a protein biosensor using amino acid oxidase and protease was designed using SPCE bulk-modified with the mediator (Tl2O3) and a double enzyme film at the surface containing L-amino acid oxidase and a protease. The operating potential was -400 mV with bovine serum albumin (BSA) as a template analyte in the concentration range from 20 mg/L to 200 mg/L. LOD was estimated as 5.3 mg/L and the repeatability of the measurements was 2.8 % (n=3 measurements). Finally the biosensor was applied to the determination of protein in milk samples with flow injection analysis and the results were in good agreement with data obtained with a spectrophotometric method (Bradford assay).

Keywords. Glucose, hydrogen peroxide, cyclic voltammetry, flow injection analysis.

Managing COVID-19 in Kosovo community and hospital pharmacies

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Abstract. SARS-CoV-2 is a strain of the coronavirus that was first discovered in the Chinese city of Wuhan - and the spread began as a pneumonia of the unknown causative agent on December 31, 2019. On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the explosion as a Public Health Emergency at the level of International Concern. On February 11, 2020, the International Committee on Virus Taxonomy (ICTV) decided to name the virus as (SARS-CoV-2) severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 and the WHO finally decided to name the disease caused by this virus as COVID-19 (for Coronavirus disease identified in 2019).

The responsible institutions and also the Kosovo Chamber of Pharmacists have immediately given various recommendations regarding preventive measures which should be taken by pharmacists in pharmacies in order to prevent the spread of the virus. These recommendations have also been made in collaboration with the organizations FIP and PGEU which expertise has also been utilized and such materials have been translated and sent to pharmacists as a reference with the latest news regarding the situation.

This work shows an analysis of the role of community and hospital pharmacists in pandemic management as well as the challenges faced by pharmacists. Also part of the analysis is the chronology of medicines which are recommended for use according to clinical protocols and approval by the EMA with the indication for COVID-19.

Keywords: SARS-CoV-2, COVID-19, the role of the pharmacists

Antimicrobial activity of Staphylococcus aureus in beneficial Coumarin derivatives

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Abstract. Staphylococcus aureus is a Gram-positive anaerobic facultative coccus, which when viewed under a microscope looks like a grapevine, with large, round, yellow colonies. Antimicrobial resistance is a growing problem for animal public health which can cause problems in human public health in increasing morbidity and mortality in both humans and animals. The aim of this study was to determine the susceptibility and resistance of the genus Staphylococcus aureus in some derivatives derived from coumarin. The research of microbiological activity is based on the Kirby-Bayer method using disks labeled with solutions of synthesized compounds. Antimicrobial activity has been tested for Staphylococcus aureus microorganisms.

Keywords: Staphylococcus aureus, coumarin, Kirby-Bayer, antimicrobial, sensitivity

Determination of volatile aroma compounds in fresh Origanum vulgare and Hyssopus officinalis: Headspace GC/FID/MS profile

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Abstract. *Origanum vulgare* and *Hyssopus officinalis* are important aromatic and medicinal plants. The chemical composition of the volatile aroma compounds was defined in the fresh aerial part of *Origanum vulgare* (f-O) and *Hyssopus officinalis* (f-H), collected in Valbona (Albania). The analysis were made by gas chromatography – mass spectrometry (GC/FID/MS) on HP5-ms column and equipped with automated headspace (HS) system. 0,3 g fresh plant material (homogenized samples from flower, leaf and stem) was put in sealed vials, heated (80 ^{o} C) and the gas phase was investigated. Total of 21 individual volatile aroma compounds were identified in f-O sample, 14 monoterpenes (78.35%) and 7 sesquiterpenes (3.03%). Dominant components were monoterpene hydrocarbons: sabinene (55.05%), *trans*-β-ocimene (5.19%) and γ-terpinene (4.05%), followed by *cis*-sabinene hydrate, α-terpinene and *β*-pinene. In f-H sample were identified 16 individual volatile aroma components, 11 monoterpenes (84.51%) and 5 sesquiterpenes (0.29%). The major components were monoterpene hydrocarbons: *β*-pinene (48.66%) and *cis*-pinocamphone (29.77%), followed by *α*-pinene and *α*-thujene.

Keywords: Origanum vulgare, Hyssopus officinalis, aroma compounds, headspace GC/FID/MS.

Determınatıon of some ecology Limni lake physıcal and chemıcal water parameters (Güllük Lagoon-Muğla-Turkey)

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Abstract. Limni Lake, which is one of efficiency lagoons of Aegean Region, covers an area of approximately 68 ha. This study was carried out to determine the water quality of Limni Lake and possible ecological parameters affecting the lake at 7 stations selected between April 2018 and March 2019. Some physico-chemical parameters (Water temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, saturated oxygen, electrical conductivity, salinity, nitrite, nitrate, ammonium, ortho-phosphate, total phosphorus, suspended solids, turbidity, chlorophyll-a, BOD_5 were analyzed and compared with the older datas. Water samples were analysed in the Water Analysis Laboratory of the accredited Research Laboratories of Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University and evaluated in terms of water quality. As a result of this study which continued one year, especially in summer period, some contaminations are inspected in terms of water quality and ecology which are related to vacational season, mine exportation from Güllük Port and aquaculture that is managed in soil pools.

Keywords: Güllük Lagoon, Limni Lake, Ecological parameters, Water quality parameters

Use of natural-based laxatives on the constipation treatment: A survey of the pharmacists perspective

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Abstract. The study was based on a questionnaire for self-adminstered laxatives. Part of this study were 76 pharmacists from Municipality of Tetovo. The questionnaire was developed in two different languages, Albanian and Macedonian. The response format included multiple choice questions in which the participants were asked to choose the most reasonable answer for them on the given list of options. 35% of patients have taken laxatives with doctor's recommendation, 36% from pharmacists recommendation. Only 17% of patients have taken laxatives without recommendations. 48% of healthcare professionals for constipation treatment recommend use of synthetic laxatives and 51% of them recommend use of natural-based laxatives. The most common pharmaceutical forms of laxatives that pharmacists recommend the most, majority of them, 29% have given herbal tea laxatives and 21% syrup forms of laxatives. Other types of pharmaceutical forms are less given to patients. Pharmacists also have rarely encountered the appearance of side effects at the patients during the use of natural laxatives.

Keywords*:* Natural-based laxatives, Constipation, Pharmacists.

Pharmacogenetics- gene and SARS-COVID 19 Medication

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Abstract. An analysis of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) genomes collected from the patients worldwide has identified mutations in the virus that could aid in drug and vaccine development. The researchers found that the virus's genetic diversity in most countries is similar to what it is globally, suggesting that it was introduced repeatedly by many infected people in each country rather than by a "patient zero." The genetic analysis found 198 mutations that have occurred more than once. "Mutations in themselves are not a bad thing it is nothing to suggest SARS-CoV-2 is mutating faster or slower than expected. Several factors, including pharmacogenetics, it is possible to contribute to inter-individual variability in drug response. However, till today little is known about the host genetics interaction with infection and COVID-19 progression. To understand the role of host gene, we review the current literature, aggregate readily available genetic resources, and provide some updated analysis relevant to COVID-19 and associated phenotypes.

Keywords: SARS-CoV-2, gene information, genetic variability, gene expression, gene polymorphism

Investigational Anti SARS-COVID 19 Medication

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Abstract. The newly identified severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) that originated in December 2019 in Wuhan, China. By July 2020, the WHO reported over 17 million confirmed cases in over 200 countries around the globe. This review discusses how the COVID-19 pandemic may affect healthy people, structure and replication cycle of SARS-CoV-2; targets and therapeutics SARS- CoV-2 and anti-COVID drugs: strategies and perspectives.

Keywords: SARS-CoV-2, structure and replication, therapeutics drugs, multidrug combination, transmission of SARS-CoV-2

Medical Cannabis

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Abstract. Cannabis sativa, the annual plant from the family Cannabaceae, is the most widely cultivated, trafficked, consumed and investigated, yet most notorious and controversial plant in the world. It is one of the oldest known crops to humanity, with first records of use dating to 3000 B.C., one of the most commonly used plant for industrial and medical purposes, with global legal market expected to reach 147 billion USD by the end of 2027 but also the world's most widespread drug of abuse, comprising around 200 million global users.

Therapeutic properties of cannabis have been known since ancient times and have been a source of fiber, food, oil, medicine, and inebriant substances. There are significant health benefits associated with the consumption of seeds and its derivatives, due to its well-balanced fatty acid spectrum and high value proteins. The therapeutic applications of cannabis and its derivatives have been studied by various world bodies Research studies have clearly shown that cannabinoids are highly efficient, primarily in the treatment of nausea and vomiting and the management of chronic pain. For patients who suffer from severe, chronic diseases, such as cancer and AIDS, cannabis has been shown to relieve several symptoms at the same time in more efficient way than some registered medicines. Besides, there is a great potential of cannabinoids to be applied for the treatment of many other pathological conditions, such as multiple sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, spinal cord injuries, Tourette's syndrome, epilepsy, hypertension, glaucoma, although it is necessary to complete the last phases of clinical trials in order to register these compounds as drugs, and to assure safe therapy for these diseases (Ben Amar, 2006).

Cannabis contain more than 500 distinct compounds distributed among 18 different chemical classes including cannabinoids, nitrogenous compounds, amino acids, proteins, enzymes, glycoproteins, hydrocarbons, simple alcohols, aldehydes, ketones and acids, fatty acids, simple esters and lactones, steroids, terpenes, non-cannabinoid phenols, flavonoids, vitamins, and pigments. Nowadays, the pharmacologically active substance in cannabis - cannabinoids, comprises more than 70 different phytocannabinoids, with potentially significant applications in medicine and pharmacy. The principal cannabinoids appear to be delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (i.e. Δ9-THC, THC), cannabinol (CBN), and cannabidiol (CBD), followed by cannabigerol (CBG), cannabichromene (CBC), tetrahydrocannabivarin (THCV) and many others.

Cannabis is a well-known drug and a controlled substance, which possession and use are illegal in most countries of the world. Nowadays, the use of cannabis and its legalization for medical use has become a worldwide trend. Laws and attitudes toward cannabis are changing these days. Legalization of cannabis use for medical purposes is a hot topic at the global level and in most countries there have been initiatives to amend the existing laws in order to make drugs based on natural ingredients of cannabis, as well as other related products, synthetically produced, available to patients.

Keywords. Cannabis sativa, cannabinol (CBN), cannabidiol (CBD).

Determination of aerobic mesophilic bacteria as well as coliforms in a raw milk in the region of Prizren, Suhareka and Rahovec

Hyzer Rizani, Shkelzim Ukaj, Shkumbin Shala, Magbule Rizani, Naser Kamberi, Smajl Rizani, Duresa Ukaj

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Abstract. The microbiological quality of raw milk is a key to the quality production of dairy products. Alternation is a term that describes the change of composition, taste and smell at those points where it is inedible for the consumer. Microbial alternation of milk often involves degradation of proteins, carbohydrates and fats of organisms and their enzymes. Milk and dairy consumption has increased considerably in Kosovo over the last decade, and a large part of local production comes from small-scale distributors across the country. In this research, 50 milk samples were taken at some of the cumulative sites and from dairy farms in three Kosovo municipalities (Prizeren, Suhareka and Rahovec). The microbiological quality of the milk samples is analyzed according to official standards. Further, in raw milk, a number of aerobic mesophilic bacteria and number of coliforms were analyzed. Aerobic mesophilic bacteria in fresh milk, used as raw material, did not show more than 2.0×10^6 cfu / ml, whereas coliforms were presented at 4cfu / ml.

Keywords: milk, mesophilic, aerobic, coliform, cfu.

Research on the usage of electronic information sources and pharmacists in the republic of Kosovo

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Abstract. The medical information and medical literature available nowadays, is enormously growing. The usage of electronic information sources is becoming more and more common nowadays. Pharmacists are required every day to respond to multiple requests for different drug information from different people. Evaluation skills of medication information and medication literature are vital for the Pharmacist because it can provide medication information and other information to patients and their families.

This study aims to research the use and utilization of pharmaceutical information electronically to enhance professional knowledge, following new pharmaceutical trends, inform the patient about the use, dosage, usage of medicines, etc.

Quantitative method. The target group was Pharmacists (n = 120) surveyed from 1125 (10.67%) licensed pharmacists of the Republic of Kosovo.

Out of 120 pharmacists all stated that they know how to use and use electronic resources, 100%. Have you received training during your studies: YES 50% NO 50%. After studies: YES 37.5% NO 62.5%. Do you use electronic resources in your pharmacy: YES 90.83% NO 9.17% How long do I use: 60% daily, 26.67% biweekly, 8.33% monthly, once a year 0.83%, never 4.17%. Informing the patient about his medications: 58.33% agree, 12.50% partially, 9.17% disagree, 11.67% have no idea. To gain knowledge: 75% agree 1.67% disagree 5.83% have no idea, follow the innovation in the pharmacy: 75% agree 1.67% disagree 7.50% have no idea. Electronic sources used for bar name 66.67% agree 3.33% disagree 14.17% have no idea. Drug dose: 55.83% agree 5% disagree 12.5% have no idea. Way of use: 44.17% agree 11.67% disagree 14.17% have no idea. Taking grass before or after meals: 38.33% agree 13.33% disagree 21.67% have no idea. Side effects: 61.67% agree 1.67% disagree 11.67% have no idea. Drug interactions; 54.17% agree 3.33% disagree. Drug interactions: 47.50% agree 6.67% disagree. Contraindications: 59.17% agree 7.5% disagree. Most used information sources: drugs.com 76.67%, WebMed 40%, Rx List 20.83%. How secure are the electronic resources: YES 48.33% NO 51.67%. Most frequently used sources: electronic 70.83%, printed literature 29.17%. Do you use the drug registry; YES 90%, NO 10%. Most used registry: registry5 63.33%. Electronic sources: 80% accurate, 15% very accurate, 1.67% not at all accurate. Does it contain all the information you are looking for: 75% in many cases yes, 16.67% sometimes. More accurate sources of information: information from electronic sources 31.67% from printed literature 68.33%.

Keywords: electronic information sources, electronic database, pharmacy, medicines.

Research of woody and shrub plants from Dremjak to Livadhet e Papazit

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Abstract. The research is important to identify the woody and shrub plants that grow in this area as well as their economic, food and pharmaceutical importance. The researched area is located at an altitude of 700 – 1100 m. lies from the eastern part of the Carraleve mountain massif - Sharr Mountains.
Plants are dominated by: Oaks (Querrqus), Hazelnut (Corylus), Beech (Fagus), Elder (Sambucus), Acacia (Robinia), Cornel (Cornus), Poplar (Populus), Wild Apple (Malus), Pear (Pyrus) , Cherry (Prunus) etc.
This research was conducted during 2020, during the expeditions, UBT students also participated, in order to get to know the plants and their habitat directly in nature.

Keywords: Hulumtim, Bungu, Dremjak, bimë mjeksore, degradim.

Trace elements concentration in surface Water used for irrigation in Istog area in Kosovo

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Abstract. The aim of this study is to assess the quality of the surface water used for irrigation purposes by examining the presence of trace elements in the main irrigation sources in Istog area in Kosovo. Samples were taken from several of these sources (rivers, some reservoirs, pump stations and canals) and were then analyzed for trace elements content such as zinc, iron, copper, manganese, lead, nickel, cobalt, cadmium, chromium, and molybdenum, by Microwave Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry (MP-AES 4100). The findings revealed no significant differences in terms of trace elements content in the samples coming from the various sources. Copper, manganese, nickel, cobalt, lead and chromium were found in normal concentrations in all the water sources, whereas zinc and iron were found to be in deficient concentrations. Cadmium was at recommended maximum concentrations. Molybdenum is found in high concentrations especially in the water samples taken from pump stations and irrigation reservoirs. In the future it is necessary to closely and continuously monitor the concentrations of molybdenum in the irrigation waters of this area. Furthermore, it is essential to identify the causes of the high molybdenum levels in these waters. However, these sources can be used for irrigation purposes without posing a threat to the soil and plants.

Keywords: Trace Elements, Concentration, Toxic, Irrigation Water, Water Sources, Istog Kosovo

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Traffic accidents as a threat to national security

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Abstract. The aim of this paper is to analyze traffics accidents in Kosovo in the light of theoretical consideration of human security, as developed by Barry Buzan. Traffic accidents are considered a global challenge. They occur in all countries, however citizens form developing countries are more vulnerable. Consequences of traffic accidents are multidimensional and therefore they are considered a threat to human security. Since the number is large and they affect many individuals, it is estimated that they also affect national security, because they are considered direct attack not only toward persons involved in them, but also of many components of the economic sector, labor market, health security and the quality of life in general. Kosovo faces an increasing number of traffic accidents. According to official data, from 2004-2018, there have been 66,546 accidents with injuries, light and severe, where 2,154 citizens have lost their lives and 123,551 were injured. The paper concludes that traffic accidents in Kosovo pose a serious threat to human security and, in many cases, can be considered as a threat to national security.

Keywords: human security, traffic accidents, national security, Kosovo

The Influence of Religion on Kosovo Politics

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Abstract. In every country that has emerged from the transition and has a long history with minorities and different religions, which definitely has great religious implications, national policies were transmitted through them. Kosovo is a country with a very very ancient religious history. Starting from Neolithic prehistory and later being the epicenter of early apostolic Christianity with the ancient Ulpiana- Justiniana Secunda, the episcopal see which together with Justiniana Prima and ancient Skopje were the capitals of Dardania, as well as the main headquarters of Christianity in the time of the byzantine Emperor Justinian with Dardanian origin. During antiquity and medieval period, religion continued uninterruptedly, where after the great schismatic division in 1054, the Orthodox churches of the
Byzantine rite began to appear. During this time from the end of the IX–th century even the Slavs officially accept Christianity and they began to appear strongly in Kosovo that in addition to the Serbian popullation were also Orthodox Albanians who constituted the core of the Orthodox religion. From the Middle Ages begins the great religious politicization of the Serbs, who were strengthened as a result of the weakening of the Byzantine Empire. The Middle Ages produced the Serbian myth, calling Kosovo the cradle of Serbism, which till nova day is causing great problems. After the Ottoman conquests, the Albanian population in Kosovo gradually began to Islamize and as a result, the Albanian Orthodox element in Kosovo would decrease significantly and be dominated by the Serbian element who were vassals of the Ottomans. Thus Kosovo became like the of the religious Gordian knot where they would cause conflicts and wars, it sufficient to mention the Nachertanija of 1844 which was drafted by the Serbian Orthodox Church and the Academy of Sciences which political platform began to apply unprecedented violence against Albanians and which consequently it became part of Serbian daily politics. This tense situation continues to this day where religion greatly influences Kosovo politics especially after the declaration of independence and reflects the political developments where the Serbian Orthodox Church has become a constitutional category. The area of northern Mitrovica and other enclaves and the danger in the partition of Kosovo today come as a result of the influence of religion in politics.

Keywords: Religion, politics, orthodox, Albanians, Serbs.

COVID 19 RECESSION THROUGH POLICYMAKERS HIBRENATE ECONOMY
Case study: Kosova

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Abstract. In the first half of the year 2020 we have witnessed a pandemic spread all over the globe. The harmful impacts of Covid-19 on the health of humans that could end in "death-penalty" were tried to be prevented by locking down almost all businesses/economy expect the medical sector and businesses that offer essential goods and bakery. The lock-down had massive negative effects on the businesses that were effecting therefore global economy is facing a recession.

The main aim of this paper is to understand the policymakers' decision towards the "Covid-19 first era" by tuning economical tools such as lower interest rate by central bank; justifying tax & fiscal policies; cut the government spending; the lock-down and the post-pone of the utility payments (roll over debt), rents and other regular payment such as loans (don't pay debts) which will hibernate the economy.

Furthermore, this paper elaborates the economical tools that should be taken in concern in order to overcome the pandemic recession also known as "the post "Covid-19 first era". This paperwork objectives are defined through dependable, intermediary and independent variables, in order to overcome the hibernation of the country's economy. The Covid-19 impact in Kosova economy's to overcome the recession through sustainable pro-jobs investment, fair taxation and other economical tools such as Remittance and Kosova Pension Trust Fund, in order to accelerate the economy.

Keywords: Policymaker, economy, loan, debts, tax & taxation, unemployment, remittance & trust.

JEL classification codes: H11, I15, H81, H63, H2, E42, F42, J32.

Defamilialisation in a "caricature" of the liberal regime: Large social strata worse-off from the expanding privatisation

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Abstract. This article examines the extent and the determinants of defamilialisation of child care in Kosovo. It uses a recent representative survey covering the whole country, other administrative data and existing literature. The article argues that the defamilialisation rate in the country and its mode demonstrate in unique ways that *policy matters*: namely, it is shown that when a public universal right is in place, like the tax financed pre-school preparatory classes, it may be extensively used despite low existing employment rate of women or a weak policy on leaves from work. It is also shown that targeted eligibility conditions for public child care services might result in relevant defamilialisation for the lower income class, but the defamilialisation through these services is not limited to "market failures" only as it tends to correlate positively with public employment and upper income class as well. However, the overall residual-liberal leaning policy and regime produce growing defamilialisation through private child care services, particularly for children under 5 years old, leaving large social strata worse-off. Similar outcomes are observed in terms of childlessness. As some family policy literature expects, Kosovo's defamilialisation could be furthermore impacted from factors beyond labour market such as social modernisation.

Keywords: Kosovo, defamilialisation, child care services, privatisation, childlessness.

New EU Methodology and the Accession of North Macedonia and Albania

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Abstract. In my paper I will try to explain the new context of EU enlargement and its implication for the Western Balkans Countries within the new EU methodology of 2020. EU integration of the Western Balkans will be different compared with all previous accessions. This new context of enlargement is due to 2 new EU strategic documents: "New Methodology" of Enlargement and "Blueprint action plan for rule of law" of the European Commission. There is a new context of enlargement, where the process is becoming: more gradual, more conditional, more predictable, and reversible. New Methodology launched by EC on 5th February will also increase political weight of member states, which will be together with the Commission from the beginning of the negotiation process, could intervene in any phase and revert it. Politically, member states with get more political weight in the accession negotiation process, and technically instead of previous model of opening and closing 35 chapters, EC and member states will negotiate with candidate state, within 7 clusters which include more chapters. The Republic of North Macedonia and Albania are the first two countries, which are expected to be invited till the end of this year at the first EU inter-governmental conference, which will sign the start of accession negotiation process. But at least one year and half is needed for bilateral screening, than progress report by EC- approved by all member states, in order to start accession negotiation within the first cluster. Likely, during actual German Presidency of EU, two countries with be invited in December 2020 to inter-governmental conference, but less likely that they will start negotiations before beginning of 2022, during the French Presidency of EU. Apart from internal reform (as vertical condition), both countries are facing with external challenges, (as horizontal condition), due to possible veto of Bulgaria against North Macedonia (for the history and language); and of Greece against Albania, (for the sea border).

Keywords: European Union, enlargement, Western Balkans, negotiation.

Public diplomacy and the case of Kosovo

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Abstract. Diplomacy is the main tool of foreign policy, but not the only. It also depends on the economic and military power of the state. However, diplomacy today in the 21st century has advanced a lot and is divided into several types. In addition to the classical or traditional form, today is known as very effective modern diplomacy, public and digital diplomacy. In this scientific paper as a case study related with public diplomacy, is chosen Kosovo. The main purpose of this paper is related to public diplomacy as a tool of foreign policy and the adaptation of Kosovo;s foreign policy to these types of diplomacy. The materials elaborated in this paper mainly include local and international literature about the field of public diplomacy, but also from empirical research. The methodology applied in this scientific paper is mainly based on the analysis of these literatures and empirical research, i.e. it is used the analytical method. The results expected from this paper are intended to show the types of diplomacy, mainly public diplomacy, and how Kosovo's foreign policy should use this type of diplomacy to advance the interests of the state and to improve its image. With the conclusion of this paper, some concrete examples will be presented of how Kosovo has the opportunity to use public diplomacy, given that it is a small country, without military, economic and political influence and how it has often succeeded through public diplomacy.

Keywords: diplomacy, public diplomacy, foreign politcy, Kosovo, image

A Stage-Structured Model of Progress toward EU Accession in the Western Balkans

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Abstract. Whereas much of the extant literature on the effects of EU membership conditionality on policy change in and progress toward EU accession represent conceptual research, qualitative analysis and statistical models, we still lack a comprehensive model of Western Balkans countries' compliance with EU membership conditions. Qualitative data remain susceptible to subjective interpretations and biased conclusions, whereas statistical analysis relies on scarce data and limited external validity. Mathematical models could fill that gap. We build a stage-structured model that captures the dynamics of EU membership compliance over the last 20 years in the Western Balkans, as they go through the seven stages of the EU accession process. Our model builds on Lefkovitch's population growth model as updated by Fujiwara and Diaz-Lopez, but makes the necessary modifications to properly apply to our case. Our efforts become relevant as all of the six countries of the region, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia aspire to join the Union, yet they remain in different accession process stages. Serbia and Montenegro are EU candidate countries well ahead in the accession negotiation process; Albania and North Macedonia, two other EU candidate countries, have just received the green light to start accession negotiations; and BiH and Kosovo have signed their Stabilization and Association Agreements with the EU, one of the idiosyncratic accession stages of the EU accession process in the region.

Invasiveness, Intrusiveness and Influence: Three New Metrics for Measuring Communication between Political Echo Chambers

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Abstract. The emergence of digital social networks introduced the concept of political echo chambers, networks aligned to specific political ideologies whose membership don't trust people from the other side. Political echo chambers exist under an implicit assumption of insulation from other competing echo chambers. However, beyond the presumptive insulation underpinning both the echo chamber scholarly definition and popular perceptions about it, empirically we know almost nothing about echo chamber insulation, its socio-technological character as well as its impermeability. Only recently scholars have begun to establish some conceptual toolkits about political echo chambers' inner dynamics and their communication with the outside world. Those conceptual efforts notwithstanding, the problem of empirically measuring cross-echo chamber communication persists. How do we measure the communication between political echo chambers? If political echo chambers are not that insulated from the outside world—and other political echo chambers— as previously assumed, how can we measure their exchange with those other political echo chambers? How can we measure their import-export information flow as well as their influence vis-à-vis other political echo chambers? We respond to those concerns by proposing three graph-level metrics, invasiveness, influence, and intrusiveness, where invasiveness measure how much a certain network manages to invade its opponent's space (and comparatively, which network invasiveness dominates the other); influence, measures the quality of that information flow, and intrusiveness measures the penetrability of information into an adversary echo chamber.

Democratic stability of pluralist societies

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Abstract. The motivation for this paper is to try and explore the topic of pluralistic complex societies and democracy. The pluralist version of John Sudenham Furnival, which defines pluralist societies as societies where individuals are geographically mixed but avoid social contact with each other and that such societies are incompatible with democracy, motivated me to stay and explore the topic. I would also like to emphasize the stability of such a society, i.e. the moderate effect of overlapping membership. Namely, majority rule and the political model of government-versus-opposition implies democracy and hence the theses of which model of political governance should be applied in multiethnic plural societies.
Namely, I do intend to point out the views and opinions of various authors who have written on this topic and as a synthesis to draw conclusions about the moderate political (democratic) stability of the pluralist societies.

Keywords: pluralism, multiculturalism, democray, political stability, multi-ethnicity

Albania in MEAC (Mutual Economic Assistance Council), it's challenges in the Common Market of the Communist Bloc

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Abstract. The year 1949 had already institutionalized the creation of two political blocs, that of Western Europe and that of Communist Eastern Europe. The destruction of relationships between the US and the USSR led to its political consequences in Europe, and, particularly, in the Balkan region, raising the need for analysis and effects, except effects felt in Albanian politics as part of the regional political context. In the background,the race between the two blocs, the Soviet Union - the USSR considered necessary to balance the political forces, so the next Soviet instrument was the Mutual Economic Assistance Council –MEAC, an economic and political body established in 1949, which would extend absolute Soviet control over the countries of the Socialist
Camp. Named also as Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance (MEAC), it represented a new system of international relations, based on bilateral economic, political and military relations, which was worth the USSR to keep under control the entire socialist camp, that headed. Albania joined the MEAC immediately after the institutionalization of its relations with the USSR, thus marking its official entry into the socialist camp. Albanian membership was accompanied by challenges and consequences in its internal and foreign policy of Albania. MEAC aimed to provide mutual assistance between the USSR and the Eastern Bloc member countries, to coordinate foreign trade, exchange information on their economies, exchange views and common experiences in the function of a common market. This paper will focus on the status that the Albanian Communist Party - ACP had in the MEAC; it's challenges to
overcome, in order to gain a privileged position with Stalin and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union –SUCP; how much the loans granted affected economic development of Albania, etc. The main object of this paper is the analysis of the conditions in which was realized the access of Albania in MEAC, the challenges, the economic and political benefits, following a methodology applied in the use of chronological and thematic criteria, in order to perform a description of historical events, but also to analyze
them.(an analysis of them. Confronting the historical facts and ignoring the previous ideological-political approaches lead to the necessity study of the situations that have
occurred at that time.

Key words: Soviet instrument, economic and political body, challenges, soviet control, balance the political forces.

Which is the rational choice view on political parties, their role in politics and their coalitional behaviour?

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Abstract. Political parties are the main links between citizens and governments. They represent different interests and values of citizens in the election and representation of their interests in legislature and formation and leading of governments. Therefore, political parties matter and play a significant role in the operation of democracy and politics in general. But, in the rational choice analytical structure, the political parties role as an essential component of politics and democracy until the late 1980s was rejected or at least has been seen of secondary importance. Moreover, it is yet the case nowadays that political parties are one of the less fully developed components of the rational choice approach. Thus, this rejection until the late 1980s of the role of political parties in politics and the gap that still exists in the rational choice approach about political parties raises the importance of dealing with this topic. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to analyse the view of the rational choice about political parties and their role in politics and democracy and their coalitional behaviour in making and breaking governments. In order to reach this goal, the paper will cover the following issues: Firstly, it will address in short the view of the most critical scholars of political parties more specifically about the concept of political parties and their role in politics and operation of democracy in order to facilitate the further analysis. Afterwards, it will move on to analysing how rational choice conceives political parties and their role in politics and democracy. Finally, the last part of this paper will comprise the rational choice view in coalitional behaviour of political parties in making and breaking governments.

Keywords: Rational Choice, Political Parties, Coalition.

Parallel state in Kosovo – on the way to building statehood

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Abstract. This study examines the process of building a parallel state by Kosovo Albanians with emphasize on the state structure, needs and interests of the political actors. The problems of developing administrative institutions, education and a healthcare system are discussed. Realism and human needs theory were the main theoretical approaches applied in this research. The relationship between the political actors involved in creating the parallel state and the official state authority are presented based on the implemented three factor model: needs – interest – position. The study focuses on addressing the research question: What kind of factors make the existence of a parallel state similar to that of an independent state?
This review of primary and secondary data leads to the formulation of key implications for further research that functioning parallel states stimulate the desire in society to establish independent state.

Keywords: parallel state,Kosovo, nonviolence resistance movement, statehood.

Resurgence of transition economics: Brexit as an expected example, experience and lesson

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Abstract. Transition economics was and still is a topic mostly associated with the post-communist countries in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE). The cause of its emergence as a theory was not purely economic – the spearhead was politics – leading to the collapse of the Eastern Block, to be followed by the disintegration of three federal states: Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia, with many civil wars and ethnic conflicts. The experience proved a relaxation to the western liberal developed democracies as it strengthened the belief of their superior model which the transition economies want to embrace. First of all, the transition provided a new opportunity for interaction between European East and West. On the eve of its 30th anniversary, with more than half of these countries experiencing "the end of transition" and joining the European Union (EU) while the rest considered not yet meeting the "standards", another transition is on the way, and this one not going into but coming out from the EU itself, Brexit respectively. Just like in former communist countries, it too, originated from politics, namely the results of June 2016 referendum that decided for the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the EU, a move that is about to force considerable changes in the economy, already labelled as "transition." Although an intensive phase of research and debate is underway, the aim of this paper is to explore the implications of Brexit in terms of its international economics and contribute to a more general theory of transition economics which so far has been reserved for, and as a reference to, post-communist countries in CEE.

Keywords: transition economics, Brexit, EU, general theory.

LEADERSHIP OF FORMAL AND INFORMAL BUSINESS BY WOMEN: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS FOR POLLOG REGION

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Abstract. The Republic of North Macedonia is still in the transition phase. Entrepreneurship and the creation of small and medium-sized businesses play a key role in creating new jobs, opening the way to the free market of the European economy, sustainable development and economic growth. The labor market in the country is characterized by high and long-term unemployment rates. The high level of unemployment is one of the main macroeconomic problems. Based on the official data published by the State Statistical Office on labor force, the purpose of this paper is to analyze the skills of entrepreneurial women, the differences that exist in running a formal and informal business, in the present case, in the Polog Region for the period of time (2011-2019). Although entrepreneurship is still under development, because even the few businesses run by women, still men are behind them. In Polog, women and men have no equal economic power as supposed to developed countries where women make various social revolutions and contribute constantly to their improvement. The paper concludes that in the case of Polog Region, women face financial difficulties, lack of experience, low level of education, and lack of adequate training to cope with management difficulties by utilizing the opportunities and capacities they have.

Key words: labor market, small and medium-size businesses, entrepreneurial women, formal business,

Russian influence in the Balkans

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Abstract. The purpose of this paper is to identify the sources of Russian influence in the Western Balkans. The most influential and lethal tool of Russian Federation is the information warfare, composed with hybrid tactics. Moscow with tools of information warfare is attempting to put one foot in Western Balkans. Qualitative methods were used for analysis and in final findings. The main results indicate that Russia has divers' methods to impact political developments in the Balkans. In the last five years since the wiretapping scandal which led to Nikola Gruevski's resignation and the formation of Zoran Zaev government, Russia has been interested in this part of Europe, and it engages with all interested sides in the region. With its propaganda, Russia at least has ability to divert the policies of Western Balkan states towards EU. Moscow prefers the status of neutrality of countries that emerged from Yugoslav Federation. In other words, Kremlin challenges the U.S. on some levels and the sources of Russian influence primarily are stemming from information warfare strategies integrated in different platforms. However, at the end of the W.W.-II, Soviet Union tried to establish the 'Balkan Federation' as a counterbalancing union against the Western Allies Which had geopolitical consequences for the U.S. at that time. Recently the EU and the U.S. have expressed their concerns on several occasions over the direction of democracy in the Balkans. Indeed Bosnia, Kosovo, Montenegro, and Macedonia remain on the edge of Russia's 'sharp knife' which has the purpose of reversing the reforms and imposing the set of regulations which favors Kremlin in the Balkans. As the paper indicate, Russia uses domestic news outlets as propaganda to reach the nations in the region and it wins the hearts of people against the Western approach to some extent. Therefore, the tendency of a perfect Russian propaganda remains a threat for the Western Balkans fragile societies. Russian strategic investments are primarily in the energy infrastructure, the oil market and the news outlet organizations around the region. Russia and Serbia have good strategic relations which makes Russia a great power in the Balkans and as a key player. I conclude that the Balkans remain a flashpoint for regional actors and non-state actors and the Balkans is changing according to the repositioning of global powers. The Balkan states must continue the path of reforms as only way to achieve peace and prosperity. But as paper emphasizes, Russia will continue to play crucial role in all events of Balkan politics due to the power of Russian Federation in world politics.

Keywords: Russia, Balkans, hybrid warfare, disinformation Field: Social Science

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND WORLD ORDER

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Abstract. International organization is a relatively new practice of the functioning of societies around the globe. Both as a practice and as a defined idea, it appears relatively late in history. Although various forms of wider organization of some societies (states) in temporary unions are also noticed in ancient civilizations, yet this is not the essence of this phenomenon in the contemporary meaning of the word. Ancient communities were of a military nature. Unions of some against others were formed for military needs and as soon as wars ended, such unions disbanded. However, the development of capitalism even in modern times strongly imposed mutual dependence on the world. Such state of affairs gave the interaction process regional and international proportions, despite old autarkic tendencies. States were necessarily oriented towards mutual cooperation and common solutions to the problems of the region and the wider international community. This need and practice actualized the question about the ways, means and forms through which they can respond to the new challenges of mutual life in the vast expanses of the world stage and human creation. The answer to this were the first manifestations of international organization in all spheres of social practice. These first efforts will later rise to the level of regular and well-known phenomena in the realization of processes and international relations, known as international organizations. Nowadays, international organizations are necessary mechanisms for the realization of international life in all its aspects, both regionally and globally. Their functioning showed that, with them, the world has instruments for solving the most subtle and complex regional and world problems. Globalization only emphasizes their position and power in contemporary life.

Keywords: international organizations, worl order, states, globalization.

Attitudes toward Returning Foreign Fighters

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Abstract. The military defeat of the Islamic State (IS) exposed many countries outside the territories that it controlled with the phenomenon of the returned foreign fighters. It has been estimated that as of December 2015, approximately 30,000 fighters from at least 85 countries had joined the Islamic State (Benmelech and Klor, 2016; United Nations, 2019). Reportedly, since 2012, some 5600 men, women and children from Europe have joined IS (Coolsaet et al., 2018).

In July 2019, United Nation (2019, p. 19) reported that "[up] to 30,000 of those who travelled to the so-called 'caliphate' may still be alive, and their future prospects will be of international concern for the foreseeable future." Arguably, one-third of ISIS foreign fighters are expected to return to their home countries (Coolsaet et al., 2018). Whereas much of the recent scholarly and policy attention was given to the problem of IS recruitment of foreign fighters, the latter return to their native countries expose their countries of origin to a relatively unknown problem and, as such, without adequate answers and solidly tested responses to the phenomenon. The problem becomes even more complex given the extremely different socioeconomic conditions in societies where those foreign fighters return, and their various relationships with societies of their countries of origin.

Keywords: Islamic State, Returning Foreign Fighters, State Response, Common Identity.

The importance of public participation in building up democracies in former Yugoslav states. Case study: Kosovo and Croatia

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Abstract. There is a large body of scientific literature in social science and governmental documents which deals with abstract norms and principles for assessing and judging public deliberation and participation. Almost all political scientists agree that public participation enriches democracy by helping to ensure better decision-making and strengthening politicians' accountability to the people. But, what is the effect of public participation into transforming political systems, and what are the key factors that cause these transformations? These questions remain still unsolved completely. Through this article, the main purpose is to elaborate the effects of public participation on building up democracies (similarities and differences) in former Yugoslav states, Kosovo and Croatia, by analyzing the Transformation Index BTI, Croatia and Kosovo Country Reports and also Varieties of Democracies - Public Variables on Public Participation for Kosovo and Croatia. The hypotheses raised are based in transformation studies that put an effort on explaining the importance of public participation in different political changes, especially on bringing up democratic values. Given a history that in many respects can be considered similar, Kosovo and Croatia as two states that built the legal framework based on the principles of the European Union, seem to have their differences in the development of democracy with a focus on public participation in decision-making that are rated very differently into the Transformation Indexes.

Keywords: public participation, democracy, Kosovo, Croatia, transformation

The political process of state formation of Kosovo from the establishment of the international protectorate to Independence.

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Abstract After the signing of the Rambouillet Agreement, NATO bombing began, where the citizens of Kosovo are forced to leave their t The March 2004 riots, which began in the northern part of Mitrovica, after the killing of two Albanian children, led to the burning of some Orthodox churches in some parts of Kosovo by some protesters. Following this situation, the UN Secretary General, Mr. Kofi Annan, charged the Norwegian Mr. Kai Eide for a report, which would reflect the situation in Kosovo.erritory, due to violence from Serbia. This act sent Kosovo to oversee the administration of the United Nations. UN issues Security Council "Resolution 1244", placing Kosovo under UN protectorate. In terms of "de jure", Kosovo remained part of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. According to this Resolution, the UN was responsible for civil administration, while NATO was responsible for the security of the territory.

It is alleged that the friendly countries that helped Kosovo in 1999 wanted to avoid including the term "Yugoslavia" in the resolution, but Russia, through its veto power in the Security Council, included this term in the Resolution. In December 2003, the International Community, through the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Harry Holkeri, sent to Kosovo a document known as the "Standards for Kosovo". The document contained the main tasks that Kosovo had to accomplish by 2005 and then initiate the determination of Kosovo's final status. Following this Report, the Kosovo-Serbia negotiation process and the finalization of Kosovo status were opened. Meanwhile, Ahhtisar's plan, the special envoy for the status of Kosovo, according to analysts, sent Kosovo towards independence, on February 17, 2018.

Keywords: Rambouillet Agreement, Resolution 1244, International administration and the role of the SRSG, Kosovo-Serbia negotiations, Mr.Kai Eide's Report on Kosovo, Declaration of Independence, Kosovo's Independence.

The impact of COVID-19 on International Trade - political and economic effects in the new era of globalization

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Abstract. Throughout history and in the 19th and 20th centuries, humanity and states faced financial crises: The Great Depression and the Financial Crisis of 2008-2009, which have had an intense impact in terms of rules and principles of trade and actors in international relations. From the end of 2019 until today, countries face the world pandemic known as COVID-19, which has impacted not only human health but also many other aspects internationally; setting rules and restrictions by the World Health Organization (WHO) regarding the movement of people and trade; in the decline of the volume and value of international trade in goods and services; production reductions by manufacturing companies; restriction of transport services; as well as a substantial decline in passenger airlines and air transport companies; limiting even the executive power of states in some cases. This research aims to highlight the impact that the pandemic has had in terms of international trade and the perspective of states' role in establishing rules and principles regarding the international political economy, especially in the new era of globalization, taking as a case study the states of North Macedonia, Albania, and Kosovo.

Keywords: COVID-19; International political economy; Globalization; International relations; State.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND THE REFORMS, ONE OF THE CONDITIONS FOR INTEGRATION TO THE EUROPEAN UNION

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Abstract. Reforms in the public administration occupy an important role among other priorities of a country aspiring for membership and EU integration. Not that integration depends on public administration reforms, but it's the quality of reforms that accelerate the pace and strengthen a country's road towards EU integration. The basic idea is to prove that there is a connection between these two elements or procedures on one hand, and on the other the process of integration of Republic of North Macedonia into EU depending on the public administration reform. This means that the more effective reformation of public administration the RNM has made, the shorter term of meeting the conditions for EU integration it will take.
From the very beginnings of the independence of the Republic of North Macedonia a lot of importance and value has been given to adjusting reforms in accordance to the new pluralist democratic conditions and those of the economy. Up to 1999, when the process of reforms was incited, a very small part of the specific engagements was accomplished in terms of improving the functionality of the public administration. The main goal to be reached through the implementation of the reforms in the RNM is the development of a democratic society and the development of the economy. The reforms in the public administration take a very important role among other priorities of a country that aspires to become a member and integrate in the EU. The integration does not depend on public administration reforms, but the quality of reforms does accelerate the tempo and strengthens the road of a country towards EU integration. The basic idea is to prove that there is a correlation between these two elements or procedures. The process of integration of RNM into the EU is very much dependable, among other things, also from the public administration reforms and if Republic of North Macedonia manages to conduct an efficient reformation of the public administration, it will comply with EU integration criteria faster.

Keywords: Administration, reform, European Union, integration

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Pandemics and the cohabitation with viruses. The Challenge of adaptation as the main condition of survival

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Abstract. Pandemics have had a great impact on our inner and outer and has become an unwanted but unavoidable challenge among us. All we have to do is to adopt our lifestyle in contradict with our former lifespan. The famous expression "Life is a rat race" has already got its replacements of rats into bats, but that is not all. Is it the bat or human's fault It is still a race but this case is a race of patience, persistence in quarantine conditions and post one due to physical and psychological viruses. There are a lot of questions that circles around us making visions for the future neither optimistic nor pessimistic ones. What is happening around the world and around us? What about our survival? Are we ready to face such major changes that we do not even know if they are called changes? However, one thing is for sure that our perceptions are undergoing into fundamental new ways of repairing their style or maybe ours or both. If the world is getting ready for the big leap in a totally unplanned future, so do our social perceptions react. The men have gone to the moon, explored space, has given thoughts about universe, have also ruined nature, polluted air but all these were included in the men's social perceptions. Now it seems that our fears of the unknown have risen along with the fear of unplanned risen of the new upcoming perceptions.

Keywords: Pandemics, cohabitation, survival, quarantine, physical and psychological viruses, adaptation.

The Influence of parents' educational styles on Students' Dangerous Behavior, in Terms of Alcohol Consumption

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Abstract. The aim of this study was to detect the connection of the parenting upbringing styles with the drinking habits of the adolescents. A sample study has been conducted over 600 respondents, students from primary and secondary schools from the Polog region. The scale used for assessment of upbringing styles was applied- **"**Egna Minnen Batraffande Uppfostran" (EMBU), as well as the questionnaire by the WHO form "The global research of the adolescents' health". The statistical analysis of the data gained from the research was made with the statistical program SPSS 17,0. The results revealed that the structure of the respondents was composed of 264 (44%) male and 336 (56%) female students. The ethnic structure of the students was composed of 300 Macedonian students and 300 Albanian students, where 172 (28.67%) were students from 9th grade, 203 (33.83%) from 1st grade and 225 (37.5%) students from 2nd grade in high school. In this group of students, 230 (38.33%) of the students drink alcohol that is the prevalence of consumption was 38.3%. Multivariate Logistic Regression Analysis as a father's upbringing style significantly associated with developing a habit of alcohol consumption among children, confirmed: rejection (p=0.028) and oversaturation (p=0.011). The results of the research have shown that the upbringing styles of the mother have significant influence towards the risky behavior of the adolescents in the aspect of drinking alcohol.

Keywords: parenting education styles, style of emotional warmness, overprotective style, style of favoring, reject style, alcohol.

The effects of brief group psychotherapy on the psychological wellbeing among Kosovar women recovering from domestic and intimate partner violence

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Abstract. Domestic and intimate partner violence in recent years have aroused special interest around the world. This violence can take the form of physical assault, psychological abuse, social abuse, financial abuse, or sexual assault, and it can be occasional or chronic. Intimate partner and domestic violence, especially systematic one, not only causes physical injury, but it also damages the social, economic, psychological, spiritual and emotional well-being of the victim. The victims of such violence are in great need for psychosocial support. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effects of brief group psychotherapy to a sample of Kosovar women recovering from domestic and intimate partner violence. There were nine women that participated in six group therapy sessions. They were part of the project "Domestic Violence as a Traumatic Event-One for All and All for One" implemented by NGO " Inject – Initiative for Justice and Equality." The initial evaluation before the therapy indicated great presence of psychological distress among participants. After the therapy, through filling out the Evaluation Forms and answering open questions, therapy beneficiaries revealed many benefits to their psychological wellbeing as a result of the support received in group psychotherapy and in the created women support group among them.

Keywords: group psychotherapy, intimate partner violence, women, domestic violence, psychological distress

Attitudes of adolescents and emerging adults toward people living with HIV – qualitative study

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Abstract. The aim of this study is to obtain a better understanding of attitudes toward HIV people from perspective of adolescents and emerging adults in Kosova. In order to examine and analyze attitudes, we have used qualitative methods as main methodological approach. In total there were four focus groups that were organized with two target groups: adolescents and emerging adults. Seven to eight subjects were part of each focus group. Thematic analysis was used to analyse focus group transcripts. Result of the study showed that attitudes of subjects towards people living with HIV were tolerant and positive. Emerging adults and female subjects tend to have more positive attitudes towards HIV people, compared with adolescents and male subjects.

Keywords: attitudes, HIV, adolescents, emerging adults, qualitative method

Exploring the Attitudes of the Kosovar Youth towards Virginity as a Social Construct

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Abstract. In reality, virginity doesn't have a universal definition. Despite this fact, it has a big impact in people's lives, especially in collectivist cultures where social norms influence the way people behave and think. This leads to the main goal of this paper, which is to explore the attitudes of the Kosovar youth towards virginity as a social construct. To explain the thesis, the bio ecological model and the concept of binary opposites is used. The methodology is done through mixed methods, by administering surveys with a sample of 1507 respondents and three focus groups, with 18 girls. The results show that there exists a positive correlation between the religion and a negative one with the level of the education toward virginity. Also, it is perceived a double standard, especially for girls. The main recommendation is to intervene in the society by further studies, campaigns and sexual education.

Keywords: Virginity, Himenoplasticity, Virginity Testing, Sexual Intercourses

Understanding the process of dying among young and old adults

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Abstract. This qualitative study aimed to further understand and explore the different perspectives that young and old adults have regarding the process of dying , respectively how young and old adults perceive and understand the process of dying, their thoughts, feelings and beliefs regarding the personal death and the death of loved ones, the connection between life and death cycle, their insights regarding the pivotal role that culture has on the way how people approach death, different coping mechanisms when facing loss, the idea of afterlife and perspectives for the idea of being immortal. In this research study participated 8 young adults (4 women and 4 men; 24-29 years old) and 7 old adults (3 women and 4 men; 65-72 years old). All participants were from Kosovo and were recruited through snowball sampling method. The data were collected through semi-structured interviews which lasted around 15- 40 minutes. The data gathered from semi-structured interviews were analyzed through Thematic Analysis. After the data coding, seven themes were generated: Appreciation for being alive, Life and Death Cycle, The meaning of Death, Afterlife, The universal fear of dying, Coping with the process of dying and The idea of being immortal.

Keywords: process of dying, young adults, old adults, perspective, coping mechanisms

Type of Attachment and Development of the Resilience of Children Who Lost Their Father

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Abstract. The purpose of this study is to identify the interaction between the type of attachment andthe development of resilience in children at school age after having lost their father. The research was qualitative and semi-structured CAI was used for the type of attachment and the CYRM Interview was used regarding resilience.It is hypothesized that children with secure attachment will develop resilience and will easily withstand loss while those with insecure attachment will not develop resilience.Participants are 12 children aged 6-12 who live with their mothers. Target families were identified by the CSW in Prishtina and 10% of the children were selected randomlyThe findings of the study show that there is a high level of interaction between secure attachment and resilience development, while- there are no significant data that validate or invalidate the Alternative Hypothesis 2.

Keywords: attachment, resilience, middle childhood, loss, parents.

The impact of social media in adolescents social connected while physical distance during Covid 19: Case study the youth Albania

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Abstract. During the Covid-19 pandemic situation everyday life has changed in drastically way for all of us. The social distance is difficult for humans because they are social humans. Adolescents are much more affected from this new style of life because they more than adults need to be attachment emotionally and physically with their peers. Also, is seemed that adolescents around the world may be uniquely sensitive to this abrupt disruption in their lives due to the biological and psychological changes that occur during this developmental period. Social media has rapidly transformed the ways in which adolescents socialize and interact with one another, which has contributed to an ongoing debate about whether social media is helping or harming teens today. The Covid-19 pandemic has only magnified this societal dilemma as teens are spending more time than ever before on social media. Thus, it is important for parents, educators, and teens to better understand social media use in the context of Covid-19. This article discusses the implications of social media for adolescent development and mental health in the context of Covid-19 in Albania Society, with attention to the ways in which social media may be especially helpful for teens in the midst of physical distancing practices, as well as how social media behaviors can negatively impact teens' physical and mental health during this time. Using research and theory, the article provides practical guidance on facilitating teens' helpful use of social media and mitigating its negative effects during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Covid 19, social media, adolescent, social, distance, socialize, mental, health

Level of stress, anxiety, depression and resilience for social workers during Covid-19

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Pristina, October, 2020

Abstract. In January 2020, the WHO declared the outbreak of Coronavirus as a Public Health Emergency of international importance, the same happened in Kosovo. Public health actions, such as social distancing, isolation can make people feel lonely and can increase stress and anxiety. The purpose of this research is to show the relationship between stress, anxiety, depression and the development of resilience of social workers in the period of pandemic. DASS will be used to measure S.A.D (Lovibond, SH & Lovibond, 1995) and the ARM to measure resilience (Ungar, 2008, 2011). It is hypothesized that Social Workers who have developed resilience will easily cope with S.A.D, while workers who failed to develop resilience will be more vulnerable to S.A.D. Participants are 39 social workers of CSW Pristina. The findings of the study show that level of SAD is in moderate extent and level of resilience is high.

Keywords: Stress, anxiety, depression, resilience, Covid19

Attitudes of Citizens of the Republic of Kosovo and the Identification of Overcoming Mechanisms during the COVID-19-Coronavirus period

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Abstract. The purpose of the research is to identify the overcoming mechanisms to citizens of Kosovo and how they feel during the quarantine. The research was conducted with quantitative design and 1053 participants, variated age 19-65, while the administration of the non-standardized questionnaire was online and consisted of 22 questions and 3 of them were opened questions. The analysis of the data was performed depending on the frequency obtained from the results of the online platform in a descriptive form, by which a questionnaire was administered where they present the percentages and graphs from the answers of the participants. The results show that the overcoming mechanisms that have been identified are: watching movies 59.1%, reading books with 42.1%, jokes on social networks 35.9% and others such as solidarity with 41.9% in emotional, moral, financial, and material terms, then physical exercises, recreational games with children, handcrafts, preparation of various foods, seasonal work in the garden, meditation, application of religious rites and conversations with each other through a social network offering each other courage during the situation as a result of COVID-19 coronavirus. Also, reported emotional states were: anxiety, panic, nervousness, and feelings of boredom. The needs of the citizens of Kosovo during the quarantine period as a result of COVID-19 are: Social 66.2%, Psychological 51.5% and Materials 19.2%. The creation of an online platform is suggested because of low cost and easy access to services.

Keywords: COVID-19-Kosovo, overcoming mechanisms, needs of citizens, emotional wellbeing.

Contributing Factors to the Onset of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) Symptoms among the Survivors of Albania Earthquake

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Abstract. On November 2019 Albania was shook by the largest earthquake to hit this country in less than forty years. Earthquakes like that one give rise to mental health problems like PTSD symptoms, but some people report far more PTSD related symptoms than others. Therefore, this study aims to understand the factors that make some earthquake survivors more prone to experience PTSD symptoms. 227 participants were part of this study (74 % females). Self-report questionnaires were used such as Impact of Event Scale - Revised (IES-R) and The Life Stressor Checklist-Revised (LSC-R). The results indicate that proximity to epicenter of earthquake, home damage, financial problems, abuse before age 16 and overall emotional abuse, past serious accidents, sudden death and loss of a loved one, level of education, and previous mental or physical problems played a role in reporting symptoms of PTSD. Nevertheless, age and gender did not play a role. Limitations and implications of this study are also discussed.

Key words: Earthquake, PTSD, Contributing Factors, Albania.

Conflict management as a module in basic education

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Abstract. At a time when the civilization is facing new challenges for the future, it seems that the school is the only one that have the task and responsibility to prepare generations to face these challenges with quick, practical and intelligent solutions. Among these challenges is the interpersonal conflict, its management and its resolution.
What does the school curriculum offer for the wider knowledge of this phenomenon and its management by the students? How are the conflicts themselves managed at school? Isn’t time for the student at school to acquire conflict management skills as they acquire the other skills offered by the basic education curriculum? This article aims to provide an analysis of the phenomenon of interpersonal conflict in school and the benefits of providing a module in basic education with access to practical learning of constructive attitudes and solutions toward conflicts.

Keywords: conflict, conflict management, module, basic education, practical lesson, school.

Depression on Adolescents of 11-19 years old in Mitrovica Municipality

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Abstract. Children are always defined as the future of society, which is undoubtedly so. But to have a healthy future we need to work for an even healthier present, starting from the family as an essential part of development, school institutions and society at large, because today is what precedes it. The next day, so we have to be careful about how children are growing and developing day by day, being side by side accompanying each other towards this growth, and especially at a stage as sensitive as the adolescent period, of some sort. "war" that goes through almost every individual in his or her lifetime.
Adolescence is such a sensitive period, which can lead to various disorders that have consequences for the later life of that individual who is facing these disorders, so the purpose of this study has been focused on identifying presence of depression among adolescents in the municipality of Mitrovica, to look even closer thanks to a more detailed study on this topic. Of the schools in Mitrovica, 900 respondents were included in the two levels of schools, lower secondary schools, and upper secondary schools, of which 476 were from primary schools and 424 were from secondary schools, as the result of which were many issues related to adolescents, and concluding how adolescents feel about depression.

Keywords: Family, adolescents, educational institutions, students, depression, etc.

Psychological Experiences of Persons with Parents Suffering From Cancer

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Abstract. Cancer is the second leading cause of death in the world, surpassed only by cardiovascular disease. It can have a drastic impact on families. The purpose of this research is to expand our knowledge about the special psychological experiences of persons who have parents affected by cancer, more specifically to gain more understanding about the psychological experiences which are most pronounced, and to see how their parent's illness affects their personal lives. There were 5 participants in this qualitative research, all adult children of parents diagnosed with cancer. The data were collected through a semi-structured individual interviews, which consisted of ten questions. All interviews were transcribed to further analyze the different perspectives offered by these participants on this topic. Each of the participants reported specific psychological experiences with initial mixed thoughts and feelings. Some of them experienced sleep problems, others needed to make family arrangements to stay close to their parent. All participants used their own ways to support and alleviate their parents' coping with cancer, and tried to spend relatively long and beautiful time with their parent regardless of the difficulties and confrontations in which they are finding themselves. Our research suggests that the most prominent psychological experiences present among these participants are anxiety, stress, emotional shock, fear, sleep disturbances, and sadness. Persons supporting a parent with cancer are in great need for psycho-social support.

Keywords: cancer, parent, psychological experience, coping, support

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Participation of employees and their representatives in the Occupational Safety and Health(OSH)

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Abstract. Referring to the Charter of the European Community of the Fundamental Social Rights of Workers, adopted by the EEC Member States, held in Strasbourg on 9 December 1989, the Occupational Safety and Health(OSH),has a significant role, that "Every employee must contribute in their own working environment to meet satisfactory conditions and protect his health and safety, or take adequate precautions, especially for involvement of information and consultation of current threats and measures to be taken to overcome or diminishing them". The participation of workers and their representatives in negotiation for creation of policies in the field of Occupational Safety and Health in their companies contributes to reduce the causes of accidents and occupational diseases, identify appropriate implemented measures to control the risk in order to reduce the likelihood of accidents at work. In this paper, specifically I am going to elaborate statutory regulation of this institute and the best practices in the EU, which is the dilemma in seeking the legislator in terms of improving the participation of safety and health employee representatives I hope this paper will modestly contribute towards providing information, guidance on the role and contribution of the employees themselves and their representatives for Occupational Safety and Health at Work.

Keywords: Employee, employee representative for Occupational Safety and Health at work, employer, Occupational Safety and Health(OSH).

RADICAL TERRORISM, A THREAT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY OF KOSOVO

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Abstract. The countries of the Western Balkans have been in the international spotlight in recent years due to being the first per capita exporter in Europe of volunteers fighting for Salafist Jihad armed organizations such as ISIS and Jabhat Fatah al-Sham (known formerly known as Jabhal al-Nusra) .1 Thus, the interest of researchers in the region for this phenomenon has increased, especially in the countries most affected by it, such as Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo, but also in Macedonia and Albania. . Their policy findings and recommendations have been used to date for various state strategies and have served as the basis for designing measures to combat or prevent violent extremism. In fact, no external conflict has affected Kosovo from within like this. Two Kosovars carried out suicide attacks in Iraq, and several others rose to the top of the ISIS hierarchy, one of whom rose to fame through a horrific act of beheading that was broadcast globally. Other Kosovars have carried out attacks on Western Europe and the United States. Characterized by religious tolerance, Kosovo was taken out of control as the influence of extremist groups increased. Kosovo has since stepped up its activities to combat violent extremism with more than 100 arrests and investigations launched against about 78 people suspected of involvement in recruitment activities for ISIS and Al Nusra. It also adopted the "Strategy for the Prevention of Extremism and Violent Radicalization in the Fight against Terrorism 2015-2020", to address the long-term problem of violent extremism on the ground, supported by UNDP. With a comprehensive legislative framework for combating violent extremism (CVE), in 2016, Kosovo expanded its legislative framework needed to address new CVE-related challenges.

Keyword: radical terrorism, violent extremism, higher external conflicts, CVE, strategic plan.

"New EU Methodology and the Accession of North Macedonia and Albania"

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Abstract. This paper examines the new context of EU enlargement and its implication for the Western Balkans countries within the new methodology of 2020. EU integration of the Western Balkans will be different compared with all previous accessions. This new context of enlargement is due to 2 new EU strategic documents: "New Methodology" of Enlargement and "Blueprint action plan for rule of law" of the European Commission. Within this new context of enlargement, the whole process is becoming: more gradual, more conditional, more predictable, and reversible. New Methodology, launched by EC on 5th February, will also increase political weight of member states, which will be together with the Commission from the beginning of the negotiation process, and could intervene in any phase and revert it. Politically, member states with get more political weight in the accession negotiation process. Technically, instead of previous model of opening and closing 35 chapters, EC and member states will negotiate with candidate state, within 7 clusters which include more chapters. The Republic of North Macedonia and Albania are the first two countries, which are expected to be invited till the end of this year at the first EU inter-governmental conference, which will sign the start of accession negotiation process. But at least one year and half is needed for bilateral screening, than progress report by EC- approved by all member states, in order to start accession negotiation within the first cluster. Likely, during actual German Presidency of EU, two countries with be invited in December 2020 to inter-governmental conference, but less likely that they will start negotiations before beginning of 2022, during the French Presidency of EU. Apart from internal reform (as vertical condition), both countries are facing with external challenges, (as horizontal condition), due to possible veto of Bulgaria against North Macedonia (for the history and language); and of Greece against Albania, (for the sea border).

Keywords: The European Union, New Methodology, EU Accession, Western Balkans, Albania, North Macedonia.

Human Security: Relevance and Perspective

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Abstract. Introduced for the first time in the *Human Development Report* of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) of 1994, the concept of human security has reversed significantly the rules of the game on the international scene. The end of the Cold War and the emergence of the concept of human security as a challenge of primacy of state in traditional security, has forced us to rethink the implementation of such concept in national and international field. Since then, the risk of conflicts between the great powers has been considerably reduced, but at the same time has appeared in a more "fragile" or "failed states" amply characterized by violence and incapability to guarantee the security of their citizens. The concept today represents an added value of a new era, interpreted security as a basic need for individuals and has shown that facing with new threats in a rapidly changing world, the security of states is strongly linked to the security of the individual which are in a direct complimentary relationship to each other. The aim of this paper is to argue that security between states is of particular importance for individuals and that states remains the basic guarantors of national security and territorial integrity, but that state security does not a priori guarantee the security of citizens. So, by examining debates as stated above, this paper try to argue that despite the facts that: civil wars, political violence, disease and poverty put people at a greater risk than inter-state wars, the definition and policy agenda for human security remains an open question.

Keywords: security, concept, human, state, national, international

Kosovo's exposition to hybrid threats

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Abstract. The state of Kosovo is located in a geo-strategic position of the Western Balkans, and continuously is exposed to threats of interference by Serbia, whether directly or in other forms, like the hybrid threats. Kosovo is lagging behind in receiving more recognitions of the states in the world, and Serbia's mature engagement in order to make obstacles in its membership in international organizations, in one hand, and the political crises accompanied by frequent early parliamentary elections, on the other hand, are sufficient political and theoretical circumstances in taking our decision for the analysis of the hybrid threats in Kosovo. Since the trends and the international developments in Western Balkans exclude the classical war as a mean for reaching goals, now the war is being developed in other forms, like diplomatic, economic, and technological ones. In referring to the theoretical definitions, the hybrid threats dedicate to the use of methods and means by a state or non-state actor, which decides to influence practically or strengthen its influence, in order to increase its interests, strategies, and evil-minded goals. These definitions mostly fit to the special war of Serbia against Kosovo. The fact that Kosovo does not have a special platform for reading the potential hybrid services, gives bigger interest to our scientific analysis. The legal, political and economic aspect, the media aspect, as well, without excluding the classical spying, that Serbia can still use in Kosovo, will be part of our scientific analysis. I must emphasize the measures to be proposed in a manner that Kosovo will be able to identify easier the destructive and destabilizing elements within its territory that contribute to Serbia's interest, and damaging Kosovo.

Keywords: Kosovo, security, hybrid threats

Application of Contemporary Methods in Fighting Organized Crime in the Republic of Kosovo

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Abstract. In this paper 1 we will explain the causes that lead to problems in the application of modern methods and tools of combating organized crime in the Republic of Kosovo. Based on the analysis of cause and effect, efforts are being made to overcome them.The paper is based on comparative analysis and presentation of local and international forensic practices that ensure quality. The paper focuses on the following issues: analysis of the strategy against organized crime; the incompetence of the human factor in the police, prosecution and judiciary; insufficient motivation in the application of forensic methods; better coordination with contemporary methods aimed at combating organized crime is needed.Special attention is paid to standardization and international police cooperation in the fight against organized crime. 2. Modern terrorism a threat to human security In the scientific and professional literature, politics and the media have been occupied over the last few decades by the problem of terrorism and the consequences of its manifestations on the security of states.Developing the concept of focusing human security towards the consequences that this modern security is in threatening man and his values.The paper will emphasize that the state is threatened by terrorism through threats and the consequences of terrorism.For this reason, the fight against modern terrorism must be in the service of the protection and security of human beings. In this paper will be considered how the human component is positioned in the National Security Strategy, as it is the most strategic document of our country.It will be considered how terrorism is a greater threat to the traditional values of the state such as territorial integrity and its human component.Finally, we will show how the fight against terrorism contributes to the protection of human security, ie. in its segment that endangers itself through terrorist activity.

Keywords: professionalism in policing; problems in applying modern methods and lack of forensic knowledge in the police, prosecution and judiciary; work at the scene; police motivation problems; standardization in forensic services.

Information security and feeling of public insecurity in covid-19 pandemic circumstances

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Abstract. This paper aims to present a model of information security in the context of the global pandemic "COVID-19". The world today is facing the "COVID-19" virus that made life difficult for citizens and created the sense of insecurity for the public around the world. The global pandemic "COVID-19" created a challenging situation in all areas, especially in the field of public safety. This situation challenged the work of educational, economic and in particular the work of health and security institutions. Criminals of various profiles are exploiting the fear and insecurity from the pandemic, especially those dealing with cybercrime such as hackers and cyber criminals who are taking advantage of the situation to attack computer networks, information systems, businesses and even global organizations.With the spread of the coronavirus, the security of information in Kosovo and the world has been endangered, because many profiles that spread false news have been created and are mainly related to the new virus, or even individual cyber-attacks and attacks on various companies have been activated.The transfer of work from home to the office on one hand has created facilities and security for employees because the fact that they work from home offers greater security and prevents their infection with the virus "COVID 19" but on the other hand it was followed by the risk of information security. Initially hackers attempted to access various organizations through workers who work from home, because at home the infrastructure for work is weaker.

Keywords: security, information, crime, cyber, covid-19..

Security of information systems - legal and ethical rules, chalenges of appying in Kosova.

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Abstract. Being aware of the epochal developments of Information Technology and Communication, as well as the irreplaceable role in all areas of life and the new challenges that digitalization has brought during its use, our project will clarify the legal rules, ethical and challenges during application use in Kosovo.
While we are having our time off, lunchtime, sleep time or we disconnect from information network for some moments, we see that with the clicks we are making in our computer machine, we stumble in a lot of new information. But in the ICT field, we are full of information about hundreds of new software programs and applications..., which make work easier for us in these services e.g. banking, health care system, education, administration, production, etc. All these goods come as a result of the epochal development of digitalization. Large data collection; "BIG DATA", "ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE", "COMMUNICATION NETWORKS", "e-GOVERNANCE" and "INTERNET", is a necessity, almost insurmountable in support of our work be they services; operational, educational, administrative... or scientific research. Whereas, the coherence of the implementation of international, constitutional, and ethical rules regarding the dignity of the individual, fundamental rights, privacy and security of personal data, leave much to be desired because their violation is the concern of the new democratic society. Understanding of Information Security, Information systems, Big Data, Legal-Ethical Rules, and Violation of the individual's data, are the focus of the following topic.

Keywords: Information Systems Security, Legal-Ethical Rules and Challenges of Violation of the personal data.

RUSSIAN DISINFORMATION IN THE BALKANS

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Abstract. The purpose of this paper is to identify the sources of Russian influence in the Western Balkans. The most influential tool of the Russian Federation is the information warfare, composed with hybrid tactics, attempting to set a foot in the Western Balkans. Qualitative methods were used for analysis and the findings. The main results indicate that Russia has divers' methods to impact political developments in the Balkans. Russia has been interested in this part of Europe, and it engages with all interested sides in the region.

With its state propaganda, Russia at least has the ability to divert the policies of the Western Balkan states towards the EU. Moscow prefers the status of neutrality of the countries that emerged from the Yugoslav Federation. In other words, Kremlin challenges the U.S. on some levels and the sources of Russian influence primarily are stemming from information warfare strategies integrated in different platforms.

Recently the EU and the U.S. have expressed their concerns on several occasions over the direction of democracy in the Balkans. Indeed, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, and North Macedonia remain on the edge of Russia's 'sharp knife' which has the purpose of reversing the reforms and imposing the set of regulations which favors Kremlin in the Balkans. As the paper indicates, Russia uses domestic and international news outlets as propaganda to reach the nations in the region to win hearts and minds of the people against the Western approach to some extent. Therefore, the tendency of Russian propaganda remains a threat for the Western Balkans fragile societies. Russian strategic investments are primarily in the energy infrastructure, the oil market and the news outlet organizations around the region.

However, Russia keeps her hands open and engages with Serbia via the news organizations such as 'Sputink Serbija' and it utilizes Belgrade as a geopolitical tool to stir the unrest in Northern Kosovo. Russia and Serbia have good strategic relations which makes Russia a great power in the Balkans and as a key player. We conclude that the Balkans remain a flashpoint for regional actors and non-state actors. The Balkan states must continue the path of reforms as the only way to achieve peace and prosperity. But as paper emphasizes, Russia will continue to play crucial role in all events of the Balkan politics due to the power of Russian Federation in international politics.

Keywords: Russia, Western Balkans, hybrid warfare, disinformation, covert operations

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A Framework to TOR Network Traffic Analytics

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Abstract. Technology is evolving and penetrating rapidly into various domains of human life. As the number of small ubiquitous devices and web applications grows, privacy issues are becoming more and more sensitive. TOR is an application/browser that has been widely used to preserve online privacy. While it might gain some controversies, since it leaves lots of space for abuse, TOR remains one of the most successful anonymization tools available. This research aims to set and implement an experimental framework to TOR traffic analysis. The setup enables the investigation of various aspects of TOR utilization, e.g. if it is used more for web search anonymization or in non-interactive web, etc. A Raspberry Pi micro-computer was set to emulate the exit TOR routing node. Its traffic was also captured and stored in a PC. Popular traffic sniffing and analyzing applications, such as Wireshark, can be further used for various traffic classification and correlation. Based on the proposed experimental framework, the system has collected and stored the TOR traffic for two weeks and has shown its functionality and potential.

Keywords: TOR, anonymity, privacy, Raspberry Pi, network traffic

Big Data Analytics on Cloud: challenges, techniques and technologies

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Abstract. These days it is known that Big Data Analytics is taking a huge attention from researchers and also from business. We all are witness of the data growth that every institution, company or even individuals store in order to use them in the future. There is a big potential to extract useful data from this Big Data that is stored usually in Cloud because sometimes there is not enough local space to store big amounts of data. There is a huge number of sectors where Big Data can be helpful including economic and business activities, public administration, national security, scientific researches in many areas, etc. This data in order to be used must get processed, usually by using Big Data Analytics Techniques. It is for sure that the future of business and technology will be relied on Big Data Analytics. This paper aims to show how big data is analyzed especially when it is deployed on cloud as well as the challenges, techniques and technologies that are used and can be used, in order to analyze Big Data on Cloud. We discuss and implement different methodologies of Big Data Analytics on Cloud.

Keywords: Big Data, Big Data Analytics, Cloud Computing, Data Storage.

The Benefit from having quality TK infrastructure for realization of the project Broadband internet in Macedonia

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Abstract. The broadband internet provides the creation and use of new rich media content, applications, new innovative services adaptable to different platforms, available to everyone regardless of the location or the time and customized according to the user, according to his priorities or needs. The broadband internet enables the reorganization of the production and work processes in both the business sector and the administration, ie the development of the networked economy and the transition to knowledge-based societies.
The existence and construction of quality telecommunications infrastructure nowadays must be owned and upgraded by every Electronic Communication Network Operator because the broadband internet requires fast and always included internet connections that support the transfer of innovative content and services. On the other hand, compared to traditional slower connections, large amounts of data can be accessed and transmitted to the broadband internet at the same time, while reducing waiting time and improving user efficiency.
Hence, the paper covers the state of the broader Internet in Macedonia and the existence and construction of quality telecommunications infrastructure to provide quality and fast Internet for providing, creating and using new rich media content, applications, and new innovative services.

Key words: broadband internet; telecommunication infrastructure, public electronic communication networks and services operator; access; optical cable; regulation; users; network coverage.

Suggestions and recommendations for fulfillment and implementation of the project for Broadband internet in Macedonia

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Abstract. Nowadays, broadband is defined on the basis of a number of parameters that can be offered through existing electronic communications networks (fixed or mobile networks) and the construction of some next generation of advanced electronic communications networks. This is extremely important for the quality of the received service, because with the existence of a quality electronic communication network, you will distribute a quality and fast data transfer to the end users, some of whom actually want it.
Optical cable, among other types of cables, using the Operator and the access method known as " fiber to the home ", has a very good advantage for the end user, who uses the required service. On the other hand, wireless technologies such as Wi-Fi, Wi-Max and GSM / GPRS / UMTS / HSDPA, 4G and 5G are also new ways to access the Internet.
This electronic communication infrastructure owned by a Public Operator for Electronic Communications Services (eg optical network or wireless 4G or 5G network) would be able to provide to the users significantly higher speed and security in data transmission, consistency at speeds, reduced error rates of real-time applications (video streaming, video communication, etc.).
This paper provides suggestions and recommendations for fulfilling and implementing the broadband projest. It clarifies in which segments corrections should be made in the regulatory acts, with legal and by the laws.
The real situation in the part of the broadband internet in our state is summarized in which direction the goals for improvement and fulfillment of the functioning of the broadband internet should move in the future.

Keywords: broadband internet; telecommunication infrastructure; access; optical cable; regulation; network coverage, 4G and 5G network; wireless; fiber to the home;

Analyzing OSI Model Layers, Benefits and Disadvantages

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Abstract. Since long time ago, people understood the need and importance of standardization. It was clear that in order to cooperate and trade with each-other we need some rules on preparing or making goods. These rules are standards. Without them, the things could work only in one village, city or state, but not further. By using standards, the goods made in one part of the world can be used in the other part of the world. With development of internet and computers, the same approach applied too. For computers and networks to grow, we need to set some fundamental rules. There were are many vendors who worked on networks and computers. Without a precisely defined set of rules that everybody agrees on, we would create a chaos and the Internet as we know it would not be possible. Since the yearly days, there were initiatives to prepare standards. One of these was done by the International Standards Organization (ISO), which lead to creation of the Open Systems Interconnection model, known as "OSI Model".
In this paper will be discussed about disadvantages of OSI Model- comparison with TCP IP.
The Open Systems Interconnection (ISO Model), is the most known model of explaining how network works and how data flows through networks. It is almost impossible to read or start learning about networks and not read about it. This model has seven layers (numbered from Layer 1 to Layer 7) and is widely used to explain the networks and flow of the information.

Keywords: OSI Model, TCP IP, Layers Applications, Presentations, Session, Transport, Network, Datalink, Physical.

Visual cryptography scheme with digital watermarking in sharing secret information from car number plate digital images

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Abstract. In this paper a visual cryptography scheme with a binary additive stream cipher is used to form the meaningless shares (share images or multiple layers) of original digital image, hiding some secret information. Each share image holds some information, but at the receiver side only when all of them are superimposed, the secret information is revealed by human vision without any complex computation. Proposed algorithm for generating shares is applied in MATLAB programming environment, using MATLAB built-in functions to create sequences of pseudorandom numbers or streams, which are used to make share images of original digital image. The input image is first converted into a binary image, shares are generated using pixel expansion scheme, and after that are sent to the receiver. At the received side, the shares could be printed in separate transparent sheets and overlapped in order to reveal the secret image, with some loss in contrast when compared to the original image. An algorithm is applied to car number plate digital images with watermark. Digital image watermarking method is used to embed some data in a car number plate digital image in order to verify the credibility of the content or the identity of the owner.

Keywords: visual cryptography, pixel expansion scheme, digital watermark, share images

Multithreaded Approach for Using Blockchain as an Automated Versioning Tool

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Abstract. Blockchain is a new and growing technology with a bright future ahead. It can be implemented in many different ways and different industries like banking, cryptocurrencies, health information systems etc. Its powerfulness in security and systematic tracking of different items makes it one of its kind and attractive to work with. This technology is also a suitable environment for multithreaded programming to be adopted in, while using blocks and items to be tracked by single threads. This paper presents an innovative approach of using blockchain as a versioning control tool for personal or commercial usage.

Keywords: Blockchain, Versioning Control, Multithreaded Programming

Big Data in Patient Health Monitoring System

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Abstract. Health monitoring improves better quality of care, helps prevent complications and enables patients to be proactive about their health. Big Data as new technology, can improve the monitoring of patients health care. Towards this, the health monitoring system involves collecting, processing and analyzing large amounts of data coming from various sources. These data are important for diagnose and treatment of patient. In this paper a patient monitoring system using MongoDB as NoSQL data store have proposed. This method includes collecting and analyzing patient's health data to control and monitor continuously the parameters of health conditions.

Keywords: Health data, MongoDB, patient monitoring system

FRAUD DETECTION USING DATA-DRIVEN APPROACH

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Abstract. The extensive use of internet is continuously drifting businesses to incorporate their services in the online environment. One of the first spectrums to embrace this evolution was the banking sector. In fact, the first known online banking service came in 1980. It was deployed from a community bank located in Knoxville, called the United American Bank. Since then, internet banking has been offering ease and efficiency to costumers in completing their daily banking tasks. The ever increasing use of internet banking and the large number of online transactions, increased fraudulent behaviour also. As if fraud increase wasn't enough, the massive number of online transactions further increased the data complexity. Modern data sources are not only complex but generated at high speed and in real time as well. This presents a serious problem and a definite reason why more advanced solutions are desired to protect financial service companies and credit card holders. Therefore, this thesis aims to construct an efficient fraud detection model which is adaptive to costumer behaviour changes and tends to decrease the fraud manipulation, by detecting and filtering fraud in real-time. In order to achieve this aim, a review of various methods is conducted, adding above a personal experience working at a Banking sector, specifically in Fraud Detection office. Unlike the majority of reviewed methods, the proposed model in this thesis is able to detect fraud in the moment of occurrence using an incremental classifier. The evaluation on synthetic data, based on fraud scenarios selected in collaboration with domain experts that replicate typical, real-world attacks, shows that this approach correctly ranks complex frauds. In particular, our proposal detects fraudulent behaviour and anomalies with up to 97% detection rate while maintaining a satisfying low cost.

Keywords: Banking · Online · Data · Fraud

A Review on Sorting Algorithms: Performance and Complexity

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Abstract. The use of computer systems in almost every field has led to an increase in the volume of digital data. However, a large number of digital data has also created the problem of their management, one of the main problems is sort-ing of data. Several different sorting algorithms have been developed for this issue. Therefore in this paper, we have analyzed the main sorting algorithms in relation to time and space complexity, as well as their performance. Also in this paper are identified some of the advantages and disadvantages of dif-ferent sorting algorithms.

Keywords: Data Structure, Algorithms, Sorting Time , Complexity Space ComplexityPerformance

SELinux Security Issues: Critical Review

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Abstract. The decade of digitization and technology development has made computers an integral part of our lives and everyday life, hence making the computer security one of the most important subjects.
The SELinux is a system-enforced access control that uses MAC (Mandatory Access Control) policy that combines three different policy models: (RBAC) Role based Access Control, (TE) Type Enforcement and (MLS) Multi Level Security. In this paper we are going make a critical review based on SELinux operating system security issues, especially how it is implemented through LSM (Linux Security Modules). Particularly we are going to focus on SELinux as a part of the LSM framework.

Keywords: SELinux, MAC, DAC.

Towards Internet of Things: Design and Implementation of a Vehicle Measurement System for Air Quality Monitoring

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Abstract. The detection of environmental pollution sources and their geographical position is of crucial importance to the pollution management. High costs of the existing measurement stations induce their sparse deployment over the area of interest. Moreover, their sampling rates are usually low. As such these systems fail to meet the application requirements regarding the spatial and temporal resolution. To improve this, modern approaches aim to incorporate much greater number of stationary low-cost wireless sensor systems over the same area, to use mobile devices, or the combination of both. This paper presents a design and implementation of an air quality (AQ) measurement system for Vehicle Sensor Networks (VSN). The system is based on Arduino board (microcontroller), various gas sensors, and GPRS communication modules. The nodes installed on the vehicles continuously transmit AQ indicators over the GPRS link to the server. User-friendly web interface enables data visualization in real time. The proposed system was tested on accuracy and functionality over a period of 10 days, and it has shown satisfying results.

Keywords: Vehicle Sensor Networks, Air Quality Monitoring, IoT, Arduino, MQ sensors.

Usage of the symbols and Dionis square in the cryptosystem of Dionis

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Abstract. The rapid developments of technology which have brought with them a host of benefits to humanity have also left behind a host of spaces which have mostly aided cyber piracy who exploit the many benefits of the internet for purposes that are in their favor,but these actions which negatively affect the privacy of all internet users.
In this project I will present some modifications which are enabled through the 16x16 square of Dionis with 256 elements based in the Masonic Cipher method, with the help of which based on the rules I have created and developed it is different from all the others that have been presented so far containing some specific specifications within it, in order to make the possibility of decryption as difficult as possible for the abusers, but understandable to implement.

Keywords: Encryption, Decryption, Dionis Square, Masonic Cipher

Facing the challenge of SARS CoV- 2 by building a centralized coordination mechanism for research and experience sharing for clinical and research purposes

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Abstract. Global health crisis of Covid-19 is the currently the single most pressing issue that humanity is facing. All effort is given to make sure that global public health is kept running and that a collapse of health institutions is avoided or if it is inevitable delayed for as long as possible. Because Covid-19 is priority number one, the scientific community is focusing most of its recourses in fighting it. Number of studies published and experiences gained by front line workers in hospitals around the globe is becoming difficult to follow and many precious insides on the illness are overlooked and in current situation that is something we all can't afford. A centralized platform for collecting studies, data and first hand observation coupled with machine learning based on semantic web to help sort the data find communalities in different studies and pointing them out to relevant researchers, and the platform being a good tool to facilitate contacts between researcher around the globe. A sharing point between different front line health care workers that can share there experiences and observation and thus reduce the suffering and death of patients and shorten the hospital time and therefore reduce hospital resource depletion delay or help to stay off the collapse of health systems. This platform would especially be useful to developing countries that have a weaker public health care system and fewer resources in disposition. Any help to prevent the worst case scenario of patient selection and turning down people in need of help is more than needed today.

Keywords: SARS COV-2, Machine learning, Semantic Web,E-Health, centralized platform

Performance Evaluation of Non-Relational Data on Big Data Environments

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Abstract. Big data management is a real challenge for traditional systems. The experimental evaluation is performed on measurement of performance of five different databases with an open non-relational dataset. It was structured and tested separately in each store, giving some advantages and limitations to them from a practical point of view. The results are drawn based on the throughput per number of users executed respectively. It was loaded and executed more than a million of records in each and every database. Following its semi-persistent model, Redis performed better than other databases.

Keywords: Non-relational data, Big Data, Cassandra, Couchbase, HBase, MongoDB, Redis.

Mapping Water Level in Lake of Badovci, Prishtina with Remote Sensing and GIS

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Remote Sensing
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Abstract. Monitoring environment changes has become a necessity as a result of current environment deteriorating due to human activities like mining activities, water consuming, fishing, etc. In most developing countries like Kosovo, acquiring information concerning the current condition and the dynamic changes of the environment for a rapid monitoring is not easy. The present study provides the droughts in artificial lakes of the study area, Prishtina. Exactly, the lake of Badovci (Alb: Liqeni i Badovcit). The main aim of the study is to monitor and evaluate changes in water level over the seasons, using WRI time series outputs. As well as this technique of monitoring water will be used to evaluate drying level as e result of the climate changes from high carbon dioxide, and different activities that we mentioned before. In the research are used images from satellite Sentinel-2 which uses Visible Light, Near Infrared and Shortwave Infrared. Taking in consideration these bands we will use WRI based on them. The Sentinel-2 satellite images give us reliable information for monitoring water change according in NDWI and WRI. According to the present study, the WRI generated data gives us valuable informations about water droughts. However, the study demonstrated that the Lake of Badovci had changed from season to season, as a result of human activities and climate change as well. The water drought is visible even with naked eye, but the goal of this research is to have a cleaner image and data about the level and time of drought.

Keywords: water droughts, satellite image, lakes, environmental data, change detection

Aspects of the use of nanotechnology and nanomedicine in medicine

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Abstract. The purpose of this paper is to show aspects of the application of nanotechnology nowadays, especially in health. Nanotechnologies are the design, characterization, production and application of structures, equipment and systems by controlling the shape and size at the nanometer scale.

The special branch that deals with the study of medicine in nanotechnology is called nanomedicine. Nanomedicine is a branch of medicine that applies the knowledge and tools of nanotechnology in the prevention and treatment of disease. Nanomedicine involves the use of nanoscale materials, such as nanoparticles and nanorobots, for diagnostic, dispersing, sensitizing, or activating purposes in a living organism.

Nanotechnology is considered to be quite new, but it is by no means the only field that deals with atoms and molecules. In various ways, the disciplines of physics, chemistry, and biology have long been treated with atoms and molecules, their behavior and manipulation, and quantum mechanics has now proven to me to be an absolutely minor science.

Nanotechnology applications can be very useful and have the potential to make a significant impact on society. Nanotechnology has already been embraced by industrial sectors, such as the information and communication sectors, but is also used in food technology, energy technology, as well as in some medical products and medicines. Nanomaterials can also offer new opportunities to reduce environmental pollution.

Keywords : Nanotechnology, nanomedicine, nanoscale, nanoparticles, nanorobots.

Analysis and Visualization of Birth and Death Data in Kosovo

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Abstract. Nowadays, almost every institution and business processes various data which also contain personal data where it is necessary to respect the laws for their protection and confidentiality. The development and advancement of technology is enabling more and more data management in various forms, where businesses can be profiled in what they do best and entrust data management to platforms and companies that deal with data. One such service for data processing, analysis and visualization is the Microsoft tool called Power BI. This tool is simple and easy to use, which does not require large hardware infrastructure for its use, but the benefit for businesses and other users is quite large. The purpose of this study is to provide additional knowledge about these tools and platforms, in this case by presenting data on births and deaths in Kosovo during the years 2002-2018 through responsible and interactive reports.

Keywords: Births and Deaths, Personal data, Power BI, Analysis, Visualization

A model for predicting the probability of code beauty

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Abstract. Software maintenance is one of the most expensive phases of the software development life cycle. This cost increases more if maintenance is performed on poorly written code (less aesthetic). There exist a set of code writing patterns that developers need to follow to write good looking code. However, coding conforms 'rules' is not always possible. During software evolution, code goes through different changes, which are the main reasons for breaking rules of beautiful code. In this paper, we propose an AI (artificial intelligence) based model which will measure the beauty of a written code. The model is built on a set of code-based features that are used to assign the probability of being a beautiful code.

Keywords: Machine learning, Code beauty, Software maintenance

An Alternative Probabilistic Protocol for Relaying Wireless Networks

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Abstract. In this paper we study the interplay between relaying protocols and ARQ in presence of channel coding. Usually, these protocols are designed to be deterministic when it comes to the order of retransmission from the communication nodes. In contrast, in [1] we have shown that by simplifying the Finite State Machines (FSM) and Finite State Markov Chains analysis, we can land to a concept of probabilistic protocols [2,3], where the retransmitting nodes are chosen probabilistically, and which allows easier performance optimization. But, since on the introduced protocols in [2,3], the number of maximum allowed retransmissions is not limited, then in this paper we have introduced an alternative probabilistic protocol where the maximum number of retransmissions is limited. Using Monte Carlo simulations, we will show at which location of the Relay do we get the best performance. Due to energy consuming concern and due to lower complexity advantage, as required in technologies such as Internet of Things (IoT), we will consider the case when Relay works on the Demodulate-and-Forward (DMF) mode, while for the destination we will focus in two cases: when the destination receiver does not perform combining and when it performs combining at the receiver.

Keywords: Relaying Network, Cooperative Communication, Wireless Channel, Communication Protocol, Finite State Markov Chain (FSMC), Automatic-Repeat Request Protocol (ARQ)

Constructing Hadamard matrices using binary codes

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Abstract. In this paper is presented a very efficient method for constructing Hadamard matrices, using binary code products. We will construct such matrices using the scalar production of two vectors and the tensor production of Hadamard matrices. This method is based on the representation of the natural number as a binary code which takes only two values 0 or 1. Such a method of generating Hadamard matrices can be used in practice to generate different codes, in telecommunication systems, to correct blocked codes, but also in science as for example in Boolean algebra.

Keywords: Keyword1., Keyword2, Keyword3, Keyword4

Peer to peer Audio and Video Communication

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Abstract. In this paper we introduce a simple way on how you can build your own "end-to-end" audio and video chat. You can expect to learn how to add new features on it, as well as building your own signaling server, your mobile UI and mobile calls logic implemented in a perfect coexistence between NodeJS, Java and Kotlin. What makes this application special is the possibility to express yourself with different annotations while you're on a video chat.

Simulation Smart City in UBT Campus using simulation software

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Abstract. The impact of the IoT has covered many areas but its implementation is challenging. Using stimulative softwares we can stimulate even a smart city without spending money in the implementation. This scientific paper aims to stimulate the smart campus and as a case study we took the University of Bussines and Technology. Smart Campus is an automation system for controlling IoT devices in the UBT campus.This system include: Solar Pannels to convert light from the sun into electricity that can be used to power electrical loads, humidifiers to add moisture to the air to prevent dryness, smoke detectors to automatically senses the presence of smoke, fire sprinkler to prevent fires, etc. All devices are connected to each other and they function the way the conditions are programmed. Also this project includes the part of routing and switching from the ISPs (the main one and the backup) to the internal network, the access lists which are used to block the connection in sensitive areas, etc .Designed and implemented the architecture and infrastructure using packet-tracer.
General overview of the infrastructure include: 22 LANs, IoT devices, access points, end devices, intermediary devices, Web server, FTP server, Email server, DNS server, IoT servers, VoIP.

Optimization of Travel Salesman Problem (TSP) Using Genetic Algorithms

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Abstract. The traveling salesman problem (TSP) is one of the most famous benchmarks, significant, historic, and very hard combinatorial optimization problem. TSP was documented by Euler in 1759, whose interest was in solving the knight's tour problem [1]. It is the fundamental problem in the fields of computer science, engineering, operations research, discrete mathematics, graph theory, and so forth. TSP can be described as the minimization of the total distance traveled by touring all cities exactly once and return to depot city. The traveling salesman problems (TSPs) are classified into two groups on the basis of the structure of the distance matrix as symmetric and asymmetric. The TSP is symmetric if , cij = cji, where i and j represent the row and column of a distance (cost) matrix, respectively, otherwise is asymmetric. To tackle the traveling salesman problem we used genetic algorithms.
Genetic algorithms (GAs) are a heuristic search and optimization technique inspired by natural evolution. They have been successfully applied to a wide range of real-world problems of significant complexity. Genetic algorithms are evolutionary techniques used for optimization purposes according to the survival of the fittest idea. These methods do not ensure optimal solutions; however, they give good approximation usually in time. The genetic algorithms are useful for difficult problems, especially the traveling salesman problem. The genetic algorithm depends on the initialization approach, selection criteria, crossover, and mutation operators. There are various representations such as binary, path, adjacency, ordinal, and matrix representations. This project aims to minimize the distance traveled by a hypothetical salesperson. By giving a list of cities and the distance between each pair of cities, finding the shortest path to visit all cities and return to the initial city.
Genetic algorithms (GAs) are derivative-free stochastic approach based on biological evolutionary processes proposed by Holland [2]. In nature, the most suitable individuals are likely to survive and mate; therefore, the next generation should be healthier and fitter than previous one. A lot of work and applications have been done about GAs in a frequently cited book by Golberg [3]. GAs work with population of chromosomes that are represented by some underlying parameters set codes.

Keywords: TSP, GAs, Genetic Operators, Selection Policies

From relational data stored on database servers to RDF files living on the web - The EasyRDF Case

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Abstract. The current web that we are using today, allows us to jump from one document to another, but in absence of semantic data. Meanwhile, the Semantic Web known as the 'next generation' of web full of linked and structured data gives us the chance to jump from one dataset to another, enriching the current web with more links and semantics.
As we know, for various kinds of applications relational databases have been considered as one of the most popular storage solutions. While for the web of linked data they are recognized as a main factor in generating a huge amount of data. The process of mapping relational databases into ontologies is a fundamental problem on adapting the current web into the semantic one.
Therefore, in this paper we are going to demonstrate the ways we can publish data from relational databases into RDF through an approach that we find very useful and then we will present the benefits, challenges and the solutions of the problems for mapping relational databases into ontologies and vice versa.

Keywords: Semantic web, Ontologies, Relational Database, Mapping

Aplication of Information Technology in the Helath Care

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Abstract. Health Care is changing dramatically due to technological advances, from anesthetics and antibiotics to magnetic resonance scanners and radiotherapy. Future technological innovation will continue to transform healthcare, but while technologies (new medicines and treatments, new equipment, new social media support for healthcare, etc.) will drive innovation, human factors will remain as one of the sustained constraints of progress. No prediction can satisfy everyone; instead, this article explores fragments of the future how to think more clearly about how to meet our objectives. The importance to public health imposes the use of technology and guides healthcare more than any other force, and in the future it will continue to develop in dramatic ways. While we can see and debate the details of future trends in healthcare, so that we can align with it and work actively to ensure the best outcomes for society as a whole.

Keywords: public health, information technology, virtual reality, telemedicine, etc.

OAuth2.0 in Securing APIs

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Abstract: Today's modern applications are mostly designed around API's. API's are used for a variety of things such as passing data to another webservice reading data from a database etc. The problem with this is that not all the API's are secure. Most of the today's API's are old and rely only on an authentication token where the user data often had to share their credentials with the application to enable such an API call on their behalf or string them, which is often hardcoded. We will focus on OAUTH 2.0 as new protocol in securing our API's. This is a new protocol based on delegation of authorization, dynamically changing authentication string based on user session or application session. We will go on this different mode of authentication and show you how to use them properly. We will set up this with a Web API integrated with OAUTH and a client application that will stimulate the requests to our API's.

Keywords: API, REST, authorization, oauth, security, open platform.

Smart Care Facility Software System Development

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Abstract. The regional hospital centers face various challenges. One of the identified challenges is the difficulty of managing patient data, which can be generated by medical devices, as a result of which is the delay in the response of medical staff to the alarming values of various patient-connected devices. This study aims to identify the factors and requirements needed to implement a system that meets the needs of hospital centers, having performance and efficiency in mind throughout development. Taking into account the system to be with its main features and characteristics while relying on the declaration of the problem and the set objectives, we can reach the conclusion that through data centralization, automation, definition of hierarchies within the center, the connection of system equipment and patient, the general goal of eliminating repetitive processes can be achieved, thus increasing the overall system as is performance.

Keywords: Smart Care Facility, Personal Area Network, Patient Devices, Hospitals

Comparison between DOM manipulation technologies VirtualDOM and IncrementalDOM

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Abstract. Manipulating the Document Object Model (DOM) is one of the most expensive operations that the browser has to do. Through the years there have been various approaches to address this problem. Many frontend frameworks and libraries have developed their own solutions. Angular and React JS are the main framework and library used in frontend development right now and they also developed their own solutions and approaches to DOM manipulation. Angular uses IncrementalDOM as their DOM rendering and manipulation technology while React JS uses VirtualDOM. But which one of them has faster rendering time and which one has a smaller memory footprint? Angular with IncrementalDOM has better memory management and way smaller memory footprint than React JS and VirtualDOM. On the other hand React JS has a small advantage when it comes to speed as it has a bit faster rendering times than Angular.

Keywords: DOM, VirtualDOM, IncrementalDOM, Angular, React JS

Technological Trends on Cognitive Virtual Assistants

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Abstract. Cognitive Virtual Assistants (VA) are advanced by the product business as a fundamentally new sort of interaction between Hardware and Voice Recognition. Cooperation concentrates in progress with a model on showing the legitimacy of the connection between communication, language and the disclosure of techniques to diminish the administration. This examination is offered another measurement to discover the source direction whom voice-recognition is made to be conceivable by brainpower of Artificial Intelligence (AI). Such a commitment to the paper comprises of: reviewing and summing up center thoughts from different orders, having the chance to see how much communication with Voice Recognition (VR) brings to the table; clarify why the objective with remote helpers is in the closer view; Defining the difficulties on the off chance that you need to offer more open doors for Virtual Assistants (VA) has been demonstrated.

Keywords: Online Mobile. Virtual Assistants, Cognitive Interaction, Natural Language Processing

Proposal of a legal framework through the development of new domain specific languages (DSL) in compliance with GDPR

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Abstract. The adaptation of company processes to the EU Regulation represents a major opportunity to review, update and improve the internal processes and management tools used. The loss of data, in most cases, causes serious damage to the image and very often the total closure of the company. The legislation therefore represents an opportunity and a stimulus to verify the management methods applied, to define an organizational model and a code of conduct (policies, processes, rules / provisions and controls) capable of improving internal processes, defining and achieving desired objectives, ensure data and systems protection with proper risk management and assessment. This paper presents the principles of the LegalRuleML applied to the legal domain like General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and discusses reasons that LegalRuleML is convenient for modeling norms. We need to understand why it is important to develop a specific domain language that refers to internal GDPR privacy consulting and BPM mapping. LegalRuleML allows inconsistent renditions of a legal source to coexist in the same LegalRuleML document and provides functionality to identify and select interpretations.

Keywords: LegalRuleML, framework, business, process, GDPR

Application of stream processing for the detection and reporting of hate speech on social networks

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Abstract. This paper presents a study of the application of Stream Processing in order to improve the field in technology that deals with the detection and reporting of Hate Speech on social networks like Facebook, Twitter and Youtube. Quantity of the content with hate speech on social networks is growing day by day and there must be some technology to prevent this content on these networks.
This paper shows some of the results that can be obtained from
such an application, such as the content of a post and its comments,
reporting those comments that are considered hate speech and eliminating them
from the corresponding network. Then compare different organizations and see how much they contain hateful material that they display to their followers. Analyzing and acting on the data that we get from the application I think we could have a positive impact on this matter.

Keywords: Stream Processing, Hate Speech, Technology.

5G Technologies and its Impact during the implementation within exciting technology

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Abstract. Over the last years mobile phones had a remarkable evolution in some generation staring from simple device of voice communication "0G" , it became useful multimedia device with multiple functions to the latest technology as "5G".
As we are in the latest generation 5G (super-fast wireless network technology), promises that 5G will change our lives, the network is expected to have much higher speed and capacity that allows files to be downloaded in the blink of an eye.
What makes 5G unique is smart-safety and real-time monitoring,5G will allow to increased reliability for first responders in emergencies, increase sensors that can provide faster warnings of severe weather or neutral disasters such as flood, High Speed capacity will allow of lower cost and additional surveillance.
Since we are talking per real-time monitoring, we make it clear that as per Police Station it will be easier to provides gun-shots in the exact location.

Keywords: 5g, IoT, technology, real-time monitoring ,super-speed etc.

Albanian corpus dataset analysis using Apache Hadoop

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Abstract. Nowadays, we are dealing with a very large number of data that are generated from different fields such as medical, economic, socials, etc. Data analysis is one of the most important branches today. There are many companies that offers their services to store this voluminous data such as: Prolifics, Clairvoyant, IBM, HP Enterprise, Teradata, Oracle, SAP, EMC, Amazon, Microsoft, Google, VMware, Splunk, Alteryx[1], The growth of these data is continuing exponentially and as such has made it impossible to handle them by a traditional database system since it exceeds its capacity. When we are talking about a large number of data also knows as Big Data, we are dealing with an increase from Gigabytes, TeraBytes, Peta Bytes, Zeta Bytes, and so on. Processing of data can incorporate multiple operations depending on usage like collecting, classifying, indexing, exploring, gather results, etc. The main problem has to do with the fact that no machine alone or a few machines can process such a large amount of data for a finite period of time.
This paper presents an experimental work on big data problems using the Apaches Hadoop approach as a solution. The objective is to work with Hadoop with a glance focus on the MapReduce algorithm and analysis of a data set(Albanian Text Corpus) that will be created particularly for this case. The results gathered from this paper and several analyses show positive outcomes of the above approach to address such big data problems.

Keywords: Big Data, Hadoop Technology, Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS), MapReduce, WordCount.

5G Testbed building and implementation as a form to support and drive Research and Innovation

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Abstract. Testing and feeling the capabilities of a real 5G network, but on a smaller scale is possible only through a 5G Testbed within a private setup, such as a university campus or a private site. This type of 5G Testbeds allow academics, researchers and students to test and experiment with the features and capabilities of novel designs and solutions with very rigid technical requirements, i.e. very high bandwidth, high density and very low latency. It helps to create a platform that would enable the customization and benchmarking of different prototypes for different use cases and scenarios. In addition, this paper will also highlight potential challenges and difficulties during the Testbed building and setup.

Keywords: 5G, Testbed, 5G spectrum, Network Slicing, mIoT, SDN

Fight against COVID-19 - the tailor made approach needed

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Abstract. Many doctors and scientific researchers agree that a "tailored" approach would be needed to prevent and manage a pandemic. Each infected, each patient would require a different and each would require individual treatment. The situation is also similar in the area of prevention. The main obstacles to a tailor-made, individual approach are existing regulation, crimes against privacy, lack of adequate theoretical and methodological foundations, and lack of information. This study addresses the latter two problems, not forgetting the mutual determinants with the others. The first part presents the way of channeling the data already collected about the health status of people in order to develop and operate tailor-made solutions, and the theoretical methodological basis of this. We also report on our research findings on the new responsible innovation we have developed and its streamline, the use of modular innovation for customized pandemic prevention and management.

Keywords: tailor made medicine, pandemic, privacy, cryptography, responsible innovation, modularization, big data, artificial intelligence

Security of AI driven XR technology – a more comprehensive approach needed

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Abstract. Extended reality (XR) technology expands the world of our experiences to an unprecedented extent. It doesn't matter what these experiences are like. From the outset, the sharpest issue for development and applications of virtual reality (VR) has been the issue of safety and security. Since then, VR technology has evolved into XR and new dimensions have emerged, such as AI driven XR technology. Today, in addition to the physical security and safety, incident response, data security aspects of XR, the issues of identity management and privacy are becoming more and more important, and what makes the application of XR a social problem is the provision of fairness and explainability. UNICEF sharply raised the issue: "Children need special protection from AI's influence." We say that all participants, whether children or adults, should receive special protection. This study summarizes some of the theoretical and methodological aspects and principles of this protection.

Keywords: extended reality, artificial intelligence, security, safety, privacy, fairness, explainability, virtual world

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The Effects of Lumbar Traction in Lumbar Discal Hernia. A Single Case Study

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Abstract. People have always had back pain. Back pain was described in the distant past in old texts from 1500 BC. The word sciatica has been used since Ancient Greek times and Hippocrates (460-370 BC) described "sciatic" pain as mainly affecting men aged 40-60 years (Allan and Waddell, 1989). This is a single case study about whereas the mechanical effects of lumbar traction are well substantiated. We have used the intermittent variable of the traction. We used a Platinum 3D traction table. MRI of the lumbar spine of the patient were recorded before and after. Pain intensity was rated on VAS, TSK questionnaire and SEC. Based on the findings of this single case, further study is needed to determine optimal treatment duration, frequency, and mode of administering lumbar traction. In this case there was a real change in the discs after the treatment with problems that were the fear of movement and of course the patient was experiencing the movement schemes that were connected with the pathology. Exercises are necessary to have a good situation for the everyday life. Horizontal traction was evidently effective in increasing the disc height of lower lumbar levels, particularly in the posterior regions of the discs. The situation of the hernia is really changed in in nearly 12-15 treatment sessions. A rehabilitation program cannot be seen as a stand-alone system, but as a hole and the scope is to have a full rehabilitation of the patient.

Keywords: Traction, Physiotherapy, Pain, Quality of Life

Assessment of the Participation of Adolescents in Physical Activities

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Abstract. Physical activity is defined as any bodily movement produced by skeletal muscle that results in energy expenditure. The purpose of this research is to assess how active students are in physical activity, and to confirm the possible differences between the two researched samples, adolescents from a Geneva school and their Kosovar peers from the Municipality of Dragash. The entity sample includes 156 students, of which 64 students of the school "ECG HENRY DURANT" from Geneva, Switzerland and 92 students from the Gymnasium "Ruzhdi Berisha" from the Municipality of Dragash. The international standard IPAQ_A questionnaire was used to achieve the goal as a working method (Kowalski et al., 2004). The Mann Whitney test compared the results of adolescents in both schools for participating in physical activity. Differences have been established in most variables related to physical activity over a week. The differences between the two groups of students are in the best interests of adolescents from Geneva, which means that they are more active than their Kosovar peers. Based on the results of this paper, Swiss students are more active in practicing sports activities during their free time, perhaps because Switzerland is a highly developed country and has an excellent sports infrastructure. More pronounced differences have been observed in girls and in favor of the Swiss. Unlike girls, Kosovar boys are more active during long breaks and during a week, while Swiss are more active with sports activities.

Keywords: physical activity, assessment, adolescents, questionnaire

Impact of the COVID-19 Confinement on Physical Activity Levels and Energy Expenditure in Kosovo Population

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Abstract. Numerous restriction measures were imposed globally to abate the spreading of COVID-19 virus. The current study aimed to investigate the levels of physical activity, expressed as energy expenditure (MET-min/Week), among Kosovo population pre and during COVID-19 confinement. 1633 (810 males and 823 females) physically active Kosovar participants (mean age: 24.75 ± 9.46 years; body height; 172 ± 10.56 cm; body mass: 69.12 ± 13.80 kg; BMI: 23.09 ± 3.63 kg/m2) were included in the study. An adapted version of the International Physical Activity Questionnaire-short form (IPAQ-SF) was translated into Albanian language and was administered to the participants through an online survey. Total weekly physical activity level, expressed as energy expenditure (MET-min/week) was calculated based on the well-known concept of metabolic equivalent (MET). The Man-Whitney U test was used to test the difference between pre and during COVID-19 confinement on PA levels, energy expenditure and between genders. As expected, significant decrease of the total weekly energy expenditure during the COVID-19 confinement ($p < 0.001$) was observed. A significant difference in the MET–min/week between the pre and during confinement condition ($p < 0.001$) was found for males and females. Based on our results, it can be concluded that the COVID-19 confinement has negatively affected the practice of PA, with both genders expressing lower MET-min/week during the COVID-19 condition.

Keywords: Physical Activity, COVID-19, Quarantine, Public Health

Comparison of Body Height and Body Mass Between Footballers, Basketball Players, Volleyball Players and Handball Players

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Abstract. The purpose of this study was to compare body height and body mass in elite footballers, basketball players, volleyball players and handball players. In this paper as a sample we have footballers, basketball players, volleyball players and handball players, in which are included the sample of subjects of these players are 75, of which 27 are footballers, while with 15 players each are included players from basketball, volleyball and handball. The results were as follows: body height of footballers was 180.64 cm, body mass 76.48 kg, basketball players with 194.67 cm and body mass 93.40 kg, volleyball players with l91.33 cm, body mass 85.33 kg and handball players with body height with 187.45 cm and body mass 92 kg. Through univariate analysis of variance (ANOVA), statistically significant differences were presented between the groups (p. <0.005). In conclusion it was that basketball players led with body height and body mass followed by volleyball players, but that body mass was slightly lighter compared to basketball players, while handball players had significantly more body mass than volleyball players, but smaller body height than basketball players and footballers, but by height and body mass were lower compared to the above three sports.

Keywords: footballers, basketball players, volleyball player, handball players, body height, body mass.

Recovery and Impact of the Ultramarathon 257 Kilometers in Pristina-Tirana Relation

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Abstract. For peak results we are dependent on many factors, such as; exercises with specifics, volume, intensity, seconds, minutes, hour, meter, km, heart rate, etc., and the other most important factor is recovery. In this paper we also aimed at the impact of the 257 km ultramaraton on the presentation of differences in body composition in running performance. In this case, as a sample of the subject we had only one athlete, who managed to run in the Prishtina-Tirana relation in a duration of 46 hours. The first measurement was made in the morning of 02.07.2020 and the second measurement on 07.07.2020. Both measurements were performed around 09:00 in the morning. With the body composition measuring instrument of the TANITA brand, we evaluated body mass, body mass index (BMI), body fat percentage and muscle mass of all body parts. The competitor was permanently followed by the expedition staff where during this run 13 stops were made for health-refreshing reasons, one of them 30 minutes at the 115th kilometer and the other at the 209th kilometer for about 4 hours imposed by dizziness. Over 27 bottles of water, 12 bottles of juices, ready-made fruits and vegetables, other supplements such as magnesium, vitamins and minerals, etc. were consumed at this activity. After seven days of activity, the movement was made where within those days ice treatment was done, passive rest and food consumption to meet the needs and then the athlete's friction started. Finally we can say that this run had an impact on the composition of the athlete's body during the running performance.

Keywords: Ultramarathon 257 km, Prishtina-Tirana, body composition, recovery

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