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## Contents

THE ART OF PLANNING AND ITS IMPACT ON PROJECT MANAGEMENT.....	10
<i>Agim Derguti</i> , .....	10
AW VALUE AND ITS JUSTIFICATION IN TEACHING CHEMISTRY.....	25
<i>Ajka Aljilji</i> .....	25
COMBINING SEMANTIC WEB AND ONTOLOGY DEVELOPMENT METHODOLOGIES USING LARAVEL .....	32
<i>Areti Bojaxhiu</i> .....	32
ANALYSIS OF EFFECTS OF GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS AND THEIR REFLECTIONS .....	44
<i>Artan NIMANI</i> .....	44
IMPACT OF THE PRUNING IN QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF GRAPES AT MUSCAT ITALIAN VARIETY .....	56
<i>Bedri Dragusha</i> .....	56
<i>Xhavit Ramadani</i> .....	56
FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND INTEREST RATES .....	72
<i>Behxhet Brajshori</i> .....	72
TRENDS AND ORIENTATIONS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN KOSOVO ...	85
<i>Emin Beeqiri</i> .....	85
TRAVELLING ACROSS TIME AND SPACE: INTERTEXTUALITY IN CHILDREN'S LITERATURE TRANSLATED INTO ALBANIAN .....	93
<i>Eriola Qafzezi</i> .....	93
<i>Juliana Çyfeku</i> .....	93
CUSTOMER PREFERENCES TOWARDS FOOD SAFETY AND TRACEABILITY SYSTEMS FOR MEAT VALUE CHAIN IN ALBANIA.....	111
<i>Fabjan Lashi, Ilir Kapaj, Remzi Keco</i> .....	111
CULTIVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF ALBANIAN .....	126
LITERATURE IN UNITED STATES.....	126
<i>Besim Muhadri, Fridrik Dulaj</i> .....	126
ALBANIAN FOLK LECTURES UNDER SOCIOLINGUISTIC PERSPEKTIVE .....	138
<i>Fridrik Dulaj</i> .....	138
<i>Besim Muhadri</i> .....	138

MULTIAGENT SYSTEM IN TRANSPORT, E-GOVERNANCE SERVICES.....	151
<i>Jonida SHEHU</i> .....	151
<i>Endrit XHINA</i> .....	151
ISMAIL KADARE FOR THE ALBANIAN IDENTITY.....	161
<i>Kamber Kamberi</i> .....	161
TRENDS OF GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND THEIR IMPACT ON ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN KOSOVO .....	176
<i>Teki Shala</i> .....	176
AN OVERVIEW OF THE HISTORICAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE OF ALBANIA’S INDPENDEANCE ANNOUNCEMENT .....	189
<i>Kosovar Alija</i> .....	189
A PRACTICAL APPROACH FOR PROVIDING QOS OF THE INTERNET IN ALBANIA .....	202
<i>Ledina Hoxha (Karteri)</i> .....	202
AN OUTLOOK OF DISCREPANCIES OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USE REFLECTED THROUGH CROSS-LINGUISTIC AND INTERCULTURAL DIFFERENCES IN ENGLISH AND ALBANIAN LANGUAGE.....	218
<i>Lorena Robo</i> .....	218
PROBLEMS IN BEHAVIOUR’S, ENCOUNTERED IN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS, WHO HAVE DIVORCED PARENTS .....	224
<i>Merita Kollçaku</i> .....	224
SOFTWARE APPLICATION FOR RECOGNITION METAL COINS.....	238
<i>Naim BAFTIU</i> .....	238
THE IMPACT OF THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS IN THE MACEDONIAN’S ECONOMY .....	255
<i>Nasir Selimi</i> .....	255
THE INDEPENDENCE OF KOSOVAR MEDIA ACCORDING TO TELEVISION EDITORS AND JOURNALISTS .....	270
<i>Resul Sinani</i> .....	270
<i>Kaltrina Ajeti</i> .....	270
DIVERSITY OF MICROMORPHOLOGICAL SPECIES OF NYMPHAEACEAE FAMILY IN LURA AREA IN ALBANIA.....	286



<i>Gazmir GJONI</i> .....	286
<i>Zhaneta ZEKAJ</i> .....	286

INFLUENCE OF VARIETY ON THE CHEMICAL-PHYSICAL COMPOSITION AND SENSORY PROPERTIES OF APPLE .....	297
<i>Khavit Ramadani</i> .....	297
<i>Bedri Dragusha</i> .....	297

## **The art of planning and its impact on project management**

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PSII <sup>1</sup> 3.11

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### **Abstract**

At the heart of every project is a plan that directs the activities resulting in the final score of the intended project or product. Developing a perfect project plan requires skill set, assessment of needs of the team members, and finally a satisfactory customer. Depending on the type of project, different detailed levels are needed in building a plan. Project Planning determines the project activities and products at the end will describe how the activities will be carried out. The goal of the project planning is to determine any duty, to assess the time and the necessary resources, and provide a framework for the management and control review. The planning process includes steps to estimate the size of the project, evaluate the technical scope of efforts, the resources needed to complete the project, produce a schedule, identify and assess the risks, and negotiate commitments. Repetition of these steps is necessary to determine the project plan which forms the basis for all efforts related to project management. Successful organizations include project planning and best practices in their business models.

Studies have found that almost every step in the professional management of the project includes project planning, and the main elements of a project plan are including the project requirements, project management, project schedules, and requirements of the facility, logistical support, financial support, power labor and organization. Failure to effectively address each of these elements invites the risk that

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<sup>1</sup> PSII - Paper Scientific Impact Indexing an international impact in science measured to be by this paper; maximal score 3.5

could lead to project failure. There is no fixed formula to ensure that a project is successful, but have been developed techniques to help the plan and management of the projects. Project management is planning, monitoring and control of all aspects of the project, and the motivation of all those involved in it in order to achieve objectives in the right time and specified cost of the quality and performance. Project management is defined by Stare by summarizing Spinner as time management, material consumption and costs in order to deliver the project on time within the estimated costs and adequate quality of execution and the final product (Stare, 2004, p. 190). The purpose of this contribution is to explain the importance of this planning and presenting the influence in the process of project management.

**Key words:** planning, project management, organization, resource

### **Entry**

Planning is a skill in itself and is essential for the development and growth of any business. It's easy to say that a plan is necessary, but we should know which aspect of a project actually is requiring a planning. Before starting any project, the first thing we need to do is planning. Any manager<sup>2</sup> of a reasonable project certainly understands the importance of good planning of a project. A project that is planned carefully takes into account the necessary aspects of a project (eg tasks, schedule, risk, communication, quality, etc.) and provides a plan that project team can refer during the execution. Project planning is the process of developing a project by defining the needs and problems of activities 'creation and writing a budget. Project planning is important because it encourages stakeholders to think and prepare for the future, clarify goals to develop a vision, identifying the issues that will be addressed, the choice between the options, motivation of staff and the community, assigning the resources and responsibilities to achieve the best results, etc. Anyway project planning helps to eliminate poor planning, more ambitious projects, projects volatile, undefined problems, etc. The process of planning and project management follows a

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<sup>2</sup> PMBoK<sup>®</sup> 4 Edition – Page number 13

logical and continuous cycle that goes through several stages. Each phase of the project leads to another.

- The identification phase includes an assessment process of needs to determine the needs and problems in a community;
- The designing phase includes the actual planning and designing of a project;
- The implementation phase is referred to the implementation of the project, if it is a one-year or multi-year implementation period;
- Evaluation of the results of the project is the end of the project and includes determining whether the purpose and objectives of the project are achieved. The evaluation phase then leads to the identification of additional or persistent problems, allowing the cycle to begin again;
- Monitoring of the project occurs at all stages that allow for small adjustments in the planning, designing and implementation to ensure project success.

Management is the achievement process of the organizational goals by working with and through other people and organizational resources (Certo, 1992). About the project management the communication should be in an effective way with stakeholders, it is a key factor to ensure a successful outcome. The project manager should draw strategies on how to use the resources of the organization, how to assign activities to be performed by members of the organization effectively (Certo, 1992). 47% of unsuccessful projects fail to meet goals due to poor management. The responsibility of the project manager is to provide the project in terms of scope, schedule, and budget agreed by all stakeholders.

### **What is project planning?**

Project planning is usually perceived as the creation of "Gantt Chart", which is incorrect. Gantt Chart is simply visual representation of the project plan. In fact, the project plan is a sufficiently wide concept that expresses the objectives and requirements of the project towards:

- Goal project;
- Project Schedule;
- Requests for resources;

- Assessment of the project cost;
- Quality of the project and
- Project Risk Management

Project planning enables the project manager to translate the requirements of the project in the division of labor structure (WBS), task lists, Gant's diagrams (Gantt charts), allocation of resources and the risk register, etc.

### Elements of the project planning

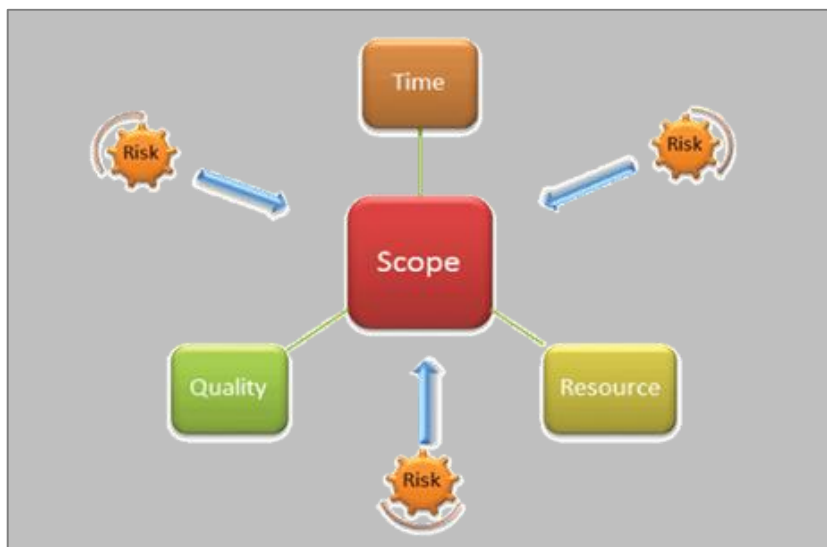


Figure 1: Elements of Project Planning

### The scope of project planning

Scope is the amount of products, services, and results offered as a project (PMBOK). Scope often constitutes a paragraph or two on a business case or project charter. Often, they are qualitative and / or focused on general statements. The scope of the project has to do with how it is expected to create one or another product and is delivered to the client. It deals with the results and project management documentation describing all the work that must be met to achieve the project goals. When people talk about the scope, they immediately think of the time and cost because these are the results of the scope. Having defined the scope, you can calculate

the cost and time, how much you will spend and how much time you have to buy it. Therefore, if you get the wrong scope, time and cost will be wrong. Changes in scope that commonly cause problems are those where the perception of what was inside and outside the scope were different between stakeholders.

### **Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)**

Project Management Institute defines WBS as "representing the total amount of decomposition of all work involving the project, from start to finish."

WBS3 is a hierarchical decomposition of the overall scope of the work that is going to be performed by the project team to accomplish the project objectives and create the required results. Successful management of the project largely depends on the ability of the project manager to specify the content of the work of the project in terms of outputs and activities. One of the main tools for planning is organizing and controlling the development of a WBS. The division of labor structure (WBS) is the basis for project planning and control. Each project is complex, it consists of many gradual steps and the objective has been achieved through a number of results provided by the project team.

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<sup>3</sup> The concept of work breakdown structure developed as part of the Program Evaluation and Review Technique (PERT) by the United States Department of Defense (DoD). While the term "work breakdown structure" was not used, PERT organized the activities into product-oriented categories. By June 1962, DoD, NASA and the aerospace industry published PERT/COST System Design, which described the WBS approach. This guide was endorsed by the Secretary of Defense for adoption by all services. On the 1st November 1968, the DoD issued "Work Breakdown Structures for Defense Materiel Items" (MIL-STD-881), a military standard requiring the use of work breakdown structures across the DoD. This standard has been revised several times, most recently in 2011.

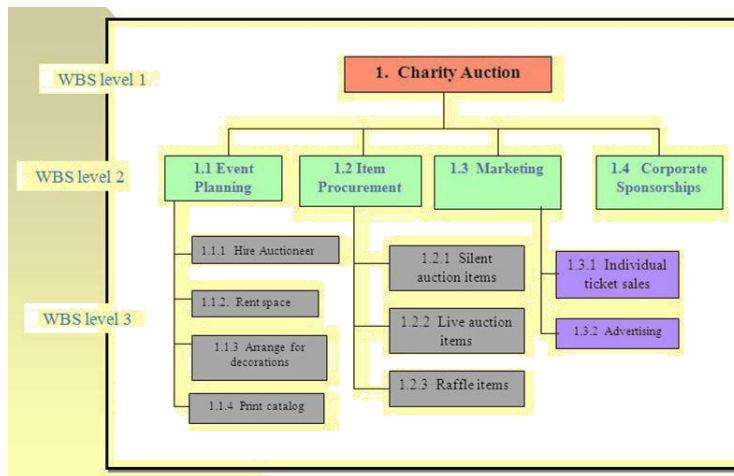


Figure 2: Graphic presentation of WBS's.

The most common structure for a WBS is a structure 4 to 6 Sprockets level, where the first three are the management levels that describe (for example), the overall project, project phases and checking accounts. Each level of this structure breaks the results and the objectives of the project to specific and measurable segments. The second reason for the use of a WBS in your projects is to help with responsibility the scheduling, resource allocation, project monitoring, and control of the project. WBS makes the results more accurate and concrete so that the project team knows exactly what should be accomplished within each product. It also allows better assessment of cost, risk and time because you can work on smaller tasks after, till to the level of the whole project. Finally, it allows you to double check all the specifics of results "with stakeholders and make sure there's nothing missing or overlap.

WBS is useful for:

- Convert into manageable pieces the projects;
- Facilitating the development of the works program;
- Helping cost and budgeting processes;
- Assist in the process of identifying the risk;
- By providing project control basis;
- Defining the responsibilities of project

### **Planning delivery schedule**

Timer or the rate of delivery time, as required by a buyer, or as agreed between a buyer and a seller for goods or services purchased for future delivery period. After determining the scope of the project and the division of labor structure (WBS), the next step is to create the submission deadline.

Activities are created in a basis for assessment, planning, execution and monitoring and control of project work. For each of these activities needs to understand that

- How long will it take to complete each activity (days, weeks)?
- What kind of resources is needed for its completion (skills, experience, etc.)?

Based on the evaluation of the necessary efforts to carry out any activity, it can be summarized to get the length required for each result. After deciding the amount of efforts for each task, it can be worked out of required effort for each result, and an accurate delivery date. At this point in the planning, you can choose to use a software package such as Microsoft Project to create project schedules. A common problem discovered at this point is when you have a submission deadline imposed by the sponsor that is not realistic but based on your ratings. If you find this event, you should immediately contact the sponsor. Options you have in this situation are:

- Renegotiation deadline (project delay);
- Employ additional resources (cost);
- Reduce the scope of the project (less delivered);

Use the project schedule to justify and follow one of these options.

### **Milestones**

An achievement marks a significant event in the project. We come across the milestones in all aspects of life, both individual struggles to achieve our goals in life, as an employee working to advance the mission of an organization etc. Stakes are small steps that lead to the ultimate goal if it will be developing a new product or service. The project manager knows the project objectives and is aware of, and therefore should have full control of the resources that will be used during the course



of the project. If it is out of time, now is the time to commemorate the timetable with milestones. The stakes are actually referred to as "building blocks" or "stone breach" of a project schedule. Stakes are one of the main activities of project management control.

### Gantt chart

A Gantt's table is built on horizontal axis representing the total time span of a project, shared in growing (days, weeks, or months) and a vertical axis representing the tasks that make up the project. A Gantt's table, commonly used in project management, is one of the most popular and useful to show activities (tasks or events) displayed over time. At the planning stage of a project, in addition to setting of tasks from beginning to end, inevitably should mark key dates along the way. A simple way to do this is through the use of a diamond-shaped symbol in Gantt's diagrams, called milestones. Milestones will not only help the team to stay on track, they are also useful for the project manager to determine more accurately whether or not the project is on schedule.

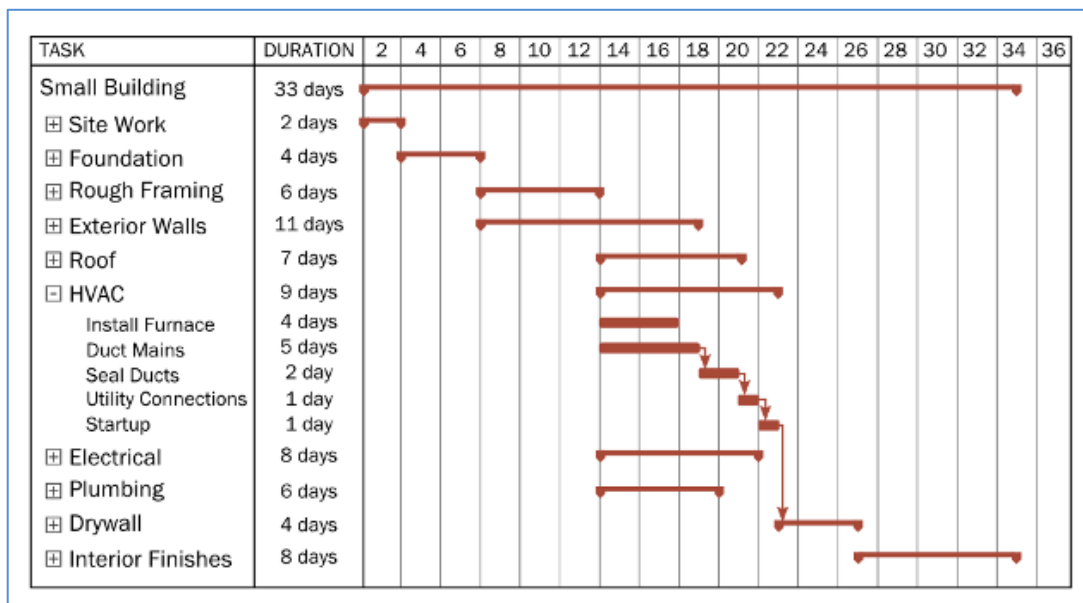


Figure 3: A Gantt chart with milestones

This allows you to see at a glance:

- What activities are underway;

- When starts and ends each activity;
- How long it is planned to extend every activity;
- Where activities are in line with other activities, and
- Start and end date of the project.

### **Project Resource Planning**

There are people who do the work of the project therefore is very important to plan the project team. Resource planning is made by creation of a team that possesses the necessary skills to perform the work, and allocating resources rather than labor (tools, equipment, and processes) that enable staff to complete the project. Every organization has a limited number of sources to perform tasks. The primary role of a project manager is to find a way to successfully execute a project within these constraints resources. The optimum size of a project team is driven by two main factors. One is the total number of tasks to be performed, and the other is the effort required to perform duties. Important to human resources is what kind of people are needed to complete the project, what should they do - roles and responsibilities and to whom they will report. Project organization is used to coordinate the activities of the team and to define the roles and responsibilities of team members. A good organization facilitates communication and clearly defines roles and responsibilities, while the confusion and lack of productivity are the result of poor organization of the project.

### **Planning of the project costs**

The starting point for any project is estimation of the cost. The initial plan of costs begins at the stage of feasibility and provides the basis for a secure development budget. This cost plan formulated in a basic format completed with methodology, sensitivity analysis, schedule and assumptions. At this stage a range of +/- 15% of changes will be considered appropriate. Later cost plan is divided into separate elements which are quantitative work and this document includes all the assumptions

made at this time, inflation analysis, risk analysis and an outline of the work program. At this stage a range of +/- 10% would be considered appropriate. In the third phase is achieved the filling of information by coordinating with essential document of prices that is available. Resolution of the final details and growing knowledge ensure further breakdown of services and cost. At this stage a range of +/- 5% would be considered appropriate. In the development stages of the project if the cost of the project provided within the cost plan is not in line with the initial cost of the budget set out in the feasibility phase, the team should review the project details and specifications. Cost savings realized earlier in the project are always important as the savings in the stage after the contract are limited. Project cost control starts with setting the criteria according to which costs will be categorized, assessed, planned and monitored. PMBOK sets the assessment of the cost of the project, as the evaluation process of the cost of resources required for the implementation of project activities. The cost estimate includes costs that will be incurred as a result of internal activities and external costs of purchasing goods and services (PMBOK Guide 2004, p. 356).

### **The quality of project planning**

Quality Planning is a structured process for the development of products (goods and services) that ensures that customer needs are met by the final result. A quality system is a mechanism through which a company can organize and manage its resources to achieve, sustain and improve the quality economically. Each project must have a quality plan that includes all the products at the beginning of the project and is designed to control the quality.

A quality plan should cover a number of elements:

- What should go through a quality control?
- What is the most convenient way to check the quality?
- When should be done?
- Who should be involved?
- What "quality materials" should be used?

From a business perspective, the project quality is usually judged on the following criteria:

- Has the project completed on time?
- Was the project completed within budget?
- Does the system meet my needs, in the way that it is submitted?
- Is it stable?

From a technical standpoint, the project quality is usually judged as:

- Does a system comply with the corporate standards for things like user interface, documentation, naming standards, etc.?
- Is the technology stable?
- Is the system good designed so that it is kept stable?

Quality systems are analogous to the system of financial control, information technology systems and personnel management systems. Describing the process of implementing the quality assurance and quality control system, it is obvious that quality does not happen by accident, it must be managed in every stage of production.

### **Risk Management Plan**

Within the good planning of a project support plans are also needed such as risk management plan, communication plan and procurement plan. A risk is an event or condition that, if it occurs, may have a positive or negative effect on the objectives of a project. A risk may have one or more causes and, if so, one or more impacts. Risk management is an ongoing process that continues through the life of a project that includes processes for risk management planning, identification, analysis, monitoring and control. It is the objective of risk management to reduce the chance of impact of adverse events on the project. Probability of occurrence, the number of affected categories and the degree (high, medium, low), for which they impact in the project will be the basis for determining the priority of risk. All identifiable risks should be recorded in a risk register, and documented as a risk statement. It is equally important to monitor all risks on a scheduled basis from a team of risk management, and reported on the status of the project report. The level of risk in a project must be tracked, monitored and reported throughout the project cycle.

### **Communication plan**

Understanding the function and project management processes, makes it easier to develop and implement a plan for project communication management. Communication Plan presents strategies and methodologies that will be used for project communications, information dissemination, feedback and stakeholder management, and how to manage them over a certain period.

To develop a plan for communication of any type, should consider some basic questions:

- Why do you want to communicate with the community? (What is your goal?)
- Whom do you want to communicate? (Who is your audience?)
- What you want to communicate? (What is your message?)
- How do you want to communicate? (What channels of communication do you use?)
- Whom do you contact and what to do in order to use those channels? (How do you really want to distribute your message?)

<b>Communications Plan For.....</b>				
<b>Overall Communication Objective:</b>				
<b>Audience</b>	<b>Communication Objectives</b>	<b>Message</b>	<b>Channel</b>	<b>Timing</b>

Figure 4: Communications Planning Template

It is better to send information to many people, suggests Ron Taylor. The communication plan of the project has to do with setting the proper channels to allow flow of accurate information from top-down and from bottom-up.

### **Procurement Plan**

For decades procurement planning has attracted great attention of doctors, academics and researchers because of poor performance resulting from non-observance of proper procurement planning. A procurement plan is a written plan with specific details to enable the review and approval of the appropriate procurement activity. Procurement plan usually includes project requirements, procurement team, arguing for procurement, a timeline and an explanation of the selection of suppliers.

Effective procurement planning is essential for all procuring entities in implementing the objectives of purchase for the following reasons:

- An effective plan saves time and money;
- An effective plan serves as a channel for achieving the objectives of the entity;
- An effective plan ensures compliance with regulatory policies;
- An effective plan provides a framework to guide procurement officers in achieving the tasks and responsibilities.

Good planning of procurement and decision-making information are essential for successful results. Procurement planning is one of the main procurement functions with the potential to contribute to the success of the operations of public institutions and improving the delivery of services (Basheka, 2008).

## **Conclusions**

Literature in the project management, and in general management, is reviewed to find the reported connection between planning and success of the project. In general, the literature shows a strong link between planning and success of the project. The planning phase of the project is very important for the successful implementation and closure of a project. Project planning process involves several important development steps for successful completion of the project. Project planning is very important and takes approximately 80% of time spent while writing takes 20% of the time. The project manager is the individual who has responsibility, authority and accountability assigned to safely achieve the project objectives within the timeframe, cost and performance criteria / quality. Besides conventional responsibilities for the time, cost and performance / quality, the project manager should ensure that all security

requirements and safety procedures are met. Good planning of the project will assist the project manager in the construction work according to the specifications and to satisfy operational requirements, the timely completion of the project, and construction work within the constraints previously budgetary defined. Shenhar (2001) during the study of the project managers for the differences between projects with the variable technical uncertainty, notes that better planning is in top rate and super high. It is therefore important good planning because impresses the sponsors, enables to make more focused marketing and get support from the public, determines a guide for actions to be taken, it helps to get the most out of available resources and helps to understand whether the project objectives have been achieved.

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## **AW value and its justification in teaching chemistry**

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PSII<sup>4</sup> 3.11

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### **Abstract:**

Water is an integral part of the food which affect its preservation stability and quality (Fennema, 1975 Jayas et Jeyamkandan, 2002, Brecht, et al, 2003). The amount of water present in the food is located in the free and bound in various forms. From a biochemical mode of binding of water depends on its role in maintaining the freshness and durability of food. In addition to these factors, the intensity has a drying effect, and the way in which the water is bound in the tissue, the free-physicochemical and chemically bound water Gvozdenovic, Aljilji, Ajka, Svrzić, Tepic, AleksandarLazi',

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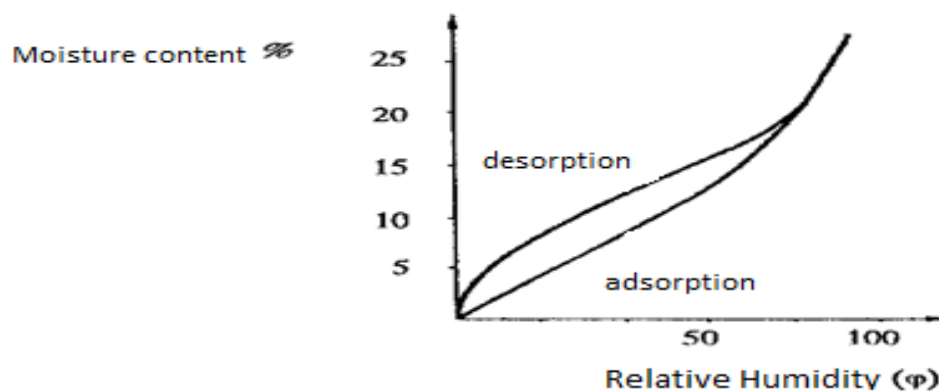
<sup>4</sup> PSII - Paper Scientific Impact Indexing an international impact in science measured to be by this paper; maximal score 3.5

of 2006. Water moisturises polar and ionic groups, which affects their reactivity, dissolves and activates the groups which react with them, moisturises and swells the exposed surface of the new reactants Gvozdenovic, Aljilji, Lazic, Tepic, Svrzić,, 2007. The paper describes the relationship of relative humidity and moisture content in dried apples, packed in a different packaging.

**Keywords:** packaging, water activity, external factors and the relationship of relative humidity.

### **The influence of moisture and water activity**

The durability of a product depends on the amount of water, ie. the amount of water that is not tightly bound to the components of the product such as carbohydrates, proteins, and salts and acid etc. This free water and not the total contained water is authoritative for reeling abiotic changes during storage. Water moisturises polar and ionic groups, which affects their reactivity, (Pavelic, 1970). The shape of the sorption isotherm depends on the difference in the affinity of the water contained hygroscopic substances in the product (Heis., 1980).



Relationship Diagram No.1 relative humidity and moisture content.

When the temperature of storage packaged food is low does not come up with some chemical reactions and microbiological changes (Roos and Karel, 1991). The diagram No. 2 contains the experimental data for dried fruit with the help of GAB equation for three different temperatures (Sablan et al 2004).

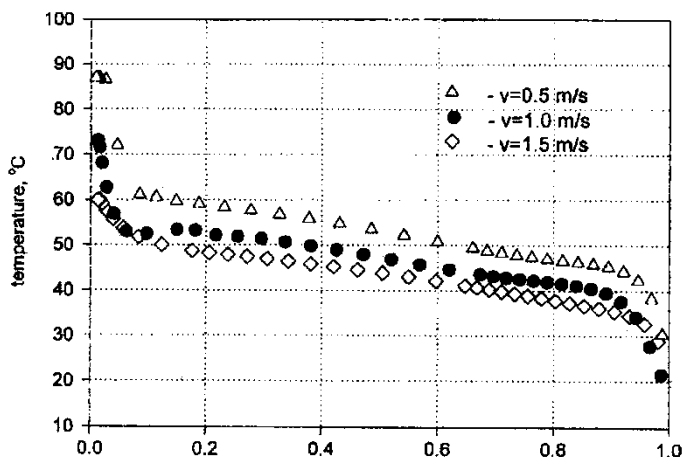


Chart No.2. Dependence temperatures apples and aw value during infrared drying

The physical, chemical and microbiological stability of food depends mainly on the water content ( $a_w$ ) (Sablan et al., 2004). Each product has an optimum range of the moisture in which can be in same shape for longer period, without losing quality. (Gvozdenovic Aljilji 2007 et al.). It can be considered that on the usual storage temperatures of 20°C and the balanced of moisture content of less than 72-75% there is no deterioration of the packaged product under the influence of microorganisms.

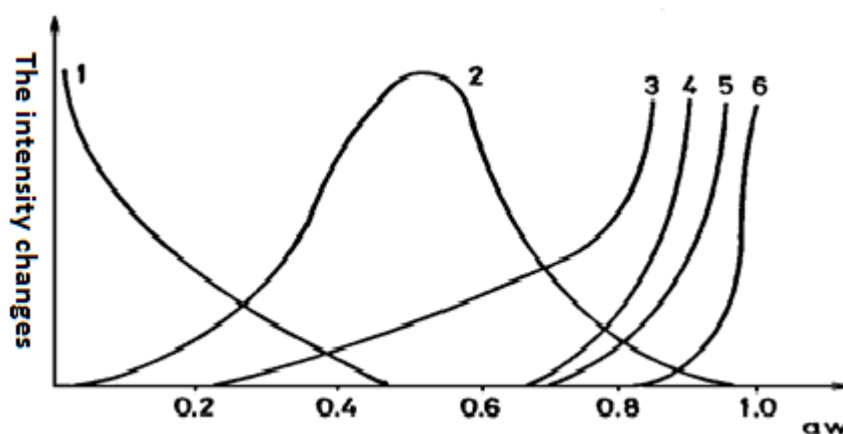


Chart no. 3. Intensity change in the quality of dried product, depending on the value of  $a_w$

Legend. Oxidation of 1, the second Nonenzymatic tanning, third Enzymatic activity, 4th Operation plesni 5. yeasts, 6th Active bacteria.

Going further to reduce  $a_w$  values in first place we have autoxidation reactions, these reactions will have its maximum at a certain content of water in the packed product. For each food, we have the optimal balance of moisture in the area which is

the sum of all the changes minimal, but then the food has a long life sustainability (Sablanet. Al 2005).

### **Packaging materials and methods**

For testing of packaging materials, their physical-mechanical and chemical properties, were selected following packaging materials, as follows:

1. Monomaterial, Polyethylene (PE) of thickness 95  $\mu\text{m}$
2. Monomaterial, oriented polypropylene (OPP) thickness of 20  $\mu\text{m}$
3. Combined packaging material, oriented polypropylene (OPP) / Polyethylene (PE) thickness 20/50  $\mu\text{m}$
4. Composite packaging materials, polyethylene (PE) thickness of 20/50  $\mu\text{m}$
5. Combined packaging materials, oriented polypropylene metalized (RIP) met / Polyethylene (PE) thickness polietilen20 / 50/12  $\mu\text{m}$
6. Combined packaging materials, Polyester (PET) / oriented polypropylene metalized (RIP) met / Polyethylene (PE) 12/38/30  $\mu\text{m}$ .

### **Results and discussion**

Based on the results of testing the quality of individual monomaterials and their combinations, given in Table 1, characteristic combinations were selected for the formation of packaging for dried apples. For drying, a mixed sample varieties of Idared and Golden Delicious apples were used. Mixed sample is before that calibrated, exquisite, washed and cut into slices. Slices are sulfur-treated and dried in a dryer with hot air at a temperature of maximum 65C for a period of 15-18 hours. From selected packaging materials are formed packaging units - the bag where was charged with 100 g of dried apples. After filling content, samples were stored in normal conditions and at temperatures of 17-22 C for a period of six months, subject to the influence of light. Examination of packaging and content is done using the following schedule, 0, 15, 30, 90, 120, 180 days.

### **Experimental data for dried apples**

In order to test the sustainability of quality of packaged dried apples in selected types of packaging materials, packing quality checking was performed in sense of aw value and permeability to molecules of water vapor. Changes of aw value dried apples packaged in a variety of packaging materials are shown in table 1.

Table br.1.Change water activity during storage

Sample	Days of storage				
	15	30	90	120	180
Packaging material					
PE(95)	0.80	0.81	0.82	0.82	0.81
OPPmet(20)	0.79	0.71	0.82	0.82	0.82
OPP/PE(20/50)	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.82	0.83
OPPmet/Pe(20/50)	0.81	0.82	0.83	0.82	0.83
PET/OPPmet/PE(12/38/30)	0.81	0.82	0.83	0.81	0.83

Activity of water dried apples at the beginning of storage has had a value of 0.73. During the test period of 180 days there were no significant changes of the water content or the aw value. Ascertained deviations of the measured values are the result of non-uniformity in shape and size of the samples packaged slices of dried apples. For samples of dried apples cut into slices, with respect to the measured value aw content of the water table No.1 possible development of mold and which was confirmed in samples monomaterials PE after 90 days to be further intensified storage time (Aljilji2007).In samples packaged in OPPmet as with a combination of materials OPP / PE of mold growth was found after 90 days.In samples packaged in a combined packaging in OPPmet / PE to the end of the study there was no occurrence of microbiological failure in the form of mustiness which indicates the good barrier properties of these materials.In appearances and intensify the development of mold confirms that in hermetically packaged content changes due to a combination of different barrier properties of packaging materials.

### **Permeability to water vapor molecules**

Since the dried products are very sensitive to water vapor, important characteristic when selecting the most appropriate packaging material is water vapor.

Table br.2.Permeability the molecules of water vapor g / m<sup>2</sup>,24h, 1 bar

Samples	Permeability (g/m <sup>2</sup> , 24h,1 bar
PE(95)	7.645
OPP(20)	10.74
OPPmet(20)	2.52
OPP/PE(20/50)	6.355
OPPmet/PE(20/50)	2.31
PET (12)	6.685
PET/OPPmet/PE (12/38/30)	0.94

Based on these results in Table no. 2, the following conclusions:Tests of water vapor molecules indicate that the protective features monomaterials PE and OPP bad. Safety features monomaterials PET and combinations of materials OPP / PE have something better.Good protective properties of packaging materials and OPPmetOPPmet / PE as well as a combination of PET / OPPmet / PE indicates that metallization significantly reduces water, oxygen.Results permeability of molecules of water vapor with PET / OPPmet / PE indicates that the optimal combination, characteristic properties of certain materials, can significantly reduce the water vapor permeability (Aljilji 2007).

### Conclusion

After preliminary tests, it was concluded that the measured value aw product indicates that this type of product is in the range of aw value where is possible to develop mold. During the test period there was no significant trend changes of aw value and moisture in packaged product. Appearance and intensified development of mold confirms that in hermetically packaged dried apples, changes in microbial content of the produc were there due to different combinations of barrier properties of packaging materials.By the end of the storage only in samples packaged in metalized oriented polypropylene polyethylene OPPmet / PE thickness of 20/50 microns polestar oriented polypropylene metalized polyethylene PET / OPP met / PE debljine12 / 38/30 microns was not found occurrence of mold and they are suitable for

the packaging of dried apples. Testing barrier properties of packaging materials and their combinations, which were used to form packaging units indicate that the barrier properties of the tested material in terms of water, oxygen depend on the nature of packaging materials and their combinations and improve the metallization process.

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## COMBINING SEMANTIC WEB AND ONTOLOGY DEVELOPMENT METHODOLOGIES USING LARAVEL

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PSII<sup>5</sup> 3.10

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### **Abstract.**

In recent years, web semantics technology, which is based on real-world ontology, is oriented on the web and solving problems that are understandable to humanity. Researchers in semantics are made to improve the web search that is unstructured and displayed satisfactory results to this problem. In this article, it is made a possible combination of ontological methods and platforms such as PHP and providing a relevant search result. The goal is to make it possible to search the history of a user and to get results through a semantic query. Firstly, create an ontology that is stored in a MySQL database. Then, with a PHP platform and query get results in proper of a semantic output. The result remains to be analyzed from a user or an agent. This research will help new developers as a beginning to search and investigate in semantics.

**Keywords:** Laravel, Web Semantic, Ontology, MySQL, Query

### **1. Introduction**

The growth of World Wide Web and an increase of information has brought insufficient of existing techniques that are used to search easily the information on the

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<sup>5</sup> PSII - Paper Scientific Impact Indexing an international impact in science measured to be by this paper; maximal score 3.5



web [4]. When we search for keyword this is possible by doing a query. After we get the results, we will analyze if the results are the right one, but not all the query will bring relevant results. It is difficult for a machine to understand the kind of information that a user need and so the results are not whole while searching. So web semantic is an important standard that is based on knowledge.

Web Semantic is the future of World Wide Web where the information is logical and makes an easy machine learning process. When a user makes a query, then a web semantic search gets results that have a meaning and is understood by the user.

The Semantic Web is an extension of the Web through standards by the World Wide Web Consortium and W3C defined the first Resource Description Framework (RDF) specification for semantic interoperability in 1997 [14]. RDF required triple-based representations for Universal Resource Identifiers (URIs). In RDF Schema (RDFS) is introduced a vocabulary of structured Expression. Ontology Web Language (OWL) provided greater expressivity in the objects and relations of the RDFS [16]. The ontology that we will create in this project is provided from data that are web semantic structured.

In earlier research related to the web semantic the focuses in also in XML data. This kind of information is provided semantically related to a query made by a user. In 2004, Li Ding [4] as part of his research presented a prototype part of web semantic that is a search engine for the Semantic Web on the Web and retrieves ontology, documents, terms, instance data, etc. published on the Web.

In most of the studies, the information that is provided from searching of information is to get relevant data. The goal is that the information is the kind of relevant data after the search. The information about the search engine is based on the history of a user. The browser that is google chrome in this case study the browsing history that has users. The history then is stored in MySQL database. The web URLs that are visited by a user that is part of the main ontology are stored in our database. After a user could make a query, search for a specific key for the visited URLs and the engine will give a relevant semantic answer with data in XML format [16].

## **2. Knowledge management and ontological modeling**

Knowledge management is one of the main factors that create the possibility of creating cooperation between web semantics and ontology. The necessity of data structured representation of the implementation of web systems. Firstly, the creation of the domain of the ontology based on the techniques and strategies of the knowledge management. Secondly, the creation of a conceptual model to support the specific domain. For example, the creation of a model that unified the data of the system. Create and develop ontologies need tools for knowledge management such as Protégé [3]. Some approaches to ontology development will be presented in this research. This ontological model in figure 1 includes the knowledge that we will present in section 4.

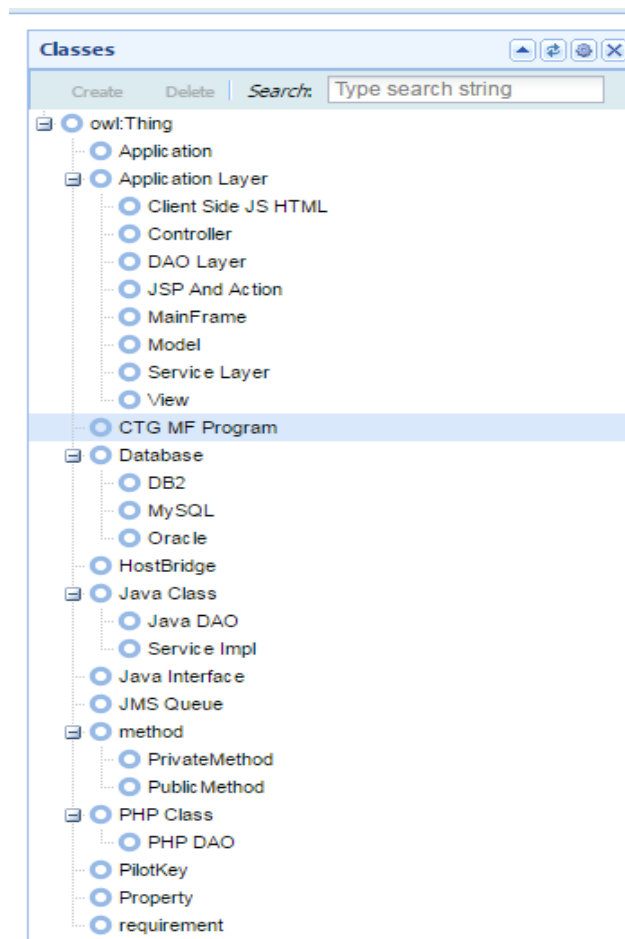


Figure 1 Ontology

### 3. Structured and web semantic

RDF and OWL are part of semantic web languages and are characterized by the formal semantics. Resource Description Language (RDF) has come to be used as a general method for the conceptual description or modeling of information that is implemented in web resources [15]. RDF is triple-based language that represents an object of the real world. RDF Schema is a semantic extension over RDF that provides information available to be processed by applications and provides support for ontology specification. Web Ontology Language (OWL) is a family of knowledge representation languages for authoring ontology [15]. Also, is used to make the information available and to be processed by different applications. All the terms of owl are related to each other or represented in an explicit way. OWL has the ability to know and interpret all the types of web content [15].

OWL language is used for the ontology that we create in our application and the RDF features, for example, class, property for defining the classes, sub-classes, properties, sub-properties, annotation, etc. Above is an example:

#### OWL2 XML Syntax:

```
<Ontology ontologyIRI="http://pages.owl" ...>  
<Prefix name="owl" IRI="http://pages/owl#"/>  
<Declaration>  
<Class IRI="pages"/>  
</Declaration>  
</Ontology>
```

#### RDF/XML syntax

```
<rdf:RDF ...>  
<owl:Ontology rdf:about=""/>  
<owl:Class rdf:about="#Pages"/>
```

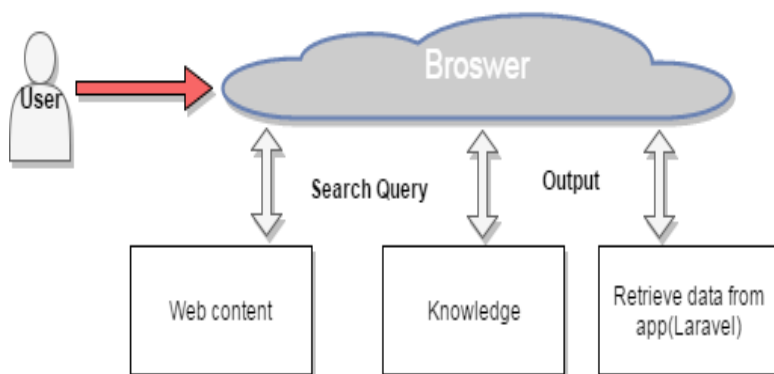
</rdf:RDF>

#### 4. Application and architecture of web semantic

To create our web semantic model the work is divided into three components:

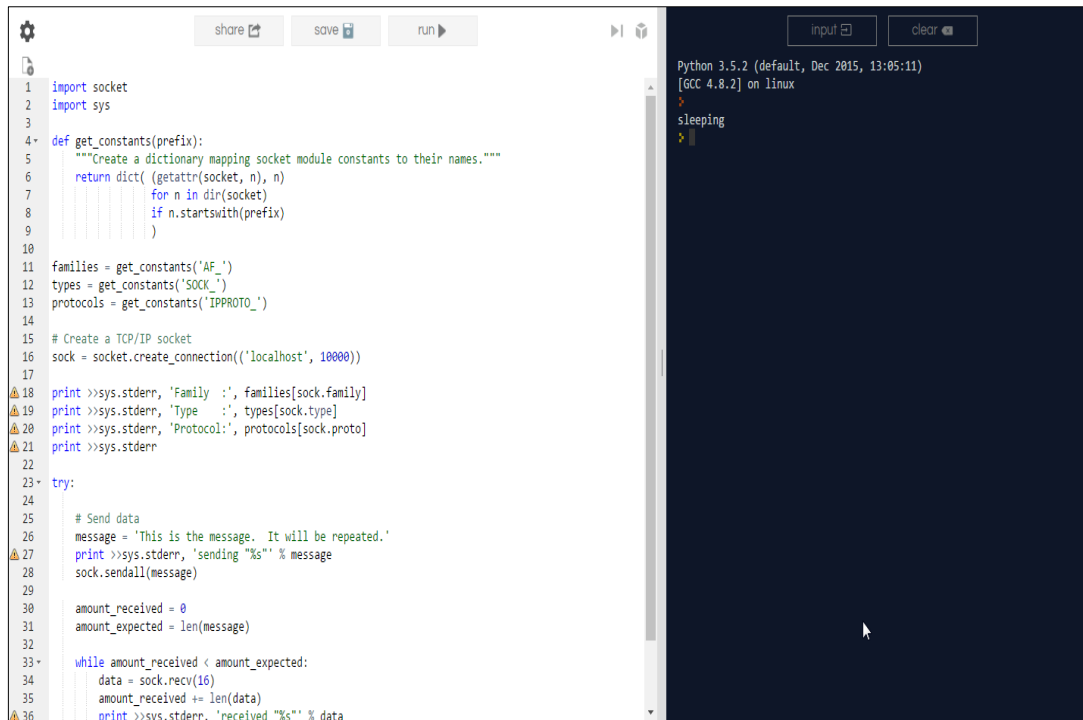
- Get data (web content)
- Semantic Knowledge
- Retrieve data from application (Laravel)

The architecture of the system is shown below (Figure 2).



**Figure 2 Architecture of the system**

The first step of our project is to get data. If we need the browsing data of our browser one way is implementing it by python code. Also, we can use JavaScript, JQuery but python is very useful and easy to get the instruction that we need. The data that we get are from the Google Chrome browser. Google Chrome data are stored in MySQL database after we run a script created from python code. The script of python code is shown below:

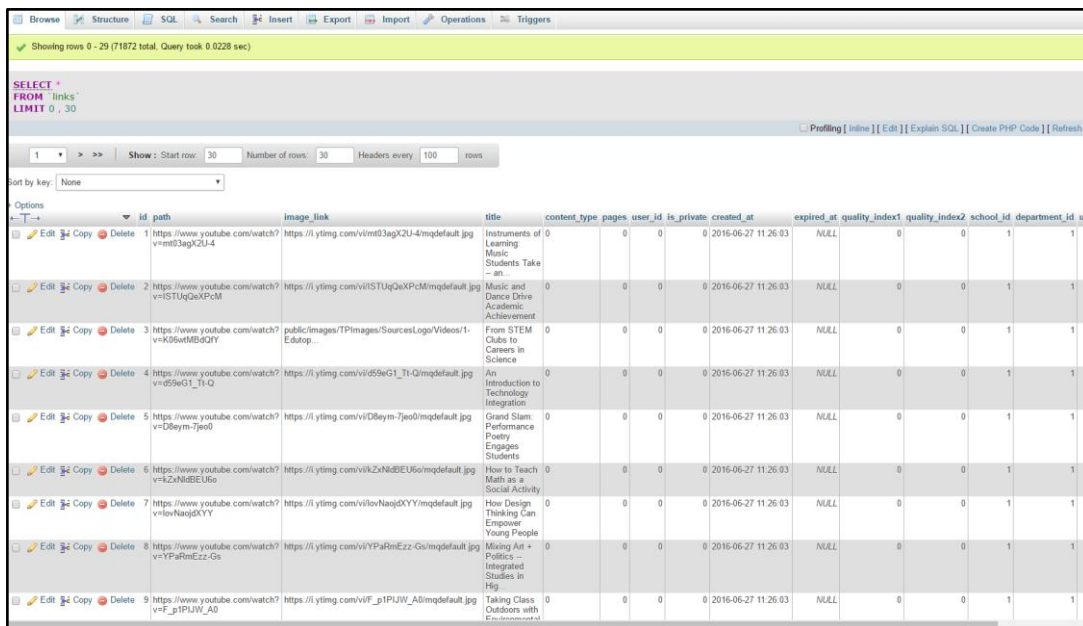


```
1 import socket
2 import sys
3
4 def get_constants(prefix):
5     """Create a dictionary mapping socket module constants to their names."""
6     return dict((getattr(socket, n), n)
7                 for n in dir(socket)
8                 if n.startswith(prefix))
9
10
11 families = get_constants('AF_')
12 types = get_constants('SOCK_')
13 protocols = get_constants('IPPROTO_')
14
15 # Create a TCP/IP socket
16 sock = socket.create_connection(('localhost', 10000))
17
18 print >>sys.stderr, 'Family :', families[sock.family]
19 print >>sys.stderr, 'Type :', types[sock.type]
20 print >>sys.stderr, 'Protocol:', protocols[sock.proto]
21 print >>sys.stderr
22
23 try:
24     # Send data
25     message = 'This is the message. It will be repeated.'
26     print >>sys.stderr, 'sending "%s" % message
27     sock.sendall(message)
28
29     amount_received = 0
30     amount_expected = len(message)
31
32     while amount_received < amount_expected:
33         data = sock.recv(16)
34         amount_received += len(data)
35         print >>sys.stderr, 'received "%s" % data
```

```
Python 3.5.2 (default, Dec 2015, 13:05:11)
[GCC 4.8.2] on linux
>
> sleeping
>
```

**Figure 3 Python connection**

The web browser data that we get from MySQL after the running script is shown below.

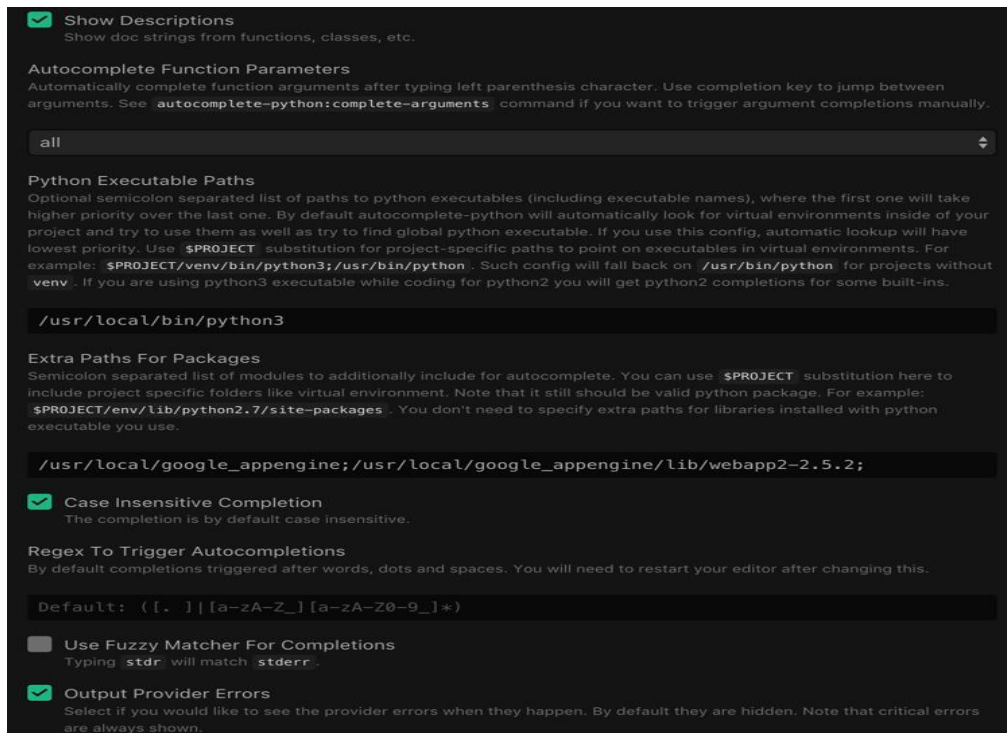


Options	id	path	image_link	title	content_type	pages	user_id	is_private	created_at	expired_at	quality_index1	quality_index2	school_id	department_id	us
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ml3agKZUJ4	https://ytmimg.com/v/ml3agKZUJ4/mqdefault.jpg	Instruments of Learning Music Students Take - an...	0	0	0	0	2016-06-27 11:26:03	NULL	0	0	1	1	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1STUJaoPcM	https://ytmimg.com/v/1STUJaoPcM/mqdefault.jpg	Music and Dance Drive Academic Achievement	0	0	0	0	2016-06-27 11:26:03	NULL	0	0	1	1	
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K96wMB0QIY	public/images/TPImages/Sources/Logo/Videos/1-EduTop...	From STEM Clubs to Careers in Science	0	0	0	0	2016-06-27 11:26:03	NULL	0	0	1	1	
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d59eG1_T1-Q	https://ytmimg.com/v/d59eG1_T1-Q/mqdefault.jpg	An Introduction to Technology Integration	0	0	0	0	2016-06-27 11:26:03	NULL	0	0	1	1	
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D8eym-7je0l	https://ytmimg.com/v/D8eym-7je0l/mqdefault.jpg	Grand Slam Performance Poetry Engages Students	0	0	0	0	2016-06-27 11:26:03	NULL	0	0	1	1	
<input type="checkbox"/>	6	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZxN8BEU6o	https://ytmimg.com/v/ZxN8BEU6o/mqdefault.jpg	How to Teach Math as a Social Activity	0	0	0	0	2016-06-27 11:26:03	NULL	0	0	1	1	
<input type="checkbox"/>	7	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lovNaojXYY	https://ytmimg.com/v/lovNaojXYY/mqdefault.jpg	How Design Thinking Can Empower Young People	0	0	0	0	2016-06-27 11:26:03	NULL	0	0	1	1	
<input type="checkbox"/>	8	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YPaRmEzz-Gs	https://ytmimg.com/v/YPaRmEzz-Gs/mqdefault.jpg	Mixing Art + Politics - Integrated Studies in Hip	0	0	0	0	2016-06-27 11:26:03	NULL	0	0	1	1	
<input type="checkbox"/>	9	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F_p1PJW_A0	https://ytmimg.com/v/F_p1PJW_A0/mqdefault.jpg	Talking Class Outdoors with Em...	0	0	0	0	2016-06-27 11:26:03	NULL	0	0	1	1	

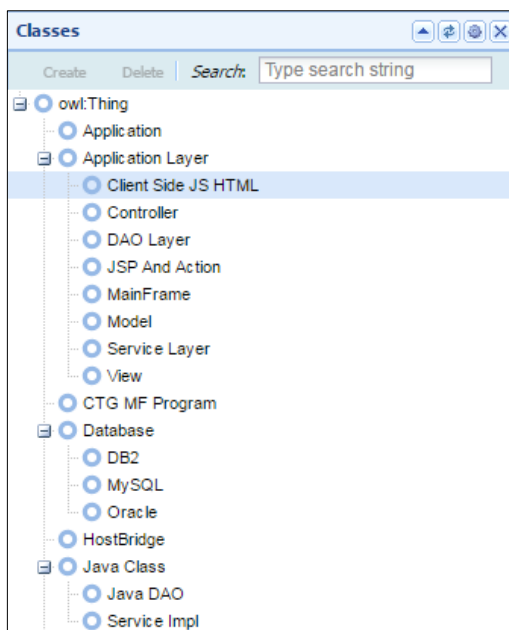
**Figure 4 MySQL database**

To create the connection between MySQL and python we need packages to import and the programs such as pycharm and python installer.

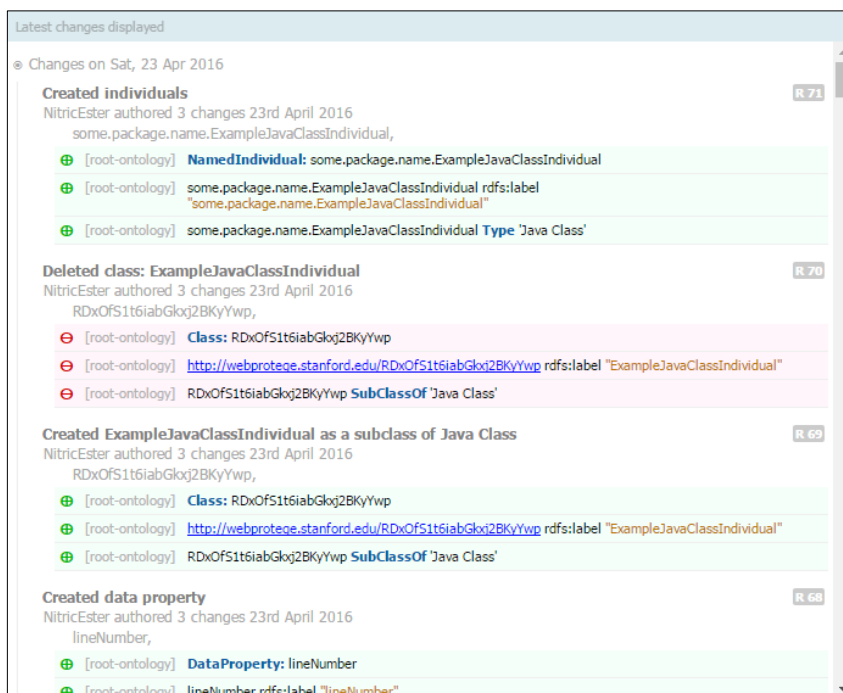
The figure below shows the data that are stored in MySQL and then we will access them from our PHP platform. The code of the script will be running every 60 minutes to update our tables in MySQL database to get the latest browser history of our pages. We need to implement packages for our python code to get details about URLs such as link title, image or description [17].



The second step is implementing Semantic Knowledge. The knowledge is created from Protégé editor. The domain of our application is “URL” and the ontology of the sub-classes is “URLdata”. The URLs that we get from step one are in our ontology and all the information is a corresponding class in OWL features. The figure below shows the ontology with the classes that are created in Protégé editor.

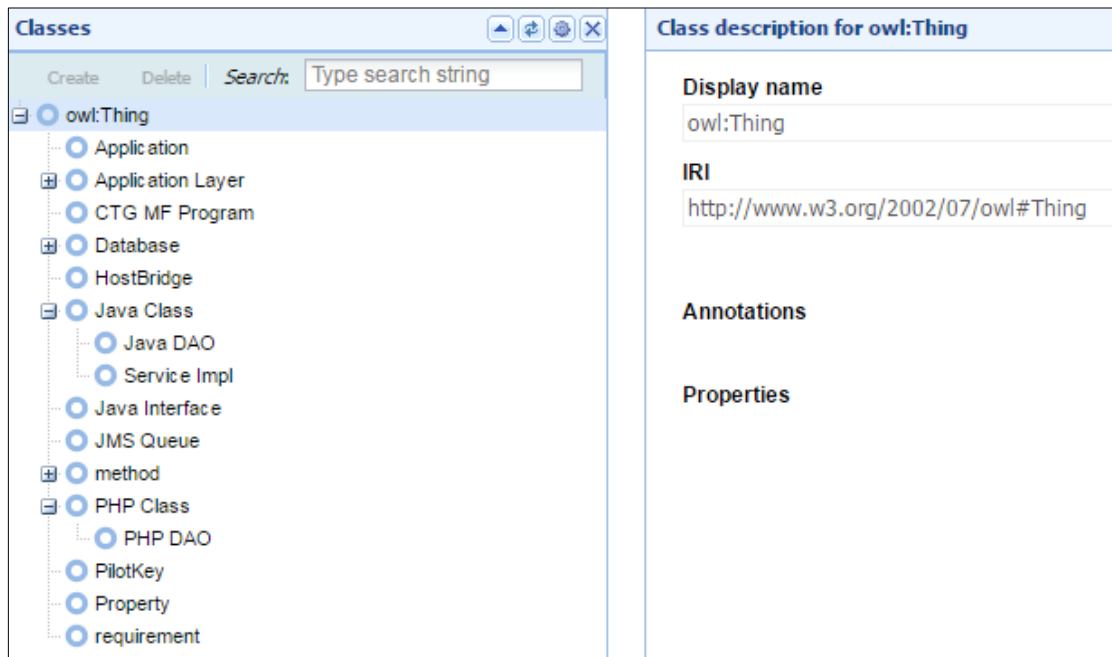


**Figure 5 Protégé URL data**



**Figure 6 Protégé data**

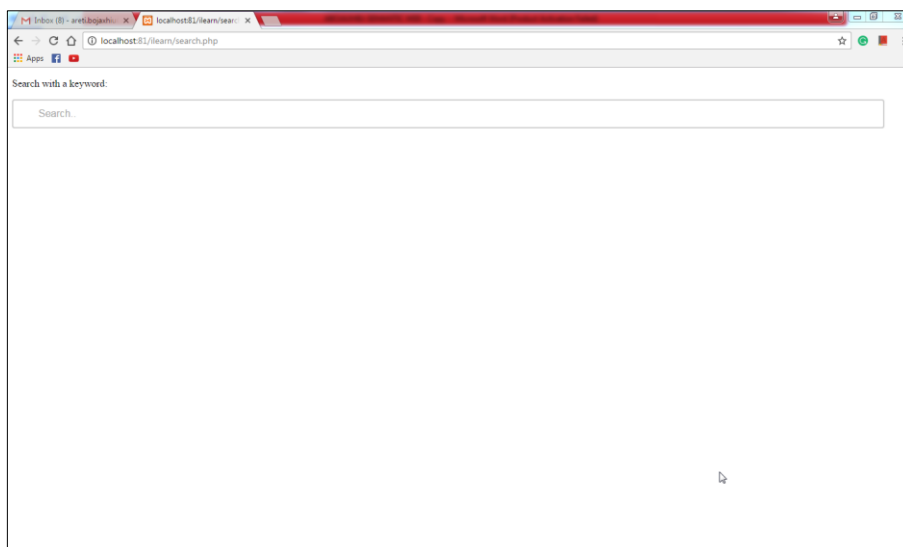
All the restrictions between the URLs are part of each class that is created in the ontology. The figure below shows the restriction of the classes created.



**Figure 7** URLs Classes

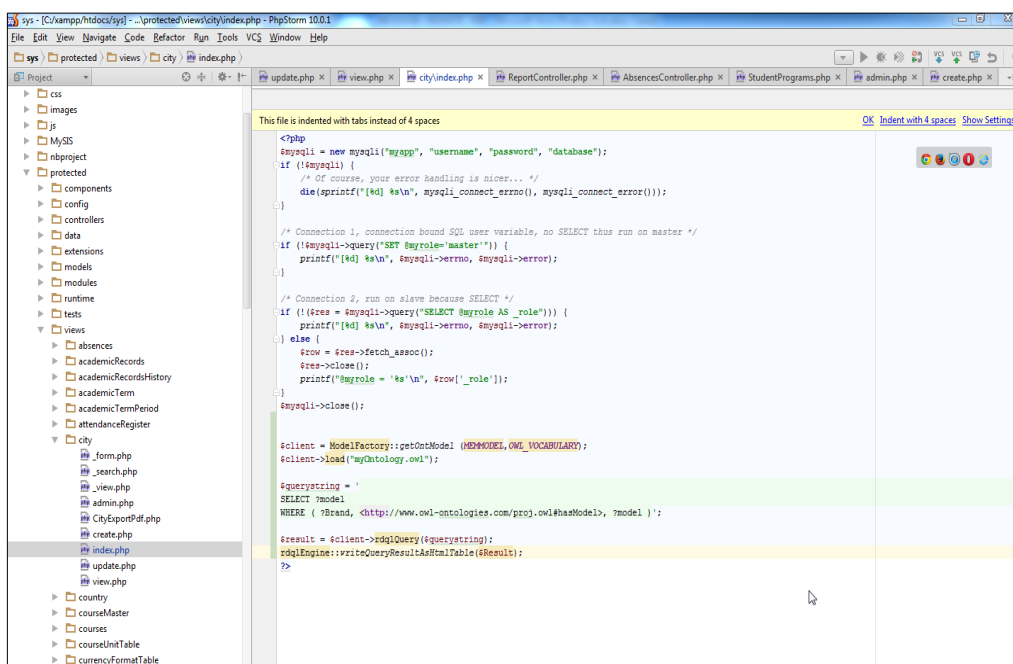
The third step is retrieving data from the application. Step one and two are part of the back end job and step three is the front end part that a user could see a specific result. In this part, a user enters a keyword into the webpage and then search for this keyword. After that, the user expects to go get relevant data from this web page. The code of our web page is created by a PHP platform such as Laravel but we can use whatever platform that is used by a programmer [18]. The CSS class that we used is bootstrap [20]. The image below shows the web page.





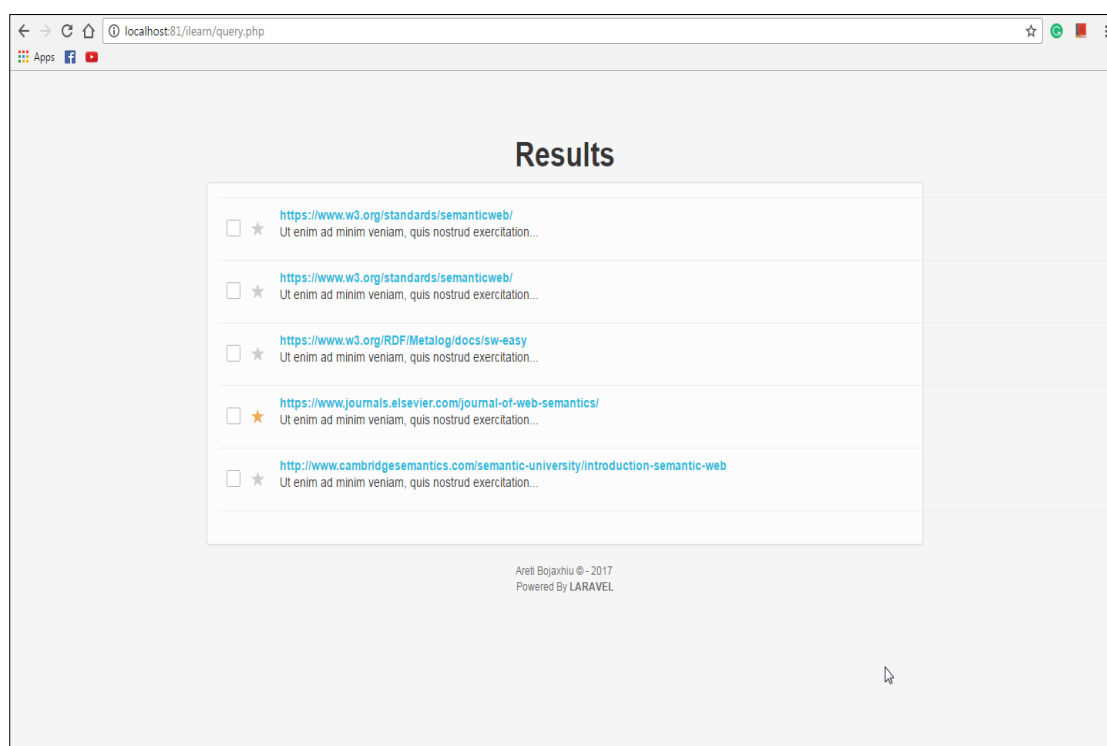
**Figura 8 Search page**

To parse the information between OWL and PHP files we used a library called ARC2. For PHP and RDF files this library is useful and easy to implement. ARC2 create SPARQL query that is easy to parse RDF. PHP module in Laravel could access ARC2 library and create a query for a specific ontology [19]. The figure below shows the implementation.



**Figure 9 SPARQL in Laravel**

After a user is searching for a keyword, we get some data that are saved as OWL data that are parsed in Laravel application. The OWL file is queried from SPARQL and after that, we get results from the ontology that is created from URLs. The information is displayed as an output in our PHP platform. HTML5, CSS, and bootstrap are used to create a user-friendly output. The figure below shows the information entered and the information displayed on the web page.



**Figure 10 Result after SPARQL**

## Conclusion

In recent year, problems that come from big data have brought the need to structure the data on the web. For this reason, many researchers are doing research in the field of the data structure. The application built is part of web semantic research. The application created is web-based and aimed to get interactivity with a user and data provided by a specific browser. After the user search with a keyword, then the application provides relevant data show on a web page. The main objective of this

research is to provide relevant content by using a user-friendly web page. This web page creates the possibility to search in the main ontology of our application. The study reviews the literature of web semantic development and implements the best practices. Our future work is going to integrate the process of the increasing the knowledge implementation through the web semantic in web applications and so as to produce better and richer representations.

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## **ANALYSIS OF EFFECTS OF GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS AND THEIR REFLECTIONS**

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PSII <sup>6</sup> 3.01

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### **Abstract**

The global economic crisis of recent years serves as an excuse to launch a worldwide campaign against the market economy and free enterprise as well as a reason to justify a greater intervention of the state in the economy. The current crisis

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<sup>6</sup> PSII - Paper Scientific Impact Indexing an international impact in science measured to be by this paper; maximal score 3.5

and the crisis of 1929, began in the financial sector (on Wall Street) and in the most powerful country of the world. The free market is being considered as the main responsibility of this crisis while the main cause has actually been the government intervention in the economy. It is understood that greed played its role in this situation and many bankers have seen the state support as a green light for abusing even more giving generous loans to individuals for their homes, who did not have sufficient collateral or income. Likewise, there were many irresponsible individuals who wanted to get loans for home of a million, having the minimum income and hoping that the increase of price will follow. In short, analysis of the crisis which dominates in the international media is wrong and therefore the proposed solution is wrong and harmful. The cause of this crisis has been the government intervention in the economy with the tactics promoted by the promoters of the third way and not the system of the free market. Total global cost of this crisis will reach up to 4.1 trillion dollars.

**Key words:** Crisis, Globalization, Financial markets, IMF, Profit, Loss, Governments, Banks

### **Preface**

The current crisis has covered the world and with the special emphasis on the most developed countries, those countries which have the majority of world gross product and which have a high standard of living.

Even those people who are not experts can describe the consequences of the crisis through the reality that is seen, but how far this crisis will go is impossible to predict. Even the greatest experts have conjectures and large divergence, but they agree on one thing:

- The devastating effects of this crisis will be more severe than they have ever been and can not be predicted.

For a long time, the world was dominated by the theory of laws of the free market being convinced that the market is the regulator of all economic problems. Market, as the water of the river, will find the best course and will make the best necessary resolution. Therefore, the fewer state barriers to the market, the less state intervention and the market itself is an economic auto regulator. Free market economy has become the model of global economic development and progress. It has crossed the national

barriers and has become the law of development of the entire global economy. Globalization and the free market represent the principles of the world international development cooperation. All international bodies like the World Bank and the states of powerful economy have set free market economy and the elimination of state intervention as the principles of development. The market- leading international principle means the less state intervention and the more freedom of action. We live in a tragic financial era. Financial markets and banking economies in particular are not in a good condition. US stock markets decreased 40%, in other words, the present has been one of the 5 darkest moments since 1920. Listed earlier were only the "collapse" of the stock of the Wall Street in 1929, technological collapse of 2000, the 1973 crisis after the Yom Kippur war, then, the price of oil quadrupled and the famous collapse of 1937 / '38 when in Europe World War II was to begin.

In 2000, even though it seemed like the world was turning to the end, the world economy survived almost unimpaired. Admittedly there were small recessions in the United States, Europe, or Japan.

Much more difficult was the situation in the crises of the 30s, 70s, however the world survived. Regarding the recent financial crisis, it has all the signs to be much sharper and with more consequences. Stock price decline is more a byproduct of what is happening in reality. Financial markets started the dance of death with the loans crisis which came as a result of the huge growth of real estate prices and household debt. It is these last two phenomena that can be compared very well with the huge profits of the '20s, a period during which people spent huge amounts like there was no tomorrow.

Everyone is now talking about recession. That fact is no longer a surprise. But, the more financial markets melts, the greater is the risk of a problematic economy for years to come. Thus, for example, the banking crisis in Japan turned out to be much worse than initially expected, partly due to assets that were grounded when many banks gave loans, especially land that lost regarding price. The price of land in Japan has declined for about 15 years. (Adri Nurellari-published in "Shqip"). At this moment, it is still difficult to evaluate to what extent the crisis has affected the economy, and what the consequences of the crisis would be. What we do know is that

many banks will need more time to reduce the issuance of loans, but regarding the banks to which this has been the primary function, it means a great loss.

### **Chronology of the crisis and impacts**

Recently the global economic crisis serves as an excuse to launch a worldwide campaign against the market economy and free enterprise as well as a justification to a greater intervention of the state in economy. Free market is considered the main responsibility of this crisis but the main cause has actually been government intervention in the economy. It is understood that greed played its role in this situation and many bankers considered the state support as a green light for abusing even more through giving generous loans for homes for individuals who had not sufficient collateral or income. The current crisis and that of 1929, began in the financial sector (on Wall Street) and in the most powerful country of the world. (According to IMF estimates, the US is ranked first with 23.6% of world GDP in 2008, followed by Japan with 8.0%, China 7.1%, Germany 6%, etc.).

This crisis spread to all countries, especially to developed ones, and turned quickly into an economic crisis with serious social consequences. Analysts point out that, after one year, the world was estimated to have lost a fortune of \$ 15 trillion (10.3 trillion Euros).

Even countries like Iceland and Hungary but also Latvia but went to the edge of bankruptcy. (SPIEGEL, 07.09.2009). According to the latest forecasts of the IMF (October 2009), world GDP is expected to fall 1.1 percent this year.

- The deep decline will be in the most developed countries: 3.4%;
- 5.4% in Japan,
- 5.3% in Germany,
- Italy 5.1%
- 4.4% in Britain,
- 3.8% in Spain,
- 2.7% in the US,
- in France, 2.4%

• The economic downturn is associated with increasing of the level of unemployment:

- in USA 9.3% in 2009 and 10.1% in 2010 and
- in the Euro zone countries 9.9% respectively 11.7%.

Millions of Americans lost their homes because of pyramids mortgage and millions of others homes lost, their value. During this crisis emerged fraudulent financial schemes like "Ponzi" (1920). Bernard Madoff, former chairman of the board of the New York Stock Exchange NASDAQ had set up a giant pyramid for decades where 15,400 investors lost 65 billion USD!

Compared to the Great Depression, this crisis has as main feature that the world is now in the phase of globalization, economic interdependence, development of technology and the Internet. The measures to overcome the crisis are expected to be most effective.

But what are the causes or the roots of the crisis? Of course they are many and they are varied. In this article we are mainly bringing to attention opinions of some Nobel Prize winners in economics, as Paul Krugman (2008), Joseph E. Stiglitz (2001, Amartya Sen (1998), as well as some important personalities of the world.

### **Building financial policies, errors and consequences**

In many recent articles the quoted Nobel laureates converge on the opinion that the roots and causes of the current crisis associate with the wrong policies pursued in the US and other developed countries toward economy.

A significant impact is especially given by theories and liberal policies and monetarist of laissez-faire type which



give priority to the automatic functioning of markets, self-correction and self-regulatory and that underestimate the governmental regulations. They were developed by M. Friedman, leader of the Chicago School of Economics in the 70s, and were reviewed in the governance of R

Reagan, M. Thatcher etc. in the 80s and later.



These theories challenged those by J.M.Keynes (1883-1946), (British economist, known as the founder of modern macroeconomics), who worked out government policies to mitigate the effects of business cycles, recessions and depressions through fiscal and monetary measures. The birth of economy as a science points Krugman, dates back to the classic work of Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" in 1776. For more than 160 years developed an economic theory with the main message: Trust the market! Economists accepted the market together with cases of failure, where the most important is the "exceptions" ... The essence of economics "neoclassical" was also the belief in a market system.

But the Great Depression of 1929 diminished this belief. Later, most economists focused on the analysis of Keynes for what had happened and the road-solutions for future depressions which he had summarized in 1936 in his book, "The Theory of General Employment, Interest and Money". Keynes rejected the view that free market economies can self-function, expressing disbelief, in particular, for financial markets. He called for active government intervention -to draw more money during the crisis and, if necessary, to combat unemployment - spending more on public jobs. Keynes argued not only that markets are not self-correcting, but that in an economic crisis, monetary policy can not be effective. (Krugman, September 2, 2009.)

In this line is A.Sen, too, when analyzing that "the current economic crisis, is partly caused by a huge overestimation of the action of market processes and irritated by anxiety and lack of confidence in financial markets and businesses in general. The supervisory role of the government in the US has been reduced significantly, fueled by a growing faith in the self-regulatory nature of the market economy (Sen, March 26, 2009).

Analyzing the causes of this crisis in a more concrete context but encouraged by liberal theories, B.Obama President in his speech on April 14, 2009 in Washington Georgetown University, notes that this recession, unlike the previous ones "came not as a consequence of a normal decline of the business cycle. It was triggered by a real storm of irresponsibility of decision-making that stretches from Wall Street, in Washington in Main Street. "

### **Keynes theory- To return or not to return?**

We have learned from The Great Depression that markets are not self-regulating, states Siglitz. But these lessons have somehow weakened the last three decades. American financial system has changed substantially since the 1930s. Many big banks moved by "Lending" business into "Business movement." They focused on buying assets, rebranding and selling them, showing disability while assessing the validity risk and credit analysis.

He adds that the world in recent decades has lured to the idea based on the fundamentalist notion that the markets are self-correcting, allocate resources efficiently, and serve the public interest well. "There was this fundamentalism of the market that made Thatcherism, Reganomia, and the so-called" consensus of Washington "(he considers here the economic policy that the international financial institutions followed), in favor of privatization, liberalization and independence of central banks by focusing, particularly, on inflation. He adds that the defenders of market fundamentalism want to relocate responsibility from market failure to government failure. But it does not change the facts: US banks mismanaged risk, while the government gives them billions USD in compensation. (Stiglitz, July 2008).

But now, we have all become- Keynesian, points Stiglitz not without a reason. Even the right wing in the United States has joined the Keynesian camp with unbridled enthusiasm. For anyone of us who claim to some traditions about Keynesian, this is a turning point, as it has been avoided for more than three decades. What is happening now is a triumph of reason over ideology and interests. (Stiglitz, December 2008).

After the onset of the crisis and at the end of his term, President G W Bush seems more realistic about the role of the market. In the Summit for Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation in Lima on November 22, 2008 Mr. Bush acknowledged that the free market system is not perfect and that it can be subject to excesses and abuse. As we have seen these past months, there are times when government intervention is essential to restore the work to protect markets and overall economic health. "

A.Greenspan, (Chairman of the Federal Reserve in 1987-2006, originally set by Reagan but that continued in the administrations of three other presidents), he said before a congressional committee on 23 October 2008 that he had more confidence in self-correcting powers of the free market and failed to predict self-destructive powers of inflated mortgage loans (nytimes.com.24.10.2008).

### **Capitalism with rules and moral**

The question raised now, relates very strongly with the nature of capitalism and the need or not of its change A.Sen writes. Some defenders of redeemed capitalism, who oppose the amendment, stated that capitalism is being blamed for short term economic problems, problems that they blame bad governance (for example, the Bush administration) and the bad behavior of some individuals (or as John McCain described the behavior during the presidential campaign as "Wall Street greed"). But others see truly serious defects in the existing economic rules and want to correct them, seeking an alternative approach that has been called - "new capitalism."

The thought of a "new capitalism" was brought at the Symposium held in Paris on January 8, 2009. In his speech, French president N.Sarkozy called the financial capitalism " an immoral system " based on a speculation that has' broken the logic of capitalism ". German Chancellor A.Merkel raised concerns that the system " can not continue the way it is " and proposed" more regulated markets " whereas the former British Prime Minister T.Blair was for a new financial order based on " values unlike a maximum short-term profit. "

The economist, M. Yunus who runs a large microcredit bank in Bangladesh, (winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 2006) states that 'the invisible hand' of Adam Smith, who was thought to solve all the problems of the market there. What we are experiencing is a dramatic failure of the markets. Clearly, the market is not able to solve all the problems itself so people now are running to governments to seek emergency assistance. Capitalism, with all the mechanisms of the market, will survive- this is not the point. But there should be only one reason to do business as it is the profit maximization; necessary to include social incentives. "(SPIEGEL ONLINE International. 10.10.2008.)

Leaving aside the theories of "government non-interference", not trusting the self-regulatory role of the market, governments have taken extraordinary measures to inject hundreds of billion USD by banks and other institutions to save them from bankruptcy and to stem economic crisis. They even were reluctant to intervene directly to protect national industries such as those of cars in the US and Germany.

Conscious that regulatory measures at the state level are not enough, the international institutions and organizations as the G8, G20, IMF, WB, etc are casting in full swing movement and activities. The G20 meeting held in London on April 3, 2009 appeared to be especially quite successful and beyond the forecasts, where leaders of IMF agreed to grant USD 1.1 trillion to support a program for lending, growth and employment in the world economy.

Confirming the effectiveness of these measures, seven months later, at the G20 Summit in Pittsburgh (USA) on 24-25 September 2009 the head of the IMF, Strauss-Kahn said that the cooperation of leaders must continue to support global economic resurgence, as this is still uncertain. He added therefore that it is premature to forbear from regulating monetary and fiscal policies.

### **Conclusion**

In order to cope with this bad global financial condition, governments must be careful and take urgent measures. The government should allow the market to do its work by relocate resources from non-productive or inefficient sectors as it were the part of the banking sector that took loans for homes to other more productive sectors. So it should be given the opportunity to the market to normalize the relationship among savings, lending and productivity. But governments, instead of allowing healthy pruning that market itself would do to rotten branches of the economy, they are extending (but not eliminating) rottenness. As Daniel Mitchell of Cato Institute says, the market without bankruptcy is like religion without hell. Market without bankruptcy is crippled and disabled and it could not function itself. Adding liquidity to the market, the US has taken a short-term measure that simply has to help banks that have had weaknesses in management and have to push inflation. If this happened pruning happens, failing activities would cut off those activities that can not resist and

that consumers do not want and their funds. Resources or energies would change to profitable activities.

But instead of allowing the bankrupt, financial institutions have abused the situation or have made wrong choices in the market of which the US government should have kept responsibility and then other governments entered the game to prop up these losers. The government did not take responsibility it had to for the crisis and withdrew from the market and the government. They did the opposite, they interfered more in the market economy congesting hundreds of billions of taxpayers. However, money itself does not generate wealth. If it had been possible, we would have eradicated poverty long time ago.

Banks stopped lending to each other fearing that their balance sheets filled with debts of "toxic waste" would break out at any moment. In this situation of liquidity freezing, Central banks started pumping throughout the banking system very large amounts. However the situation did not unblock. It means that crisis is more serious than it has been predicted so far.

In conclusion I would like to present some particular actions of governments and BQ in overcoming this situation named as the Bailout. The rescue plans in the banking sector at risk, initially were extended in the US and Europe, and most of the times, there are two great actors: - Governments and Central Banks.

Central banks are reacting in reducing their interest rates and taking assets as warrantor the infected troubled banks. Example: in October 2008, Fed doubled the level of liquidity available to banks amounting to 9,000 billion dollars.

- The US government extended the Paulson Plan which one forecasts the purchase of infected assets by various banks in the amount of 700 billion dollars.
- France: The State guarantees all bank operations worth 320 billion and helps in the capitalization of banks in the amount of 40 billion dollars.
- Germany: The State guarantees the banking operations in the amount of \$ 400 billion and helps in the capitalization of banks up to 80 billion dollars.
- United Kingdom: The state guarantees the banking operations amounting to 320 billion dollars and helps in the capitalization of banks in the amount of 64 billion dollars.

- Switzerland: The state helps in bank capitalization in the amount of 6 billion Franks and purchasing the infected assets of 60 billion Franks.

- India: Banking sector is helped with 9 billion
- China: Lowers the interest rate.

Then a logical question raises, who won and who lost, in this financial maelstrom. First of all, those who won are the main responsible ones of this crisis. Those are many managers, bankers, banking and financial brokers who created various products and placed them on known stock exchanges with the promise of unrealistic profit for the financiers, providing immediate profits on the capital invested by others. The big funders, many market speculators harvested guaranteed profits and left the financial mess behind. Bank managers' salaries and bonuses were 500,000 to \$ 50 million annually, while employees' salaries were only enough for earning a living. According to the magazine "Le Times", only 15,000 American families earn 5% of the total US national income - which is equivalent to an income of 9.5 billion dollars per family per year. At the same time in the world today 1.2 billion people live on less than \$ 1 a day. Powerful banks benefited. For years and years, they arrogated profits on investments for themselves and for others as in the present case. They carried their worthless investment to the budget of the state respectively they carried the burden to ordinary citizens who have no responsibilities in banking arrogance.

Who lost - this is the other side of the medal that cost not a little worldwide. In this situation, mostly banks and different financials lost. These disseminated their financial savings looking for a greater profit, a profit that became fashionable of "the financial skill and vigilance. Different pension trust foundations which invested in these financial products with the hope of greater capitalization lost, too. The Kosovo Trust Fund suffered the same way and it is said that in 2008 the loss equaled up to 100 million Euros out of the total. There is no answer about the money collected from property Privatization Agency of Kosovo. They say that the money is stored in a safe place, but nobody knows where it is and, what the real value of it is, today. People lost, millions of families lost now and in the future will carry the burden of substantial financial losses by reducing purchasing power and increasing the tax that the state would transfer to cover the risk of the banks it has undertaken on so called "financial

infected products." Bankers and financiers have pocketed their colossal profits and on the other hand thousands of employees in the economy. The effects of this crisis have already begun to be felt. The other sector after the financial one which is asking for the state aid is the automotive manufacturing. Most automotive manufacturers are seeking state aid and temporarily have stopped production. Next, the crisis will continue on construction sector, industry, hotel management and on the whole economy. The recession in the second half of 2008, involved the US, Japan, France and Germany, and the forecast of the gross depression of domestic product for 2009-2010 will be around -3 -10%. With this prediction it is evident the loss of hundreds of thousands of jobs.

As a conclusion, based on IMF data, the total cost or loss will cost to the globe up to 4.1 trillion dollars.

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## **IMPACT OF THE PRUNING IN QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF GRAPES AT MUSCAT ITALIAN VARIETY**

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PSII<sup>7</sup> 3.06

### **ABSTRACT**

Quantity and quality of grapes in the first place is the variety that inherits properties, but it also depends very much on the other factors such as climatic conditions, soil and the method of cultivation. For the method of cultivation, the pruning has a very important role.

The grapevines pruning present hordes mass with the aim to create the basic system of the trunk, and its maintenance, placement of the equipoise in the

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<sup>7</sup> PSII - Paper Scientific Impact Indexing an international impact in science measured to be by this paper; maximal score 3.5



development and growing vegetative and generative parts, to ensure stability production and wishfully grape quality, vine and other products. During the prune, it still unknown how many vegetative masses will be left on the trunk and how many of them will be eliminate from the grapevines trunk. The aim of this investigation were to get the knowledge related to the pruning methods' effects and finding the optimal number of the buds on the trunk in the Muscat Italian variety bunch of grape mechanic structure in Rahoveci agro ecological conditions, Republic of Kosovo. For investigations of the pruning effect in Muscat Italian variety structure bunch of grape, four pruning variants with different number of the fertility buds per trunk were applied. For this investigation there were selected trunks with uniform vegetative potential and good healthy condition. In the investigation program were included these parameters: the quantity of grapes for bunch, the quantity of grapes for unit area, mechanic structureof branch and granule branch, sugar content in grape juice, total alcohol content in grape juice. Results in this study show that for each pruning variant, in all investigated parameters the significant values were obtained. On the bases of the obtained results may have an conclusions that by changing of the bud fertility numbers per trunk, the value bunch of grape structure on the Muscat Italian variety is changed, and that have an effect in grape quantity and quality and other products.

**Key words:** Muscat Italian variety, pruning, brunch of grape, granule branch, and fertility buds.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Pruning is one of the most important agro-technical measures during cultivation of grapes through direct influence on increasing the quantity and quality of grapes **Jacobsen, (2003); Howell and Striegler, (1998); Sherinski, (2003)**. According to **Scalabrelli, G., Grasselli, A., & Conti, G. (1982)**. The length of the cane during pruning vegetation affects the potential of the trunk, in the weight and in the amount of brunch production. **Stoev (1973)** finds that loads of the optimal trunk with fertility buds is the payload that enables the development of greater number of buds, largely

branch, quantity and highest quality production in accordance with the biological properties of the variety. **Zilai (1987)** states that the size of brunch depends not only on environmental conditions and the way of cultivation, but depends largely on the variety as well.

**Avramov and Briza (1986)** pointed out that the structure of brunch represents the ratio between the mass of a grain's and masses of the core in the brunch. The value of this indicator is of great importance for assessing the properties of core.

According to the authors **Prostoserdov (1946)**, and **Radovanović (1970)**, the radius of grapes and wine depends on the mechanical structure of brunch, especially the ratio of the mass of core. It accounted for one of the most important factors for ampelografik variety.

The purpose of this research was to evaluate the impact of different pruning methods in the mechanical brunch structure, quantity and quality of Italian Muscat grape variety in the vineyard of Rahovec, where the altitude of the experimental parcel is 370 m.

Italian variety Muskat belongs to the group of varieties that ripen in the fourth era, distinguished by normal and regular award fruit.

This research was conducted in two-year period in 2014 and 2015, respectively. Vineyard with the variety Muscat Italia was raised in 1997/98, the parcel has south-east exposition.

## **MATERIAL AND METHODS**

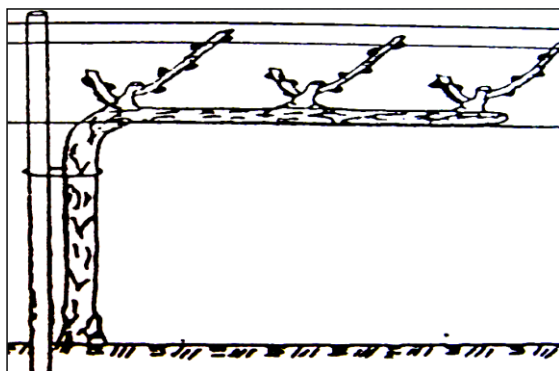
This research was based in Muscat Italian variety, which was grafted onto rootstocks Berlandier x Riparia SO4. We agreed to do the research about this variety because this variety represents one of the leading varieties in Rahovec, the Republic of Kosovo.

In this vineyard dominates the building system "Kordun Kazanav" with a trunk length of 80-100 cm. and with dimensions of planting 1 x 3 m. "Kordun Kazanav" is a horizontal chest. In trunk is formed the horizontal arm with 80-100 cm heigh, with a length of 1 to 1.2 m, and which contains 3-4 fertility buds, on which was done the mixed pruning. Fertility buds are formed at distances of 30-40 cm. and each one of

them is left by a longer cane with 6-10 buds and a renewal spur with 2-3 buds. After pruning the cane is connected with wire in the position steep angle of 45°.

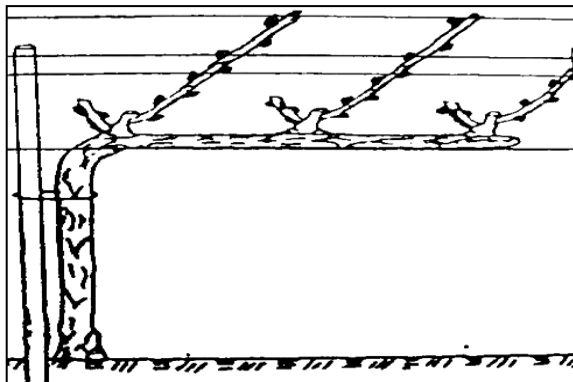
The experiment system is set by "random selection". Uniformity and health of trees - plants surveyed has been very good. During these investigations, to monitor the impact of pruning in the quantity and quality of grape were used four variants, each in four repetitions with ten trees - plants for each iteration, ie a total of 160 plants for research. Pruning is carried out in March.

Variant 1: In this variant is applied "short pruning", where each production node (three nodes per plant) after pruning was left one renewal spur with two buds and one cane with five buds, ie a total of 21 buds per plant.



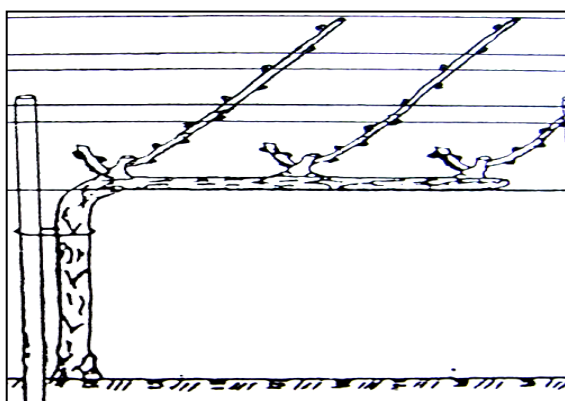
*Scheme 1: First variant of pruning*

Variant 2: In this variant was applied the "mixed pruning" with one cane containing two buds and with one cane containing eight buds for every production nodes, in a total of 30 buds per plant.



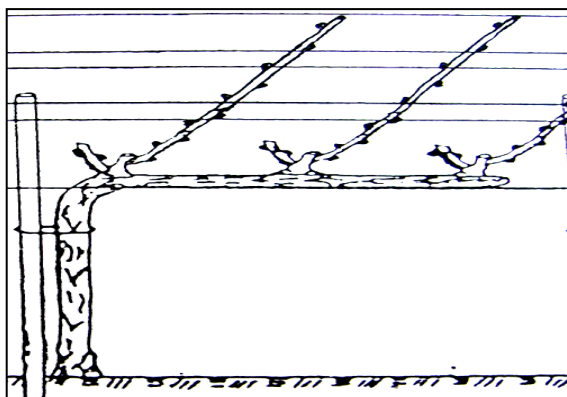
*Scheme 2: Second variant of pruning*

Variant 3: In this variant was applied the ‘mixed pruning’ with two buds for every renewal spur and with ten buds for every cane, ie a total of 36 buds per plant.



*Scheme 3: Third variant of pruning*

Variant 4: In this variant was applied the ‘mixed pruning’ with two buds for every renewal spur and with twelve buds for every cane, ie a total of 42 buds per plant.



*Scheme 4: Fourth variant of pruning*

In this research program were included the following indicators:

The amount of grapes for trunk (plants); the quantity of grapes per unit area (ha); masses of grains in brunch; percentage of core in the brunch; masses of seeds in berry; masses of skin in berry; the amount of sugar in mosht (grape juice) and overall amount of acids in mosht.

The obtained results are processed according to the method of two factorial analysis of variance, with which was estimated the accuracy of the effects of factor A (representing Variants of pruning) and factor B (which represents years of research). The processed results are presented in the tables of analysis of variance, and comparisons between them are done in the LSD-test tables on two common levels of the importance and that 0:05 and 0:01 (ie 5% and 1%).

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The results of this research on the impact of different pruning methods on the quantity and quality of Italian Muscat grape variety in the vineyard in Rahovec are as follows:

### **The amount of grapes for trunk (plants)**

The data in Table 1 shows that the amount of grapes per plant significantly affected from the methods of pruning with number of renewal spur, and under the influence of years notably from the climate conditions during the research.

Tab. 1. Grapes ammount per plant in gr. (2014-2015)

Treatment (A)	Years (B)		Average (A)
	2014	2015	
Variant 1	5763.30	5356.65	5559.97**
Variant 2	8709.84	7973.36	8341.80**
Variant 3	8817.60	8359.20	8588.40**
Variant 4	7839.36	7618.32	7728.84**
Average (B)	7782.53	7328.98**	Interaction A x B**
Factor A B Ax B BxA			
LSD	5 %	231.8596	174.3200 336.3447 348.6400
	1 %	333.1316	244.4000 475.0549 488.8000

Legend: Ns = no significant, \* = significant differences, \*\* = higher significant differences

According to data from the table we can see that the largest amount of grapes per plant was achieved from variant 3. (8588.4 g.), while the smallest quantity from variant 1 (5559.9 g). Between variant 1 and 2, 1 and 3, 1 and 4 there is significant difference, while between 2 and 3 variant was no significant difference. The analysis shows us that by increasing the number of buds on the trunk - the quantity of grapes will increase.

In the quantity of grapes per plant was observed the influence of climate condition during the years of research. The greatest amount of grapes was achieved in 2014 compared to 2015.

Values obtained in the quantity of Italian Muscat grape variety are similar to those achieved in different agro-ecological conditions from different authors as: **Lazić (1959)**, **Nakalamić (1992)**, **Pemovski (1977)**, **Tadijanović (1993)**, **Avramov et al. (1968)** (etc).

### The amount of grapes per unit area (ha)

The amount of grapes per hectare, was calculated based on the amount achieved for the plant and the number of plants per hectare and for that the results of statistical analysis of variance are same as those of the quantity of grapes per plant.

Tab. 2. Grapes ammount per hectar in kg. (2014-2015)

Treatment (A)	Years (B)		Average (A)
	2014	2015	
Variant 1	19208.0	17851.0	18529.5**
Variant 2	29027.0	26574.0	Ns 27800.5**
Variant 3	29387.0	27860.0	28623.5**
Variant 4	26127.0	25390.0	25758.5**
Average (B)	25937.1	24306.2**	Intereaction A x B**
Factor A B A x B B x A			
LSD	5 %	1200.9590 608.8735 1468.2294 1217.7471	
	1 %	1725.5157 853.6525 2083.1746 1707.3049	

Legend: Ns = no significant, \* = significant differences, \*\* = higher significant differences

From the data in Table 2 we may conclude that the amount of grapes varies from 18529.5 kg / ha. (1 variants) to 28623.5 kg / ha. (Variant 3).

With analysis of variance, we have observed the significant statistical differences between all the investigated treatments.

### The berry (grain) masses in brunch

Table 3 shows that the amount of grains in brunch depends on the load of the plant with buds and ranges from 95.47% (variant 4) to 96.37% (variant 1). Among variants 1 and 2 there are major differences. However, between variant 1 and 3, 1 and 4, 2 and 3, 2 and 4 and between 3 and 4 there are very significant differences. Between research years we did not observe the significant differences. We can conclude that the values of this parameter are optimal to the all variants with an average of 95,98%.

Tab. 3. The berry masses in brunch in % (2014-2015)

Treatment (A)	Years (B)		Average (A)
	2014	2015	
Variant 1	96.35	96.39	96.37
Variant 2	96.17	96.22	Ns 96.19
Variant 3	95.83	95.52	95.89**
Variant 4	95.52	95.42	95.47**
Average (B)	95.97	95.99 Ns	Interaction A x B**
Factor A B A x B B x A			
LSD	5 %	0.2581	0.2080 0.2891 0.4161
	1 %	0.3709	0.2917 0.5833 0.5491

Legend: Ns = no significant, \* = significant differences, \*\* = higher significant differences

### Core percentage in brunch

The data in the table. 4. shows us the the percentage of core changes under the influence of the number of buds left on the trunk, while climatic conditions during the research year has a little impact.

Tab. 4. Percentage of core in brunch (2014-2015)

Treatment (A)	Years (B)		Average (A)
	2014	2015	
Variant 1	3.47	3.49	Ns 3.48**
Variant 2	3.53	3.76	3.64**
Variant 3	4.18	4.46	4.32**
Variant 4	4.82	4.99	4.90**
Average (B)	4.00	4.18 Ns	Interaction A x B**



Factor	A B	A x B	B x A
LSD	5 %	0.1882	0.1929 0.3298 0.3859
	1 %	0.2704	0.2705 0.4646 0.5410

Legend: Ns = no significant, \* = significant differences, \*\* = higher significant differences

From the data in Table 4 we can see that by increasing the number of buds left on the trunk - plants, the percentage of core will increased by 3.48% (variant 1) to 4.90% (variant 4). It was proved that between all the variants exist a significant difference. Change in the percentage of core between variants during years of research is smaller. The highest percentage of core was in 2015 (4.18%) compared with 2014 (4.00%). Statistically was proven that between research years there is no significant difference.

#### Masses of seeds in berry (grain)

The data in Table 5 shows that greater masses of seed in berry has been achieved in the variant 1 (3.77%), while the smallest quantity in variant 4 (3.17%). Significant differences are observed between all variants, except between variants 3 and 4, where has been no difference.

Tab. 5. Masses of seeds in berry in % (2014-2015)

Treatment (A)	Years (B)		Average (A)
	2014	2015	
Variant 1	3.73	3.82	3.77**
Variant 2	3.52	3.60	3.56**
Variant 3	3.28	3.35	3.31**
Variant 4	3.13	3.22	Ns 3.17**
Average (B)	3.42	3.50*	Interaction A x B**
Factor A B A x B B x A			
LSD	5 %	0.1444	0.0739 0.1771 0.1477
	1 %	0.2075	0.1036 0.2512 0.2071

Legend: Ns = no significant, \* = significant differences, \*\* = higher significant differences

Between research years we have observed the significant differences in amount of seeds in berry expressed in percentage. The greatest value is achieved in 2015 (3.50%), whereas the significantly lower value were in 2014 (3:42%).

**Masses of skin in berry (grain)**

The notes in Table 6 show that the percentage of the skin in berry varies greatly influenced by the degree of load prolific plant with fertility buds and under the influence of climatic conditions between the year of the research.

Tab. 6. Masses of the skin in berry in % (2014-2015)

Treatment (A)	Years (B)		Average (A)
	2014	2015	
Variant 1	10.07	10.16	10.12**
Variant 2	9.52	9.93	9.72**
Variant 3	8.90	9.62	9.26**
Variant 4	8.34	8.48	8.41**
Average (B)	9.21	9.55**	Interaction A x B**
Factor A B A x B B x A			
LSD	5 %	0.2454 0.2050 0.3776 0.4099	
	1 %	0.3526 0.2874 0.5747 0.5328	

Legend: Ns = no significant, \* = significant differences, \*\* = higher significant differences

Values of this parameter depending on the method of pruning has changed from 10.2% to 8.41%. It is proved that among all explored variants there is a significant difference. Therefore, by increasing the number of buds, the mass of the skin in berry is reduced.

Moreover, between the research years, a large significant differences exists, which means that the year factor has contributed with the largest percentage of the

skin in berry. The largest percentage was reached in 2015 (9.55%) compared with 2014 (9.21%).

### **Chemical analysis of mosht (grape juice)**

After the mechanical analysis the chemical analysis of the mosht were done, where we have analysed the most important parameters: the amount of sugar and acids. Measurement of sugar was achieved with Ekslovit mushtometry, then with the Saleronit table was calculated the sugar content. Total acids were determined by the method of titration with NaOH n/4.

### **The content of sugar in mosht (grape juice)**

From the data in table 7 we can conclude that the amount of sugar in mosht has changed very significantlu and was influenced by the methods of pruning, as well as under the influence of climatic conditions on the years of research. It is proved that by increasing the number of buds per trunk, the amount of sugar in mosht is reduced. Thus, higher amount of sugar has reached in the variant 1 (17.59%), while the lowest in variant 4 (15.37). This tendence was shown better in graph 1. Moreover, between the research years some significant differences were noted, so the highest content of sugar was achieved in 2014 (16.31%), while the lowest content in 2015 (16.60%).

Examining the load trunk with buds, **Tadijanović, D., Avramov, L., & Stanojević, S. (1979)** emphasizes that between the number of buds and the sugar amount in the grapes, a negative report exist. While in the overall amount of acids were not observed the significant differences. **Gadžev (1963)** in the investigation of the impact of the number of buds in the amount of sugar and acids in the grapes, confirms that the increase in the number of joints reduces the amount of sugar in grapes, and increaseS the amount of overall acids.

Tab. 7. Ammount of sugar in mosht in % (2014-2015)

Treatment (A)	Years (B)		Average (A)
	2014	2015	
Variant 1	17.32	17.86	17.59**
Variant 2	16.48	17.12	Ns 16.80*

Variant 3	15.80	16.32	Ns 16.07**
Variant 4	15.64	15.11*	15.37**
Average (B)	16.31	16.60	Intereaction A x B**
Factor A B A x B B x A			
LSD	5 %	0.7657 0.4972 1.0328 0.9944	
	1 %	1.1001 0.6971 1.4611 1.3941	

Legend: Ns = no significant, \* = significant differences, \*\* = higher significant differences

### Total quantity of acids in mosht (grape juice)

Total quantity of acids in mosht is a very important indicator for assessing the quality of a variety. From the mosht content depends the quality of the grapes.

Tab. 8. Total acids in mosht in gr/l. (2014-2015)

Treatment (A)	Years (B)		Average (A)
	2014	2015	
Variant 1	5.32	5.35	5.33**
Variant 2	5.98	6.25	6.11**
Variant 3	6.63	6.49	6.53**
Variant 4	6.96	7.08	7.01**
Average (B)	6.12	6.29 Ns	Intereaction A x B**
Factor A B A x B B x A			
LSD	5 %	0.2663 0.3627 0.5760 0.7255	
	1 %	0.3826 0.5086 0.0171 0.8098	

Legend: Ns = no significant, \* = significant differences, \*\* = higher significant differences

Total quantity of acids in mosht has changed depending upon the load trunk with fertility buds (tab. 8). By increasing the of the number of buds left, the amount of total acids increased from 5.33 g/l to 7,01 g/l. Statistically it is proven that there are significant differences in acid content between variants.

Between the research years, there were no significant differences in the quantity of acids in mosht. The quantity of total acid was lower in 2014 (6.12 gr/ ), when the sugar content was higher, while higher content of total acids was on 2015 (6.29) when the amount of sugar has been smaller.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

In order to determine the impact of the pruning method in the quantity and quality of grapes with different load of buds in the trunk to the variety Rizling Italian we did the research within two-years (2014-2015) in agroecological conditions of Rahovec (Republic of Kosovo). Based on the results obtained during this research we can conclude:

The values of all the investigated indicators have changed significantly towards the different variants of pruning.

Thus, by increasing the number of buds in trunk, from 21 (variant 1), in 42 buds (Variant 4), has changed also the quantity of grapes within trunk. The largest amount of grapes per trunk was obtained in variant 3 (8588.40 g), while the smallest quantity to variant 1 (5559.97 g).

With the increasing number of buds the quantity of grapes per unit area has changed as well, on the same trend as was observed in the above parameter - the quantity of grapes per trunk.

The largest mass of grains in brunch was reached by variant 1 (96.37), while the lowest value by using variant 4 (95.47). So by increasing the number of buds per trunk, it was decreased the mass of grains in the brunch.

The percentage of core in brunch has increased with the growing number of buds per trunk, so in the variant 1 the value of this parameter has reached 3.48%, while to the variant 4 this value reached the amount 4.90%.

From this research we can conclude that increasing the number of fertility buds per trunk, the mass of seeds in grain decreases. Thus in the variant 1 this value reaches 3.7%, while in the variant 4 falls to 3.17%.

The masses of skin per grain in the variant 1 has the highest value of 10.12%, while the lowest value was by using the variant 4 (8.41%).

Even the amount of sugar in mosht has changed very quiet influenced by the method of pruning, as well as under the influence of climatic conditions on the research years. Thus, the highest amount of sugar was reached by using the variant 1 (17.59%), while the lowest amount we got is by using variant 4 (15.37%). Furthermore, between the research years we observed the differences, the so highest content of sugar was achieved in 2014 (16.31%), while the lowest content in 2015 (16.60%).

By increasing the number of buds left, the total amount of acids was increased from 5.33 g/l to 7.01 g/l. Statistically it is proven that there exist a significant difference in content of acids between the investigated variants. Between the research years there were no significant differences in the quantity of acids in mosht. Total quantity of acids was lower in 2014 (6.12 g/l), while the highest content of total acids was in 2015 (6.29 g/l).

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## **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND INTEREST RATES**

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PSII <sup>8</sup> 3.08

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### **Abstract**

Base on the Law No.03-1-074, on “The Central Bank of the Republic of Kosovo”, CBK compiles monetary and financial statistics and external sector statistics. For that purpose it uses information collected from commercial banks on their interest rates (through the Interest Rates Report IRR).

Compilation of IRR is based on the international standards, such as Manual on MFI Interest Rate Statistics (ECB Regulation ECB/2001/18), European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 95), System of National Accounts (SNA 93), Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual (MFSM 2000), Monetary and Financial Statistics Compilation Guide (MFSG 2008) etc.

Key Words: Financial instruments, Interest Rates, Loans, Deposits, Method of Calculation

## **1. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

### **1.1. Introduction**

The principal objectives of CBK are to foster the soundness, solvency, and efficient functioning of the financial system as well as to support the general economic policies with a view to contributing to an efficient allocation of resources.

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<sup>8</sup> PSII - Paper Scientific Impact Indexing an international impact in science measured to be by this paper; maximal score 3.5



In line with the principal objectives, specific powers and relevant articles of the Law No. 03/L-0749 „On the Central Bank of the Republic of Kosovo“, CBK compiles monetary and financial statistics, and external sector statistics. For that purpose it uses, among others, information collected from the commercial banks on their interest rates (through the Interest Rates Report: IRR).

To enlarge the scope of the data, CBK has put in place the IRR for banks to obtain information on the underlying price setting. Compilation of IRR is based on the international standards, such as Manual on MFI Interest Rate Statistics (ECB Regulation ECB/2001/18), European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 95), System of National Accounts (SNA 93), Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual (MFSM 2000), Monetary and Financial Statistics Compilation Guide (MFSG 2008), and other country practices.

### **1.2. Reporting institutions**

The IRR will contain solely the interest rates applied, and must be communicated, by commercial banks operating in Kosovo. Collection of the IRR statistics is based on the census approach.

### **1.3. Financial instruments**

Data on interest rates refer to the interest rates applied by the banks in their lending and deposit business and debt securities. The selected financial instruments are presented below:

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<sup>9</sup> Law 03-1-074,CBK

**Loans**  
**Investment**  
Agriculture  
Industry  
Services  
Other sectors  
**Other (non-investment)**  
Agriculture  
Industry  
Services  
Other sectors  
**Overdrafts**  
**Credit lines**  
**Loans with favorable conditions**  
Cash cover loans  
Other loans  
**Consumer loans**  
**Mortgage loans**

**Deposits**  
Current account  
Time deposits  
Saving deposits

**Debt Securities**  
Negotiable certificates of deposit  
Notes  
Bonds

#### **1.4. Currency denomination and frequency**

The IRR covers euro denominated financial instruments reported from banks and must be sent to the CBK on a monthly frequency, describing the interest rates applied during the reference month. All loans are extended in euro currency and as well as majority of deposits are in euro. There are no cases of dual currency loans.<sup>10</sup>

#### **1.5. Counterparts**

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<sup>10</sup> Manual on MFI Interest Rate Statistics, ECB 2001/18, CBK Regulation

Reporting requirements are limited to the business with resident nonfinancial corporations and households. The determination if the contract is made with a resident or non-resident counterpart (in this last case no reporting is made in IRR) is based on the main residence of the debtor (borrower). In case of corporations, this means the registered office.

Interest Rate Report includes two institutional sectors:

a) Nonfinancial corporations are corporations whose principal activity is the production of market goods or nonfinancial services. Nonfinancial corporations sector is composed of resident public nonfinancial corporations and other (private) nonfinancial corporations.

b) Households are defined as group of persons who share the same living accommodation, who pool some, or all, of their income and wealth and who consume certain types of goods and services collectively, mainly housing and food. In general, each member of a household should have some claim upon the collective resources of the household. At least some decisions affecting consumption or other economic activities must be taken for the household as a whole.

## **1.6. Breakdown by type of instrument**

### **1.6.1. Deposits**

A deposit represents claim on banks that can be divided into current account, time deposit and saving deposit.

**Current accounts** are transferable deposits convertible into currency and/or which are transferable on demand by cheque, bankers order, debit entry or similar means, without significant delay, restriction or penalty.

**Time deposits** are deposits with agreed fixed term maturity exceeding one working day, which cannot be converted into currency before an agreed fixed term, or that can only be converted into currency before that agreed term provided the holder is charged some kind of penalty.

**Saving deposits** are same defined as time deposit but maturity related criterion is

not relevant.

### **1.6.2. Loans**

Loans are financial assets that (1) are created when a creditor lends funds directly to a debtor, and (2) are evidenced by non-negotiable documents, except accounts receivable/payable, which are treated as a separate category of financial assets. Loans are funds lent by banks to nonfinancial corporations and households which are categorized based on their purpose separated into the investment and other (non- investment) loans.

Investment loans are those loans used for investments purposes that can be divided into sectors such as agriculture, industry, services and other sectors based on the NACE classification (NACE Codes). Typical examples of investment loans are loans for start-up capital, buying of fixed assets, expand the business activity, etc.

Other (non-investment) loans are loans that are shorter in maturity and smaller in value compared with the investment loans and can be divided into sector same as investment loans. Typical examples of non-investment loans are loans for working capital, repairs, etc.

The breakdown of loans (investment and non-investment loans) in IRR is shown below:

- Agriculture, forestry and fishing;
- Industry
- Manufacturing;
- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning;
- Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities;
- Construction;
- Services
- Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles;
- Transporting and storage;

- Accommodation and food service activities;
- Information and communication;
- Financial and insurance activities;
- Real estate activities;
- Professional, scientific and technical activities;
- Administrative and support service activities;
- Other
- Public administration and defense;
- Education;
- Human health and social work activities;
- Arts, entertainment and recreation;
- Other services activities;

Consistent with the definitions stated above, loans for buying a tractor (agriculture) should be treated as investment loans, while loans for buying seeds and related should be treated non-investment loans.

Analogically, in industry, loans for buying machinery for production of a particular product should be treated as investment loans, while loans extended for buying raw material that serves as input for particular production process should be treated as non-investment loans.

**Overdrafts** are defined as debit balances on current accounts. The interest rate on bank overdrafts is charged when current account „becomes negative.“ Overdrafts are implied for nonfinancial corporations and households. In this category there are included all types of credit and debit cards regardless if they are linked or not with current account, deposit account or loan account.

**Credit lines** are defined as pre-established amount of credit which borrower can obtain from lender by specifying the amount and period. This line is allowed to be drawn from borrower whenever is needed and it is determined by certain agreed conditions and is more flexible in repayment of debt and installments.

**Loans with favorable conditions** include special condition loans which differ from the regular loans in terms of interest rates applied. This category includes:

- *Cash cover loans* includes loans backed with deposits. Cash cover loans are taken on the basis of borrower's deposits "blocked" at a bank.

- *Other loans* include other than cash cover loans such as loans extended to the bank staff, etc).

**Consumer loans** are loans granted to households for the purpose of personal use in consumption of goods and services. Destination of these loans is purchase of durable and consumer goods.

**Mortgage loans** are loans which for collateral have a mortgage and serves for buying mortgage. This category can be applied only to households.<sup>11</sup>

### **1.6.3. Debt securities**

Debt securities are composed from certificate of deposits, notes, and bonds. Certificate of deposit are securities issued by a bank and which in contrast to a time deposit, are negotiable during the lifetime of certificate. Notes are a type of financial instrument very similar to certificate of deposit but are in principle not negotiable. This type of instrument will become less and less popular given the CD and the difference with non-negotiable CD is not existent. Bonds are long-term financial instruments issued by the bank. They are in principle negotiable. They are comparable to the negotiable CDs except for their initial maturity.

They bear a fixed or variable interest rate and can be subordinated (in which case they will bear an interest rate higher than the one on non-subordinated bonds, because of the higher risk).<sup>12</sup>

## **1.7. Reported contracts: new contracts/activities**

For all financial instruments the principle of new business is used in the IRR, except for the current accounts, savings accounts, and overdrafts, which follow the outstanding amount approach. New business is defined as any new agreement

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<sup>11</sup> Manual on MFI Interest Rate Statistics, ECB 2001/18, CBK Regulation

<sup>12</sup> European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 95)

between the household/nonfinancial corporations and the reporting bank concluded during the reference month.

New agreements are:

- All financial contracts, terms and conditions that specify for the first time the interest rate of deposit or loan; and

- All new negotiations of existing deposit and loans.

The main cases that should not be considered as new business are:

- All prolongations of existing deposit and loan contracts that are carried out automatically, i.e. without any active involvement of the household or nonfinancial corporations and do not involve any renegotiation of the terms and conditions of the contract, including interest rate.

- Changes in floating interest rate in the sense of automatic adjustment of interest rate performed by bank are not new agreement as these are laid down from outset in the contract.

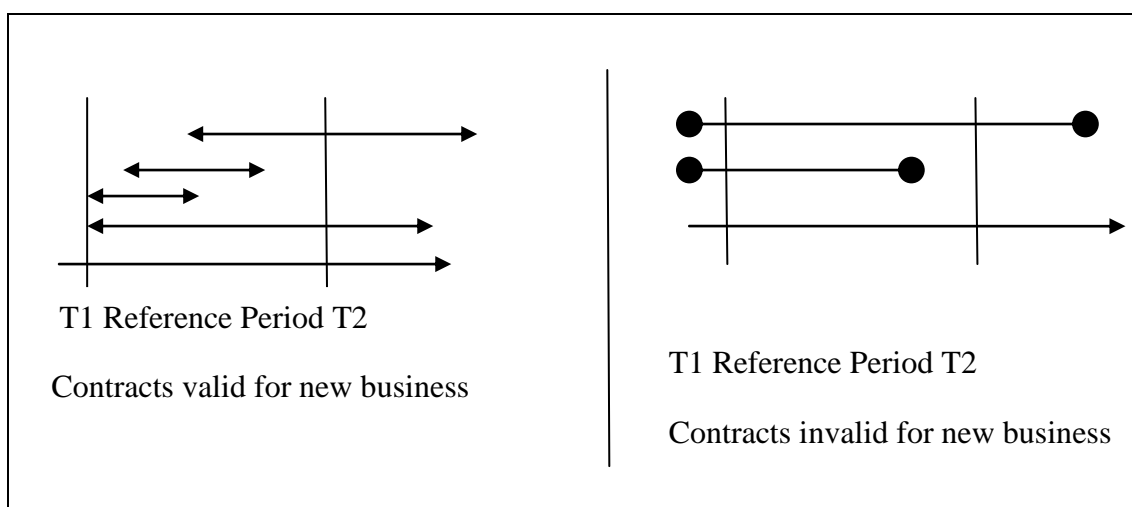
A change from fixed to floating interest rates or vice versa (at time t1) during the course of the contract, which has been agreed at the start of the contract (time t0), is not a new agreement but part of the terms and conditions of the loan laid down (at time t0). For example, during reference month there is a contract on a loan between bank and customer with fixed interest at 8% p.a. for first 12 months and that after this initial period of fixation the interest rate automatically adjusts to EURIBOR plus x basis points. Only the interest rate of 8% for the first year is considered as new business at that month.

Neither the switch to variable rates nor the associated automatic adjustments are reflected in the statistics on new business, as they are not new agreements but part of the terms and conditions of the loan laid down at the beginning of contract.

New contracts should be seen as the 'production' by the bank. This means that for a reference month the new business includes financial contracts which may not any longer exist at the end of the month (for example, a two-week deposit originated on the 10th of the month must be counted as new business, even if it is no longer on the balance sheet of the bank at the end of the month).

On the other hand, a short-term contract can be counted more than once a month (for example, a deposit at one-week maturity originated at 1st of the month and which is renegotiated and reinvested at 10th and 20th of the particular month, will be counted 3 times).<sup>13</sup>

Figure 1. Illustrative example of new business definition



As already stated, three exceptions apply to the general rule on new business and this for practical reasons. The exception holds for current accounts, saving accounts and overdrafts. Instead, the 'outstanding amount approach' must be used for these financial instruments. Two methods are presented: the *snapshot approach* and the *quotient approach*. The *snapshot* at the end of the month: the outstanding contracts will be inventoried and the interest rate applicable on each contract will be weighted with the outstanding amount of the contract. The *quotient* approach must be used for saving accounts and overdrafts, while for the current accounts each bank can freely choose between the snapshot- and the quotient-approach. The quotient approach (or implicit approach) over the month: the cumulative interest flows (accrued interest) over the month are divided by the average of the daily outstanding amounts.<sup>14</sup>

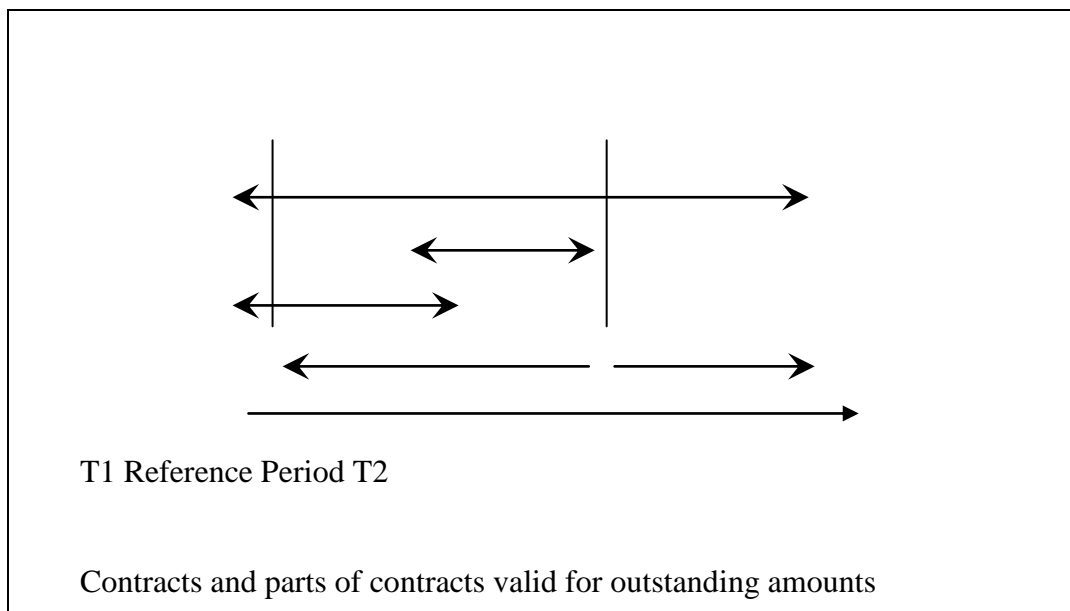
Figure 2. Illustrative example of outstanding amounts definition (quotient

<sup>13</sup> ECB, 2001/18, CBK Regulation

<sup>14</sup> Monetary and Financial Statistics Guide (MFSG 2008)



approach)



### 1.8. Type of interest rates

The interest rate reporting to CBK will not include any fee, tax nor any other cost related to the third parties, like taxes to state, which bank pays for the client. However, costs manifested as a disagio in case of a loan must be considered as an interest payment. Disagio, defined as the difference between the nominal amount of the loan and the amount received by customer, shall be considered as an interest payment at the start of the contract (time  $t_0$ ) and shall be reflected in the annualized agreed rate. The disagio is related directly with the loan processing and it is an interest cost for specific loan agreement or new contract.

The rates reported must be those which are effectively applied in each commercial transaction.

The interest rate reported should reflect what bank pays on deposits and receives from loans. Therefore, in cases where banks receive subsidies from a third party (for example, international donor) on loans granted, these subsidies should be considered as part of interest rates reported to CBK. For example if client pays 6% p.a. for a loan

where 10% is actually charged by the bank but a third party pays a 4% from this interest rate, the 10% should be reported in IRR.

On other hand, in case of deposit IRR captures what the bank pays but not what the household on nonfinancial corporations receives in terms of interest payments.

For example, if customer receives 5% p.a. on deposit where 3% is paid by bank and other 2% is subsidy by third party, which is transferred to client through the bank then the 3% p.a. should be reported by bank in IRR.<sup>15</sup>

Table 1. Illustrative example of loan/deposit subsidy approach

<b>Instrument</b>	<b>Agreed Interest Rate</b>	<b>Bank</b>	<b>Subsidy</b>	<b>IRR to be reported at CBK</b>	<b>Receiver of loan/deposit</b>
<b>Loan</b>	10%	6%	4%	10%	Client
<b>Deposit</b>	5%	3%	2%	3%	Bank

As can be seen in the illustrative example (Table 1), for IRR reporting issue to CBK is relevant what the bank charges/pays for loan/deposit.

### 1.9. Method of calculation<sup>16</sup>

The rate used is the agreed annual interest rate (AAR) and is to be applied in all cases where there is no capitalization, where the capitalization follows a regular pattern whether interest payments occur more frequently than or equally frequently to capital redemption, where interest is calculated on the remaining outstanding capital, (including all cases where the capital is paid at the end of contract) and no grace periods for interest payments or capital redemption are present.

<sup>15</sup> Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual (MFSM 2000)

<sup>16</sup> Interest Rate Report,, ECB, Regulation 2001/18 ,CBK

Equation (1) below provides the formula for annualizing the agreed interest rate:

$$AAR = \left(1 + \frac{AG}{n}\right)^n - 1 \quad (1)$$

Where *AAR* is annualized agreed rate, *AG* is the nominal rate, on annual basis, agreed among the parties, and *n* is the number of capitalization periods for the deposit and the loan per year. This *n* = 1 for yearly interest payments, *n* = 2 for semi-annual interest payments, *n* = 4 for quarterly interest payments and *n* = 12 for monthly interest payments.

For example, a customer and bank agree on a two-year loan at 10% per annum (p.a.) for entire maturity, where interest and principal is repaid at the end of each month.

The annualized agreed rate for this loan is then 10.47% and calculated as follows:

$$AAR = ((1 + AG/n)^n - 1) * 100 = ((1 + 0.10/12)^{12} - 1) * 100 = 10.47$$

In case of deposit with an agreed maturity of six months where interest is 3% per annum paid at the end of maturity then the annualized agreed rate is 3.02%

$$AAR = ((1 + AG/n)^n - 1) * 100 = ((1 + 0.03/2)^2 - 1) * 100 = 3.02$$

In all other cases the actuarial annual interest rate (AcAR) should be used to foster comparability among the data reported by the banks.

Actuarial or effective interest rate which is the interest rate equaling the discounted (actualized) future cash inflows to the nominal amount of the loan or deposit and can be calculated by applying following equation:

$$A - T = \sum_{m=1}^M (CF_m / (1+i)^m) \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

*i* - Effective interest rate

*CF<sub>m</sub>* - cash flow at point in time *m* , from the perspective of investor in the case of deposits and from the point of view of the bank in case of loans (containing capital redemption and interest payments)

*M* - Number of cash flows associated with financial instrument

*A* - Nominal amount of the deposit (loan) initially placed (granted)

*T* - Administrative cost (if there is amount) to be paid at the start of the loan.

Finding  $i$  from equation (2) may also be calculated directly using functions within a spreadsheet or financial calculator. However, effective interest rate than must be annualized by equation (1).

## 2. Interest Rates

Table 2. Loans and Deposits Interest Rates in Kosova 2011-2015

%

<b>Interest rates</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
<b>Loans</b>	14,1	13,4	11,1	9,3	7,7
<b>Deposits</b>	3,5	3,6	2,4	1,1	1,2

Source: Annual Reports 2012, 2014, 2015, Central Bank of Kosova

In 2015, the loan interest rate decreased to 7,7%, compared to 14.1% that was in 2011. For same period of time, the deposit interest rate decreased to 1,2% compared to 3.5% that was in 2011. The average Loans interest rate for period 2011-2015 was 11,2% and the average deposits rate was 2,4%.

## ABBREVIATIONS

CBK-Central Bank of Kosovo

IRR-Interest Rate Report

NACE-National Accounting Code

CD-Corporation Deposits

AAR-Average Annual Rate

AcAR- Actuarial Annual Interest Rate

MFI-Monetary Financial Institutions

ECB-European Commission Brussels

ESA 95-European System of National and Regional Accounts, 95

SNA 93-System of National Accounts 93

MFSM, 2000-Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, 2000

MFSG 2008-Monetary and Financial Statistics Guide 2008

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## **TRENDS AND ORIENTATIONS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN KOSOVO**

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PSII <sup>17</sup> 3.01

### **Abstract**

Based on the practices of other countries which have passed the period of transition, the key issue in this process was the phenomenon of corruption, poverty and negative effects of globalization. In this paper we intend to analyze the global strategic orientation in the development of Kosovo's economy during the transition period, in order to reduce the unemployment rate, poverty and rapid membership of Kosovo in the EU. The purpose of this paper will be a small contribution that will fill a huge lack of studies addressing economic and social aspects in Kosovo.

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<sup>17</sup> PSII - Paper Scientific Impact Indexing an international impact in science measured to be by this paper; maximal score 3.5

Development of the open market economy and democratic structures of the society in Kosovo are considered a necessity for stimulating economic activity. The project aims to raise public awareness of internal and external factors to the economic aspects of the problem of Kosovo, which are very important, but on the other hand, they are often marginalized.

**Key words:** trends, globalization, economic development, privatization

**JEL classification:** M3, M37

### **Preface**

Economic system in Kosovo is a system that creates the favorable environment for economic integration of Kosovo in the region and beyond, and stimulates economic cooperation and promotes joint ventures with foreign partners. Regarding this, we need a clearly defined strategy of transformation of state property (social) to private property and the development of entrepreneurship as a development philosophy with all needed infrastructure. This enables the creation of a favorable environment for the development of competition and autonomy of enterprises, including risk category.

Kosovo, as a small and Balkans country, should be directed to the construction of the economic system to the requirements of a market economy opened to European and world, prudent policy, regulatory and economic liberalization. This requires the construction of integral market (market of goods and services, labor market and financial market), with all its institutions.

The role of the state should focus on contemporary macroeconomic regulation that ensures economic stability and creation of development policy. There is included: regulation of economic relations with the world outside, construction of regional policy, construction of agricultural policy, environmental and public finances. The state should take over the functions of the social imperative, in order to overcome easily the negative consequences at this stage of transition to a market economy. Functioning economic system itself must support the democratic institutions of liberal

democracy and open society, as well as the internationalization of the economy and society of Kosovo.

Transition is a process of deep transformation of the magnitude of a social system through which the system switches to a new facility which ensures efficiency and higher effectiveness. To achieve this performance, changes must be built simultaneously in all subsystems of the social system, first of all in the political system, economic system and the education system.

The transition process can not be governed from case to case, and even less uncontrolled. This means that there is a need of construction of transition strategy, which contains clear goals, obstacles which could face the accomplishment of these goals and resources of the mechanisms by which these obstacles overcome. This means finding the optimum, given the political opportunity, economic and social advisability. Experience of developing transition in the former socialist countries demonstrates that the lack of this strategy strengthens the optimum resistance to changes and feeds more powerful inertia of the elements of the old system.

### **Kosovo's Economy**

Conventional definition of globalization is the process of establishment and liberalization of national financial markets and their merging into the global capital market. All organized societies are preoccupied with their start into the new millennium. They are concerned with the fact that many will be able to engage into dramatic changes that post-industrial society is bringing, namely that informative one.

Therefore, despite the transitional situation in Kosovo, we do not dare to ask the question and try to seek answers about where we are and what awaits us.

Kosovo's economy in the new stage starts after a period of sharp decline in economic activity, with great technological stagnation of industrial capacity, a lack of investment for several years, with the decline of the production of potentials of the state public sector. Necessity of rehabilitation program and restructure of the economy is very evident. Three important points of the industry, however, will have the prospect even under the new conditions: Electrical energy, Feronikeli Trepca, after the consolidation, will play the role of the forces of economic development. Other branches need a complex regeneration technology which should be carried along

through privatization and joint ventures. Major sources of growth are in agriculture, in trade sector and in service activities.

Important economic factor is remittance of our people living abroad. Infrastructure of energy and traffic constitute the initial basis for catching up development, but they must be expanded and modernized alongside economic development. Infrastructure (IT infrastructure) should be created with priorities.

Available resources such as natural resources, human resources and existing capacities are a positive development scenario.

- Some capacities of basic industry, energy, nickel, ferrous metals, in terms of independent development may exceed the depressed position in the pricing policy in domestic market and barriers to export which were among the most serious obstacles to develop them. Further development of these capacities should be made in the form of joint ventures.

- Natural resources should be focused particularly on developing agribusiness and tourism;

- Fund of human resources - young population could be a very positive factor trained to get involved into the courses of computing revolution.

### **Strategic projections**

Globalization can be argued as a consequence of the development of science, modern technology, market economy and democracy. Globalization has enabled free movement of capital, goods, communication and people through the expansion and opening of borders.

Given the current circumstances and the expected level of development, socio-economic problems and expected development trends in Europe and the world, the strategic goals of Kosovo's development in the next decade could be:

- independent economic development within regional economic integration, Europe and beyond;

- maximum economic activation of the working force through dynamic development;



- mobilization of the natural development potential, human and financial potential of the population through a system of open market economy and entrepreneurship development as the basic philosophy;
- involvement in the courses of technological developments and in the informatics and globalization of telecommunications;

### **Economic independence and integration**

Kosovo's economic independence is a prerequisite for the economic development of Kosovo. It creates conditions for internal national integration, regional integration and beyond. Independence and integration are complementary processes in the light of the actual processes taking place in the world. Economic independence of Kosovo can rely on human resources, natural resources, infrastructure and values created earlier. Balances made and projections of expected development document that in the context of an open economy and a democratic civil society, Kosovo can budget for its economic independence.

Competitiveness and employment as a target, can be realized through dozens of funds for regional development including: increased competition and employment, increasing the attractiveness of regional economic forecasts and social change in particular those relating to the process of globalization and regionalization, promoting human resources, environment, knowledge, infrastructure and flexible market.

Kosovo can not expect to reach a certain stage of development to be involved immediately in an information revolution, which is expressed by digitizing the economy and other human activities, based on the strong development of telecommunications. Human resources, with which Kosovo has a development advantage, could be a function of modern development only if they reach computer education (computer literacy), training to use information technology and to participate in its future development. This requires deep transformations in the education system and education in general.

### **Economic growth and trends**

The prerequisites to achieve the strategic goals of development of Kosovo are:

- Development of entrepreneurship and SMEs
- System of open market economy
- The consolidation, restructuring and continuation of existing privatization of the economy

Construction of the open market economy is a prerequisite for joining the flows of international cooperation and the process of globalization. It is a necessary precondition for the development of relations with economic integration with the developed economies, international financial institutions and a prerequisite for the mobilization of financial resources and the people living abroad. This means an efficient economic system, protection of property, respect for the rules of the market and equality of economic entities - the efficient operation of the rule of law. Institutional foundations of this system are treated in the previous chapter. Development of the open economy in Kosovo is a necessity because any possible autarchy would be fatal for the quality of the development of Kosovo. As a small and economically undeveloped country, Kosovo has to get oriented toward an open economy.

Features of an open economy are:

- liberalization of prices
- liberalization of the financial market (real exchange rate and real interest rates, their creation in the market)
- liberalization of the labor market
- liberalism in the foreign trade (exchange rate regimes)

The essence of this economy lies in economic stability which is greatly conditioned by the balance of payments which will be a difficult problem for Kosovo, and therefore it will be discussed more detailed below.

SME development strategy needs to create an arsenal of measures and instruments to promote the development of small and medium enterprises that are growing fast and the offensive development concept. Also, activities and specific measures may be taken for certain sectors: agribusiness, information services, software production, farm business, consulting, and education services for business.

International and Albanian experts at the moment are analyzing stumbling factors to a rapid growth of the Albanian economy and especially the potential factors which are at undeveloped levels but they possess huge reserves to increase the principles of the growth of the Albanian economy.

This analysis is multidimensional. It is based on the importance that various factors have, such as education, energy, telecommunications, and especially governance where the ownership, the rule of law, fighting corruption and the efficiency of regulatory and supervising bodies are considered important to feed the high rates of growth. Good governance, reduction of barriers to business, professionalism and modernization of the public administration, increase of regional trade, elimination of barriers not only of the customs, the creation of the single market and regional free movement are considered important to increase the absorption of foreign investment to enhance regional and global trade to better support the economic growth. Increasing the export performance of our economy, or an export-oriented economy, are considered mandatory challenges for the sustainability of high economic growth. There is a strong positive correlation between attracting foreign investment and increasing ability of our exporting economies.

The implementation of the restructuring program of organizational and technological regeneration in the mentioned sectors within a period of 2-3 years (after normalization of the situation), can affect the overall economic consolidation. It can also consolidate the export flows.

Consolidation of economic infrastructure has to do with the necessity to rehabilitate the road network, to revitalize several of important directions. Electrification of the railway is also an important need. Consolidation of two hydro-systems (Iber-Lepenc and Radoniq) should ease the problem of water and enable the growth of output and agribusiness.

### **Conclusion**

All of us, the economic experts must not forget that the first macroeconomic results after the completion of the privatization can be expected only after a period of 5-10 years. Until then, government and non-governmental institutions including all

stakeholders contributing to economic development should develop plans and projects in order to stimulate and support private initiative that is emerging. Seen from the perspective of a market economy, most important thing is the rapid transformation of the public property into the private. Private initiative remains the only undisputed generator of economic development in the modern business world.

It would be an illusion to say that everything has gone smoothly and there have not been mistakes. Surely in such complex processes errors are detected only after a time through performance and duties. After all, learning takes place when mistakes of the past are detected and then measures are taken to improve attitudes or ways of accomplishments.

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## **Travelling across Time and Space: Intertextuality in Children's Literature translated into Albanian**

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PSII<sup>18</sup> 301

The focus of this paper will be to investigate on the phenomenon of Intertextuality from a linguistic and translation perspective. The current developments of text linguistics call attention to this interesting phenomenon and we think that it should be the focus of further research currently. Translation Studies, more exactly, comparative translation studies also shed more light on intertextuality and the way texts relate to each other – through and beyond the notions of space and time. The paper will through some light on the notions of Textuality and Intertextuality as introduced by *Robert de Beaugrande, M. Bakhtin, J. Kristeva, G. Allen*, etc, followed by a discussion from a translation perspective. We believe that translation poses an interesting challenge in the light of the phenomenon of intertextuality since a translated text can be considered to be in horizontal and / or vertical associations to the original text. These kinds of associations present more difficulties to the translator of the original, if the original itself contains intertextual references. Children's literature is a specific genre that lends itself to multiple findings in this respect, and that is why examples in this study have been taken from children's literature translated into Albanian. The paper is concluded with some suggestions about future research in this area.

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<sup>18</sup> PSII - Paper Scientific Impact Indexing an international impact in science measured to be by this paper; maximal score 3.5

## 1. Towards a general understanding of intertextuality

*The Text is experienced only in an activity, in a production.*

*It follows that the Text cannot stop*

*(for example, at a library shelf);*

*its constitutive moment is traversal*

*(notably, it can traverse the work, several works).<sup>19</sup>*

Intertextuality as a concept is often associated with postmodernism, contemporary culture and critical theory. Instead of the attempts to settle for a single unambiguous definition of intertextuality, the focus of our attention will be shifted firstly towards providing understanding of the phenomenon itself and, secondly, its relevance to practical translation work. *Umberto Eco* sheds an interesting light on this phenomenon by claiming that *it is not true that works are created by their authors: works are created by works, texts are created by texts, all together speak to each other independently of the intention of their authors.*<sup>20</sup> This leads us into thinking that texts are not independent and each individual text does not exist in isolation, but it holds always inter-relationships to other texts, other authors, other intentions, other purposes and so it goes on that to the point that no single text can be truly understood and analyzed unless these ties are brought together and traced back to where they belong. Thus, not only can we admit that the process of reading and the process of extracting meaning (i.e. interpretation) happen simultaneously, but we also cannot ignore the fact that the latter is not an independent process, since meaning in itself is not independent. Since reading becomes a process of moving between texts, meaning becomes in turn something which exists between a text and all the other texts to which it refers and relates, moving out from the independent text into a network of textual relations. *The text becomes the intertext.*<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> R. Barthes (1986: 58)

<sup>20</sup> H. Plett, ed., *Intertextuality* (1991: 193)

<sup>21</sup> G. Allen *Intertextuality* (2000:1)

The origins of intertextuality can be tracked in twentieth century linguistics, primarily as observed in the notions of *Ferdinand de Saussure* (the relational nature of meaning and thus of texts) and *M. M. Bakhtin* (language in specific social situations). However, the term *intertextuality* was coined by *Julia Kristeva* in an article on *M. M. Bakhtin* in the late 1960s, a period in which the human sciences made a great forward movement in their development. The notion of meaning as something stable and fixed was replaced by a new notion of the signified which emphasized meaning as an unfinished product, thus, unstable and unfixed. For *M. Bakhtin the life of the word is contained in its transfer from one mouth to another, from one context to another context, from one social collective to another.*<sup>22</sup> It was then the French theorist *Roland Barthes* who employed notions of intertextuality in poststructuralist theory with reference to the role of the author in the production of meaning and the nature of meaning itself. Literary meaning, he maintains, can never be fully stabilized by the reader, since the literary work's intertextual nature always leads readers on to new textual relations, which leads to the fact that authors cannot be held responsible for the multiple meanings readers can discover within literary texts.<sup>23</sup> His highly influential essay *The Death of the Author* involves readers and writers into a continuous limitless process of finding allusions, references, quotations and hidden meanings – a process which “discovers” the Author and gives rise to multiple interpretations from the readers and the undecidability of meaning. Other perspectives of intertextuality can be found in the works of *Harold Bloom*, as well as feminist and postcolonial contributors and critical studies in non-literary art as well. The term intertextuality itself is a flexible term which may give rise in turn to different interpretations of the phenomenon. However, the purpose of this paper, as stated in the beginning, is not to give a final definition of the term – rather than that, it is aimed at a general understanding which can in turn contribute to comparative translation studies in practice.

## 2. Translation and intertextuality

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<sup>22</sup> M. Bakhtin *Problems of Dostoevsky's Poetics* (1984:201)

<sup>23</sup> G. Allen *Intertextuality* (2000:4)

The “pragmatic” turn of the 1970s in the development of linguistics and translation studies was paved by the significant role of text-linguistics and the realization that meaning relies in the entirety unit of the text, rather than the individual word or the sentence. We can mention the influential role of *M. A. K. Halliday*, *Halliday and Hasan*, and, more importantly, *Robert de Beaugrande* and *Wolfgang Dressler*. Their relevance can be directly linked to translation with reference to the seven criteria of textuality (coherence, cohesion, intentionality, acceptability, informativity, situativity, and intertextuality), criteria that should hold for both source and target text in a meaningful and faithful way. On the other hand, every text is an intertext that borrows, knowingly or not, from the immense archive of previous culture.<sup>24</sup> *R. Barthes* claims that the word *text* is *a tissue, a woven fabric*. It follows, then, that the idea of intertextuality depends on the figure of the web, the weave, the garment (text) woven from the threads of the already written and the already read.<sup>25</sup> Furthermore, as *G. Allen* analyses, the text’s plurality is neither wholly an ‘inside’ nor an ‘outside’, since the text itself is not a unified, isolated object upon which an ‘inside’ and an ‘outside’ can be fixed.<sup>26</sup> These claims bear great relevance to the process of translation. In fact, translation can itself be considered a process of reading and discovering meaning. *G. C. Spivak* maintains that *translation is the most intimate act of reading*.<sup>27</sup> It is through becoming an intimate reader that the translator surrenders to the text and responds to its special call.<sup>28</sup> This process of reading and surrendering takes place undeniably prior to translating and while translating as well. Through reading (prior to and while translating) we are opening up possibilities of interpretation, we are assigning history to the words, we are finding relevance to explicit statements, we are tracing the text and the intertext. This is a meaningful

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<sup>24</sup> *The Norton Anthology of Theory and Criticism*. (2001:21)

<sup>25</sup> *R. Barthes* (1977:159) as quoted in *G. Allen Intertextuality* (2000:7)

<sup>26</sup> *G. Allen Intertextuality* (2000: 67)

<sup>27</sup> *G. C. Spivak Outside in the Teaching Machine* (1993: 180)

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.* p.183.



process in translation. We are searching for multiple layers of meaning and we are producing meaning purposefully.

This perception of translation and intertextuality make it difficult to determine the exact boundaries of a text. Furthermore, the notion of translation as a re-writing process as promoted by *Susan Bassnett* and *Andre Lefevere* calls our attention to several processes which embrace translation and the interpretation of the original text, up to the point of “manipulation” of the original.<sup>29</sup> Regardless of the fact whether the translator can be involved consciously or unconsciously in a process of manipulation, it cannot be denied that trying to re-construct all the meaningful ties of the original text in an exactly meaningful way in the target language can never be a straightforward process with no consequences on the targeted readership.

Paradoxically, it is through intertextual references that we discover meaning or the absence of meaning. Discussing about elements that relate discourse theory to translation, *Donald Bruce* maintains that intertextuality refers to an explicable referential network within which the text is located and the sense of which the translator can most immediately transmit to the culturally, temporally or spatially distant reader (by means of notes, paraphrases, etc.).<sup>30</sup> This means that the original text itself holds a network of relationships to other texts in space and time, a network which will be much more expanded for the translated text which will bear other relationships whose sense will be transmitted by the translator (being himself or herself in the position of a reader and a writer) to culturally, spatially and temporally distant target readers. In order to maintain these ties unbroken, certain techniques will be useful such as notes, paraphrases, etc. Other techniques will be mentioned and suggested through the practical part of this paper, i.e. through examples that follow.

### **3. Examples of intertextuality in translation of children’s literature from English into Albanian**

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<sup>29</sup> S. Bassnett and A. Lefevere (1990), A. Lefevere (1992)

<sup>30</sup> D. Bruce (1994: 76) quoted in B. Hatim & J. Munday *Translation: An Advanced Resourcebook* (2004:198)

Each text exists for a particular purpose. To translate a specific purposeful text means to discover that purpose and to reconstruct its purpose so as to be rightly understood and transmitted for the target audience. This process is quite complicated in light of our discussion about intertextuality, since the multitude of networks of the original text are supposed to be faithfully carried across time and space borders for another novel audience, hence, with different experience and expectations. The case of intertextuality in translation of children's literature opens the gate to much more debate. It is relevant here to mention the *Polysystem Theory* which originated from the concept of "polysystem" – the entire network of correlated systems (literary and extraliterary) within society.<sup>31</sup> The Polysystem theory was developed in the 1970s by *I. Even-Zohar* and it assumes that genres such as children's literature, thrillers and the whole system of translated literature is overlooked by "high" literature. The 'normal' position of the translated literature within the polysystem would be 'secondary'.<sup>32</sup> However, an important implication of the polysystem theory is that translated literature itself operates as a polysystem – a heterogeneous, hierarchised conglomerate of systems which integrate to bring about an ongoing, dynamic process of evolution within the polysystem as a whole.<sup>33</sup> Thus, translated children's literature should become an impetus to encourage the introduction of novel techniques, models and innovation in the target language literary tradition, rather than occupy a peripheral position, lose its dynamic character and lend itself to manipulation and bad translation. The translator can have a great impact in this respect, by the approach to translation in general and the use of translation strategies in particular. The choices of the translator are reflected in the translation of the intertextual elements as well, since tracing and understanding of such elements influences the process of re-creation of the original and the way intertextual elements are transferred to the target readership.

This practical part of our paper comprises examples of intertextual elements in children's literature originally written in English and compares them to the way they have been brought in Albanian language by Albanian translators. Examples are

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<sup>31</sup> E. Gentzler (1993: 114)

<sup>32</sup> Even-Zohar (1978:196)

<sup>33</sup> Shuttleworth and Cowie (1997: 176)

followed by short comments and suggestions about the strategy that has been used by the translator(s) and whether the strategy allows for transference of the effects and purposes as intended by the original author.

We will firstly consider some examples of allusions and then some examples of parodies in children's literature translated into Albanian. Allusions can be references to famous or semi-famous, people, books, films, products, concepts, situations/events, or styles, but they can even be inside jokes that only mean something to the author and perhaps a few others.<sup>34</sup> Examples of allusion include directly quoting, choosing specific names for characters or objects, using reminiscent descriptions or characteristics, using a reference but in a reverse situation, employing part of a well-known or set-phrase, and/or giving a certain amount of information for a particular reference, with the apparent hope or expectation that the reader will be able to fill in the rest, whether by knowledge already in possession or that later is gotten from research.<sup>35</sup> This process of acknowledging the allusions as intertextual elements and being able to transfer them to the target readers in one of the most difficult tasks of the translator as reader of the original and as writer of the translation for a new audience. That is what the purpose of the examples that will be brought in this part: to observe whether the allusion has been identified and whether its significance can be still perceived by readers of the target text.

Some possible strategies in the translation of allusions are suggested by *B. J. Epstein* and they include: *deletion* (removing the allusion), *direct retention* (keeping the allusion and its association), *literal translation* (preserving either the allusion or its connotations), *adaptation* (using the allusion but changing the spelling or some part of it), *explanation* (adding an explanation such as a word or phrase in the text, a foot note or an endnote, introduction, or translator's notes), *replacement* (replacing the allusion with another from the source culture or the target culture, with other literary devices, or plain text), and *compensation* (employ allusions in different places

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<sup>34</sup> B. J. Epstein *Life is just an allusion: the employment and translation of intertextuality in children's literature* quoted in L. Weldy *Crossing Textual Boundaries in International Children's Literature* (2011:4).

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*, 4.

than the source text).<sup>36</sup> One of the most interesting books that lends itself to multiple interpretations in children's literature due to the large number of allusions interwoven in the text is *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*. A lot of allusions can be traced in the original, starting from the proper nouns that are used. The name *Alice* has been intentionally chosen by the writer, since the first draft of this book was dedicated to his friend – the then-ten year old *Alice Liddell*. Few readers of the time would recognize any relevance between *Alice* the girl and *Alice* the character. Readers of the original today (unless reading an annotated version), be they adults or children, would still lose any remote allusion to the nineteenth century English little girl. Albanian translators also have not made any reference to the real-life character and have lost the allusion to that altogether. We have included in our study five different Albanian variants of the original in order to compare and contrast the approach of different translators. In all the variants, the name is substituted with a common noun in Albanian language (*Liza*), but nothing is mentioned to introduce the real Alice and relate her to the character in the book. Another interesting choice of a proper noun from the original author is *Mary Ann*. In *The Annotated Alice* we can discover that, by the time the book was originally written, this noun would arise connotations of a British euphemism implying a maid – something that can clearly be noticed in the way the White Rabbit speaks to Alice by ordering her and even by Alice's exact words "*He took me for his housemaid,*" she said to herself as she ran."<sup>37</sup> In Albanian, the noun is adapted phonetically in the first variant (*Marije-Anë*), in the second and the third variant it is more Latin-like (*Ana Maria*), in the fourth variant there are two versions of the same noun (*Mariananna* and *Marianna*), whether in the fifth variant it is again adapted phonetically only (*Meri En*). The intertextual references of *Mary Ann* as a maid are lost in all variants, thus we conclude that the allusion in this case is translated through deletion.

There are even authentic historical characters mentioned intentionally in the original, such as *William the Conqueror* and *Shakespeare*. *William the Conqueror* is mentioned twice in the original, firstly in the second chapter when Alice encounters a

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<sup>36</sup> Ibid., p. 11.

<sup>37</sup> M. Gardener (2000: 38)

mouse who is not quite understanding English (and he might have presumably have been French and have had come over with *William the Conqueror*), and secondly in the third chapter when, while trying to “make dry” all characters, Alice recounts one of the “driest” things she knows from history and ironically puts forward certain facts which allude specifically to the English politics at the turn of the century, and the absurdity of life in general characterized by random run and no clear conclusion or accomplishment. Even the use of the adjective “dry” alludes to “boring, monotonous, dreary and uninteresting”, feelings that are clearly exhibited in all the characters listening to Alice’s story involving William. There is not any attempt made on the behalf of any of the translators to recreate the allusions so far with reference to *William the Conqueror* and its relevance to the *driest thing* Alice knows. We can find these nouns in the five variants respectively *William Pushtues (v.I)*, *pushtuesi William, Viliam (v.II)*, *Uiliam Pushtuesi (v.III)*, *Uilliam Pushtuesi (v.IV)* and *Vilhelm Pushtuesi (v.V)*. There is no obvious attempt from the translators to preserve intertextual allusions, not even with relevance to the connotations of the adjective *dry* which is translated in Albanian based on its primary meaning (without liquid). A greater problem is manifested when the *Albanian-speaking Alice* speaks *Albanian* to the mouse and is still wondering why he does not understand *English* (being a French mouse). The strategy of translation is again deletion. As far as *Shakespeare* is concerned, he is only mentioned with reference to his posture, i.e. with one finger pressed to his forehead. The strategy of translation used in the first three variants is explanation: *Shakespeare* is not mentioned at all, but through footnotes we can clearly understand the allusion referring to the way of standing pensively. The same strategy is also used in the fifth variant, but the explanation can be found in brackets within the text and not through the footnote, whereas in the fourth variant the translator has used the strategy of literal translation combined with explanation.

<p>“Kujdesu për kuptimin, se shqiptimi nuk prish punë!” (v.I, p. 97)</p>	<p>“Kujdesu për kuptimin, se shqiptimi s’prish punë!” (v. II, p. 102)</p>	<p>“Kujdesu për kuptimin, se shqiptimi i kësaj s’prish punë!” (v. III, p. 105)</p>	<p>“Shqetësohu për atë që është më e rëndësishme dhe gjërat e vogla rregullohen vetvetiu” (v. IV, p. 113)</p>	<p>“Kujdesu për pensin, pa funtet vijnë vetë!” (v.V, p. 107)                  Endnote: Në qoftë se Dukësja nuk do të gabonte, atëherë do të thoshte: “Kujdesu për pensin, ndërsa sterlinat vijnë vetë”, që në gjuhën shqipe i përafrohet: “Puno sot e mos rri kot.”. megjithatë, varianti i Dukeshës ka dhe kuptim të figurshëm, disa madje e quajnë krijim artistik.<sup>38</sup></p>
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Had the translators been more deeply involved in the process of reading and interpretation, they would identify the intention behind the intertextual reference and attempt to bring the intention into Albanian, rather than the exact character. This would be more appropriate especially for William the Conqueror and the allusions to the “dry” history, in the translation of which could also be used the strategy of replacement, by selecting another character in the realm of Albanian history or folklore, whose involvement with other coherent characters would make a “dry” story to tell.

<sup>38</sup> Endnote translated into English: Had the Duchess not been mistaken, she would say “Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves” which in Albanian would be close to “*Puno sot e mos rri kot.*”. However, the Duchess’ moral is meaningful, it is also called an artistic creation.

Another interesting example to discuss intertextual is the claim Alice makes: *Take care of the sense, and the sounds will take care of themselves* (p.39). This is a transformation of the British saying *Take care of the **pence** and the **pounds** will take care of themselves* – the humor here derives from the intertextual juxtaposition of the words *sense* – *pence* and *sounds-pounds*. While we can easily understand the British proverb (taking care of small things, we can profit greatly), even Carroll’s stance is quite meaningful. It is the context in which it is mentioned that makes this advice (or as the Duchess puts it, the moral) irrelevant. Let us compare the way the intertextual references are brought into Albanian in the five variants under comparison.

It seems that translators are guided themselves by the “moral” of the Duchess and, ironically, have not paid any attention to the intertextual references that “hide” beyond the intentional manipulated sounds and letters. The first three variants have brought into Albanian the same sentence with little variation – the strategy used in this case is *literal translation* – the intertextual references are lost since we cannot think of an Albanian proverb that is recalled by the words of the Duchess. It cannot be denied, however, that the advice given is sound and applies to rules of communication, not only with relevance to character, but also to communication in general. In the fourth variant the dichotomy *sounds-sense* is not mentioned at all - the proverb is paraphrased. The strategy of translation in this case is literal translation, in which the connotation is recreated by not the allusion itself. The translator of the fifth variant uses the strategy of *explanation* combined with *literal translation* (he translates the proverb and he provides explanation for it through an endnote). The endnote tries to build intertextual ties, however, we think that instead of using an endnote, the translator should have used an Albanian proverb which, like the original, bears cause-effect relationships and which could be immediately recognized by Albanian readers. Examples of such a proverb in Albanian language could be *Gur, gur bëhet mur, Pikë, pikë bëhet rrëkeja, Ç’të mbjellësh do të korrësh, Ç’farë heth, atë mbleth, Ç’sjell ora, s’e sjell moti, Ç’udhë të marë, atje do të dalë* Doing so would not be at the expense of intratextual coherence since what the Duchess says is not relevant

to the situation, but it would bring readers closer to the intentions of the original author.

Other examples worthy of discussion are a great number of parodies that are interwoven in the book. All poems in *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* are parodies created upon intertextual bonds with didactic Victorian literature and culture. These parodies can easily be identified by contemporary readers of the original, while not easily identified by present readers of the original or the Albanian translation. Within the limits of this paper, we are going to discuss just one of them, one of the most well-known parodies ever. The song of the Hatter is a parody of the famous poem *The Star* from *Jane Taylor*. The poem is strongly didactic in nature: the light of the little star should be estimated, even though its nature remains mysterious to people. The moral used to be an obligatory element in children's literature and it is exactly the monotony of the moral that Lewis Carroll parodies through these lines. The original author substitutes the star with the comic bat (resembling a tea-tray, thus sarcastically referring to one of the most common customs of British society – drinking tea). The intention of repeating the verses is that of “killing time”, that is why the Hatter is accused by the Queen that he is “killing time” and is punished to be beheaded. The monotony of the verse is also emphasized by the Dormouse who is constantly repeating “twinkle, twinkle...”. In order to include the verses even in Albanian (avoiding the strategy of *deletion*), the translator can make several decisions: translating the “surface” i.e. just adapting rhyme and rhythm and maintaining humor (using the strategy of *literal translation*), or, on the other hand, the translator can identify the Victorian verse that are parodied, search in the Albanian folklore such moralistic verses or poems and build a new poem out of them (using one of the strategies of *retention, explanation, replacement or compensation*), thereby inviting the readers to trace the intertextual connections with Albanian verse, but staying still faithful to the original intentions of the author. The choice of strategy of translation is a decision that is made being based, among other things, upon the audience of the target text. Below we can read the parody as it appears in *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* juxtaposed to the original verse by *Jane Taylor*.



*Twinkle, twinkle...*

*Poezia e parodizuar "The Star"*

*"Twinkle, twinkle, little bat!  
How I wonder what you're at!  
Up above the world you fly,  
Like a tea-tray in the sky.  
Twinkle, twinkle—" (p. 33-34)*

*Twinkle, twinkle little star  
How I wonder what you are!  
Up above the world so high,  
Like a diamond in the sky.*

*When the blazing sun is gone,  
When he nothing shines upon,  
Then you show your little light,  
Twinkle, twinkle all the night.*

*Then the traveller in the dark  
Thanks you for your tiny spark:  
He could not see which way to go,  
If you did not twinkle so.*

*In the dark blue sky you keep,  
And often through my curtains peep,  
For you never shut your eye  
Till the sun is in the sky.*

*Your bright and tiny spark  
Lights the traveller in the dark,  
Though I know not what you are,  
Twinkle, twinkle, little star.*

Let us compare now the five variants in Albanian.

<p>Xixilló o laskuriq</p> <p>Se rà hana nepër fiq...</p> <p>Qzell'n e tokën ti përçaj</p> <p>Si ndoj tabakà me çaj...!(V. I)</p> <p>Xixa-xixa xixëllon.</p>	<p>Lakuriq, ti xixëllon              sa habitem kur të shoh.</p> <p>Përmbi botë fluturon</p> <p>Pjatë çaji më ngjason,              (v. II)</p>	<p>Lakuriqi xixëllon!</p> <p>Unë vras mendjen ku po shkon!</p> <p>Përmbi botë fluturon,              pjatë çaji më ngjason,              xixa-xixa xixëllon.              dhe atje lart, ha ha ha              ti më ngjan me një tabaka              në qiell lart fluturon              xixa xixa              xixëllon (v.III)</p>
	<p>Xixë xixa xixëllon              lakuriq nate,              në errësirë fluturon              më mrekuillon              më mrekuillon (v.IV)</p>	<p>Lakuriq, fluturo, fluturo!</p> <p>Nga lart mbi gostinë vështro!</p> <p>Si u ngrite në lartësi?              Çfarë ha?              Dua ta di.              Fluturo, fluturo... (V.V)</p>

In all Albanian variants, the character of the poem is the *bat*: even though the verses are not literally translated, they do not parody or create intertextual ties with any other Albanian poem. What is recreated in Albanian is just the comic nature of the verse and the association of the bat to the tea-tray (which is also reflected in the pictures of the book and the fact that it is always six o'clock – typically British tea time). We think that the intention of choosing *the bat* in the original verse is mainly ironical. This intention, however, is lost. It would have been closer to the intentions of the original author if another parody was constructed in Albanian, rather than retaining the character of the bat and just adapting rhyme. Below are mentioned some suggestions of other possibilities of translation which aim at maintaining or reestablishing intertextuality.

An Albanian poem that is characterized by moralistic tones is *Fjalët e qiririt* by the well-known Albanian writer *Naim Frashëri*. The poem uses the symbol of the *candle* (as a personification of the writer) which sacrifices itself up to the end with the

purpose of bringing light, knowledge and truth to humanity. The symbol of the *candle* used in the Albanian poem is similar to the symbol of the *star* used in the English poem. Below we are bringing our own version of parody juxtaposed to the original verse by *Naim Frashëri*. We would like to emphasize that the original poem by the Albanian writer is specifically chosen due to its moralistic nature, but this poem would not appear anywhere in the translated variant in Albanian language. What would appear, in fact, would be the parody in Albanian. This is done in the hope that the Albanian readers would firstly find the verse as ironic and comic, and, secondly, would recognize that this verse parodies or builds intertextual connections to the Albanian poem mentioned.

The contrast in the original lies between the *star* and the *bat*, whereas we have suggested another variant in Albanian where the contrast is recreated between the *candle* and the *donkey*. The donkey is known for its random uses of helping others by carrying weight. Also connotations of *donkey* include stupidity and obstinacy. Let us also not forget that even *Pinocchio* – a well-known character in children’s literature - is transformed into a donkey when he plays truant from school. We think that this choice of strategy of translation (replacement of the allusions with target culture associations) can also be combined with explanation. However, even if no explanations are given, we think that intertextual relations can easily be identified from Albanian readers. Specific intertextual competence is the ability to recognize the association that relates the text to other texts with reference to elements such as: genre, style, form and content. From the author’s perspective, this competence is considered to constitute a precondition of *that profile of readers that he has in mind when he creates the text that is targeted towards them*.<sup>39</sup> This kind of competence, we think, is something that should serve as one of the factors that influence the process of translation as well, since the translator is in the role of the reader of the source text and the writer of the target text, in our case, in Albanian language.

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<sup>39</sup> Gj. Shkurtaj (2008: 84).

<i>The original Albanian poem<sup>40</sup></i>	<i>The suggested parody</i>
<p><b><i>Fjalët e Qiririt</i></b></p> <p><i>Në mes tuaj kam qëndruar</i>  <i>E jam duke përvëluar,</i>  <i>Që t'u ap pakëzë dritë,</i>  <i>Natënë t'ua bën ditë.</i></p> <p><i>Do të tretëm, të kullohem,</i>  <i>Të digjem, të përvëlohem,</i>  <i>Që t'u ndrinj mir' e të shihni,</i>  <i>Njëri-tjatërin të njihni.</i></p> <p><i>Për ju do të rri të tretëm,</i>  <i>Asnjë çikë të mos mbetem,</i>  <i>Të digjem e të qanj me lot,</i>  <i>Se dëshirën s'e duronj dot.</i></p> <p><i>Unë zjarrit nuk i druhem</i>  <i>Dhe kurrë s'dua të shuhem,</i>  <i>Po të digjem me dëshirë,</i>  <i>Sa të munt t'u ndrinj më mirë.</i></p> <p><i>Kur më shihni se jam tretur,</i>  <i>Mos pandehni se kam vdekur;</i>  <i>jam i gjall' e jam ndë jetë</i>  <i>jam në dritët të vërtetë...</i></p>	<p><b><i>Fjalët e gomarit</i></b></p> <p><i>Një gomar që s'kish samar</i>  <i>Tha "Do dal të gjej ar"</i>  <i>Iku mori arratinë</i>  <i>Seç e humbi dhe shtëpinë.</i></p> <p><i>Ngel' pa soj e sorollop,</i>  <i>As fre nuk i vun 'dot,</i>  <i>Duke ngrën' e duke pirë,</i>  <i>"S'ka më mirë, s'ka më mirë".</i></p> <p><i>Veç për vete do mendoj,</i>  <i>Ja, kështu dua të rroj,</i>  <i>Pse të tretëm të kullohem?</i>  <i>Të digjem e përvëlohem?</i></p> <p><i>Ja më shihni, veç se ç'jam</i>  <i>Jam mes jush e jam i gjall',</i>  <i>S'po punoj dhe prap'jetoj,</i>  <i>As që dua të vajtoj.</i></p> <p><i>Asnjëherë nuk do të tretëm,</i>  <i>Do të merrem veç me veten,</i>  <i>jam i gjall' e jam ndë jetë</i>  <i>jam në dritët të vërtetë...</i></p>

<sup>40</sup> The original Albanian poem (*Fjalët e Qiririt* - 1886) is rather long, we are reproducing here just part of it for the purposes of our present study. After all, even Carroll re-creates just the first stanza of the original poem by *Jane Taylor*, hence it would be sufficient to re-create just some of the original *Fjalët e Qiririt*.

Being based on information derived from elements such as the cover, the preface or the introduction, the presence or absence of footnotes, explanations in brackets or endnotes, we assume that the five variants under comparison are targeted to children, a reader profile that translators have had in their mind during the process of translation and text re-creation. This bears much more significance about the phenomenon of intertextuality whose existence is not finally defined and is recognized by readers. After having analyzed the examples and their target variants, we think that the reason why intertextual elements are not entirely reproduced is due to the fact that the target readers are mostly children.

#### **4. Conclusions**

It is interesting to note how such a flexible and useful concept as intertextuality which has been embraced even by nonliterary art forms and reflected even in visions of society and human relations can reflect itself multifold in the phenomenon of translation. It is remarkably inspiring being involved in a process of continuous discovery of things that might be new or just consciously unknown. Based on the examples of this paper we can conclude that tracing the intertextual elements of the original depends primarily on the readers and their experience or knowledge about the composition of the text. Moreover, the strategy of translation also depends on the target audience as well as the fact whether the intentions of the translator coincide with the intentions of the original writer. It is also important to emphasize that translators maintain intratextual and intertextual coherence in the target text that they produce.

#### **5. Suggestions and implications of study for future research**

The current article has shed some light on the complex phenomenon of intertextuality from a translation perspective. The main focus of our research is based on translation of children's literature and the examples have been taken from five

Albanian variants of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*. We think that the research carried out lends itself to other areas of investigation in the future such as the position and the role of translated children's literature within the Albanian literary polysystem, the way translation and re-translation relates to the source text, the degree to which translation can be considered as a process of re-writing and manipulation of the original, etc.

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## **Customer preferences towards food safety and traceability systems for meat value chain in Albania.**

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PSII<sup>41</sup> 3.01

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### **Abstract.**

Customer behavior and their perception to food safety is a major concern (Vercuni, et al., 2016) all over the globe (USDA, 2016). Underdeveloped countries doesn't make an exclusion to these customer behavior patterns. Albania has recognized a notable customer behavior change after 1990 (Civici, 2003). These changes are still present in many aspects of customer preference, decision to pay extra

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<sup>41</sup> PSII - Paper Scientific Impact Indexing an international impact in science measured to be by this paper; maximal score 3.5

premium for more safety, quality and other attributes that customers search, control and believe (credence) (Lancaster, 1966). In this study we answered questions are customers ready to pay more for reliable labels that may be powered from traceability and information systems in Albania meat market? Does the perception of meat safety, their cultural background, their origin and their interest to pay additional price for more food safety? Age, provenience and if they prefer to purchase packaged or not-packaged meat, how is influencing in their WTP (Willingness to Pay). Other aspects are the need to extend the exploration in EU markets where Albania has concrete plans to adhere, and how can influence through interventions to improve the sector before becoming a full member of European Union (EU). Pre-accession and later as EU country require strict measures (Zhlhima, Imami, & Canavari, 2015), industry readiness and a set of rules and regulations to be introduced, adopted and implemented in the agriculture sector. Food security and access in information through trusted labels are playing also a relevant role in this study.

**Keywords:** Food Safety, meat preferences, Traceability Management Information Systems, Food trace, Customer preference, Albania, willingness to pay.

### **1. Introduction**

Food safety is an issue of relevant importance for customers of food stuff in general, because of food scare generated from a series of incidents happened in these latest decades in Europe (such as Salmonella, Listeria, E.coli, Dioxins in animal feed, Alar pesticide, Mercury poisoning in fish, Nitrofurans, Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) as referred from the literature review study of (Aguilar Fontes, Giraud-Héraud, & Seabra Pinto, 2013) and assessed from (Knowles, Moody, & McEachern, 2007). Among others Albanian government, customer association and authorities for food control and citizens health, ethic customers and other food industry indirect influencers has increased the interest to know and have more control on food safety. However it is hard to define whether is purely an assessed necessity, increased access in information, awareness policies or just as stated in the Albanian progress report produced from the EC, is enforcement of pre-accession conditions placed from EU in order to accept Albania as an EU member (EC, 2014). Is a fact that is highly important in the quality management during all stages of production for



agro-food. A time past the concept of quality management has taken an unprecedented focus in the media and global society as an effect of globalization and particularly, due to numerous food scandals has stated (Kapaj I. , 2011). Specifically the food sector has a specific interest in customer behavior because of sensitivity of the issue. With increase of incomes for majority of families in albania the attention toward quality has increased (Lashi & Kapaj, 2016). Albanian customers recognize the uncertainty of food quality and in relation to the distrust of food control public and private sector mechanism (Imami D. , Chan-Halbrendt, C., & Zhllima, 2011) they have developed other methods to evaluate the quality of products (Imami, Zhllima, Canavari, & Merkaj, 2013). According to *Imami et. al (2013)* it seems that Albanian customers trust more the producer, farmer and label information rather than public institutions as a guarantee of the quality and safety of olive oil purchased. In Albania, according to our primary research doesn't seem to have any well-structured, easy to trace food through traceability systems, based on paper/hardcopies legacy systems or adopted new and modern technologies using RFID (Radio-Frequency IDentification) , NFC (Near Field Communication), Unique identification and quality of livestock methodology, Isotope analysis, Chemometrics and NIRS and DNA barcoding as grouped by (Badia-Melisa, Mishrab, & Ruiz-Garcíaa, 2015) in their study on new trends of food traceability. Hardly have we found any other ICT value chain management system in general used in as an entire and complete monitoring and record keeping system from farm to retail shops, or ideally to fork (customer table) (Folinas, Manikas, & Manos, 2006). There are some initiatives to big producers (that still the size of the firms are SMEs), mainly meat processors that have automated processes inside their production lines and internal company logistics, but these information don't arrive to customers in labels or through other information channels, for a number of reasons (Imami D. , Chan-Halbrendt, Zhang, & Zhllima, 2011). Under these conditions, one way to assess if the Albanian customers are willing to accept new methods for recognizing food quality when the traditional and proved methods to buy directly to farmer/producer is not available, is to ask them if they are willing to pay extra premium for a trusted label (Larceneux, Benoit-Moreau, & Renaudin, 2011) with real and traceable information on it. The label in most of the

cases is missing in small shops and butchers that covers a vast number of the supplier's percentage of meat in Albania. Supermarkets and foreign and franchising shops have adopted them selves with translating only the necessary law restricted information in the imported products, and missing valuable origin and other added value information that helps customers to recognize quality for their imported food products. The customers in Albania are driven mainly by credence attributes (Kapaj, Deci, Kapaj, & Mece, 2013). Customers believe that they consume good quality food even if they have not detailed information about nutrition values, production welfare, and transportation and processing standards, these based on the survey conducted for this study where the majority of the customers don't purchase packaged and labeled meat and from the results of other studies where is assessed that customers trust the butcher word more than other attributes (DRIOUECH, et al., 2013). However one indicator that emerged from this study, is that customers seems to prefer mostly the Albanian meat versus the imported once, even though the imported once may come from EU countries like Italy, where production standards and meat value chain is monitored and controlled. In developed countries, the use of food labeling has become increasingly important as a signal of quality (McCluskey & Loureiro, 2003) (Imami, Zhllima, Canavari, & Merkaj, 2013).

## **2. Traceability systems definitions and trends**

Since the beginning we should define clearly what the traceability system is, what the benefits for using them are, and why costumers have benefits from higher food safety. The theoretical framework on how an information system (IS) should be designed and implemented in order to respond promptly callbacks, on cases of disease or infections, has received different answers from different authors (Lashi & Kapaj, 2016). After an extensive review of many studies, (Bosona & Gebresenbet, 2013) concluded that food traceability should be considered as an important and integral part of logistics management, so the information is stored on the go and it can be retrieved at any moment discovered in their study (Badia-Melisa, Mishrab, & Ruiz-Garcíaa, 2015). However there are other authors that consider traceability IS strongly related to

the business cost reduction due to better logistic management, better marketing for their product through increasing the customer information through traceable information in labels and additional materials. Offering to end customers the information through the label, printed, digitally or through other means have to be a tradeoff and a careful assessment, between the rules and regulations enforced by law, technology implication, customers reediness to access these information through the channels offered and finally the cost implications that play a crucial role in adopting such methodology. There are cases in some study in Italy where (Stranieri & Banterle, 2009) found that too much information not necessarily offer an added value to the product attributes. Most of the customers seems to not have enough time and dedication to read long labels, they focus in some sensitive information such expiration day fat quantity and origin of food. There are certain problems according to (McCluskey & Loureiro, 2003) like the limited data in the barcode and the weak integrity of the label in harsh environments. Due to these limitations they presented an alternative using RFID tags. RFID is an evolving technology, new sub-categories are in use now days (Angeles, 2005). NFC is a kind off RFID system that permits to have smaller size (Mainetti, Patrono, & Vergallo, 2012) and incorporates in the body of the animals, fruit chest or package/basket, or in the carcasses for slaughtered animals and offers tow way communication and can store significant amount of data (as of 2015 between 96 and 8,192 bytes), that for text based information are quite a lot. In majority of the cases the information is read-only but there are certain circumstances that may permit also re-write information as well as update the current once, giving a huge opportunity for every single step of the value chain to monitor and offer valuable information for the food. Other systems are using more sophisticated technologies such as DNA, NIRS, GPS, Isotope analyses and other systems under development. The aim is to find the most secure, less-invading or contaminant material and cost effective device affordable for the value of food where it is applied.

### 3. Data and Results

Between July and September 2016 a survey was conducted in urban and suburban areas of Tirana. 280 questioners are filled in face to face interview questioners. Questions related with perception, risk identification, willingness to pay and overall standards awareness for food safety are made to various, occasional costumers focusing specifically on meat and meat stuff. The interviews are made in proximity to markets and shops. The interest to change and adopt new and modern ways to get information about the food they consume is also explored. Let's have some information about interviewed population:

**Table 1:** *Socio- demographic Comparison of Survey Respondents with Tirana's Population*

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Variable categories</i>	<i>Survey Respondents (%)</i>	<i>Tirana Population (%)</i>
<b>Gender</b>	Female	45.1	50.14
	Male	54.9	49.86

*Source: Field survey data and INSTAT. Available at: <http://www.instat.gov.al/>*

Looking the influence of head of families in Albania for taking decisions on almost all natures in the family, food purchase included we have also asked the position they hold in the family as presented in the following table 2.

**Table 2.** *Family head relation status*

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumul ative Percent
1.Family Head him selves	124	45.1	45.1	45.1
2.Wife/Husband	90	32.7	32.7	77.8
4.Doughter/Son	55	20.0	20.0	97.8
5.Sister/Brother	1	.4	.4	98.2
6.Soninlaw/ Daughter-in-law	4	1.5	1.5	99.6
8.other	1	.4	.4	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

*Source: This study (as seen also in Lashi et al. (2016))*

Level of education for the interviewed customers where 15% has secondary education, 36% has high school education and 48 % hold a university degree.

The provenience of the population birthplace and actual living location (Residence) of meat customers, see table 3:

**Table 3.** *Birthplace and residence transition*

	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>
Birthplace	49.1	50.9
Residence	95.6	4.4

As you can see from *graph 1* there is a huge migration from the rural areas directed in the urban areas, and is interesting that even new generations that are grown in urban areas still conserve that believe (*source: this study*).

One important indicator retrieved from this study is customer preference for meat coming from their specific origin, specific region in Albania them or their family originate. As found also in other studies there is a relevant believe that customers have some preference for products produced in their area of origin. With are of origin referring also to other relevant studies in the filed we consider a distance from 40 -50 km (Chambers, Lobb, Butler, Harvey, & Traill, 2007). More accented is this preference for customers that born and raised in that specific are of origin. They trust more the famers of their area and believe that the food has a better taste.

Other relevant information are collected such us the net income per month for the entire family creating five main clusters, for salaries starting from 200 euro and more than 2000 euros. In order to assess the awareness of interviews regarding meat processing standards and firms trading them, we asked if they know about HCCAP and ISO standards, ISO is better known from Albanian meat customers, and they know less about HCCAP. The awareness for reading the label in a Likert scale (Matell & Jacoby, 1971) from one to five, where one is never and five is always customers read the label. Other questions are related with perception of importance of the meat origin for local, imported meat and imported from EU country members specifically. Relevance of price in regard of the quality and finally the survey collected information about the willingness to pay a higher price for organic food (Davies, 1995).

Based on data processed using statistical descriptive, correlation bivariate test to see how the concepts are linked, factor analysis to achieve variable reduction and finally a binary logistic regression as used also from (Stranieri & Banterle, 2009) is tested. During the process of factor reduction main factors derived from a vast number of variables emerged in six main variables, with a cumulative variance of 57.4 %. Based on our hypotheses we identified four variables:

1. Food Safety perception
2. Customer culture (*related specifically with birthplace effect*)
3. Market/Marketing factors
4. Supplementary Safety

The selection of these factors/components are selected based on the following table. Even though the number of variables in the questioner was higher they are excluded from factor analyses in order to increase the cumulative variance explained. However the remaining variables ensure the significance and combination of necessary information to explain our hypothesis.

**Table 4.** *Factor reduction analyses and variable identification*

Rotated Component Matrix <sup>a</sup>	Component			
	1	2	3	4
ReadLabel	<b>-.332</b>	<b>-.512</b>	<b>.105</b>	<b>.165</b>
KnowISO	<b>.170</b>	<b>.607</b>	<b>.006</b>	<b>.037</b>
SourceOfChimicatsContamination	<b>-.530</b>	<b>-.201</b>	<b>-.179</b>	<b>.032</b>
HigenicSourceOfContamination	<b>-.119</b>	<b>-.606</b>	<b>.041</b>	<b>-.039</b>
QalitySafetyMeat	<b>.787</b>	<b>.238</b>	<b>.254</b>	<b>.192</b>
QalitySafetyLambMeat	<b>.779</b>	<b>.280</b>	<b>.099</b>	<b>.154</b>
QalitySafetyGoatMeat	<b>.648</b>	<b>.426</b>	<b>.082</b>	<b>.270</b>
QalitySafetyChickenMeat	<b>.336</b>	<b>.490</b>	<b>.356</b>	<b>.239</b>
InfoRegionProduction	<b>.087</b>	<b>.182</b>	<b>.197</b>	<b>.802</b>
InfoOrganicMeat	<b>.119</b>	<b>.228</b>	<b>.031</b>	<b>.848</b>
CheckTheVetStamp	<b>.391</b>	<b>-.328</b>	<b>-.167</b>	<b>.602</b>
ImportanceProducer	<b>.347</b>	<b>-.120</b>	<b>.722</b>	<b>.048</b>
ImportanceLocalOrigin	<b>.189</b>	<b>-.108</b>	<b>.656</b>	<b>.064</b>
ImportanceLocalSpecificOrigin	<b>-.021</b>	<b>.312</b>	<b>.508</b>	<b>.240</b>
Birthplace	<b>-.004</b>	<b>.635</b>	<b>-.044</b>	<b>.258</b>
FamilyNetIncome	<b>-.090</b>	<b>-.396</b>	<b>.478</b>	<b>-.247</b>
QalitySafetyVialMeat	<b>.860</b>	<b>-.092</b>	<b>.129</b>	<b>.100</b>
ExparationDateExparation	<b>.125</b>	<b>.040</b>	<b>.792</b>	<b>-.012</b>
Extraction Method:	Principal	Component	Analysis.	

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

Factors regarding purchase responsibility, cultural influence, awareness for perception of the customers, demographic and cultural issues, related with meat origin and localization, meat marketing factors and the willingness to pay for supplementary safety attributes (Grunert, 2005) are also tested. These four factors are used to model the binary logistic model where the dependent variable is the willingness to pay for reliable label on meat and meat stuff. After the tests, indicators shows that the majority of the interviews are willing to pay for trusted and verifiable label of packaged meat. The model required some arrangements in order to fit the significance level. Different reduction step wise tests are used until three significant independent variables remained in the model. The bootstrapping of the questioners through advance statistical software are used simulating 1000 samples without losing data integrity. The model has the following final form:

$$p = \frac{1}{1 + e^{(perception_{safety} + cultural_{influence} + market_{factors} + supplementary_{safety} + v \dots)}}$$

A pre-elementary test is done to measure the influence of the all independent variables together and their impact on the dependent variable WTP for reliable label, with Hosmer & Lemeshow Test with the following results:

**Table 5.** Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	4.199	8	.839

From the results in the test in the table 5, shows that the factors has a relevant impact on WTP for reliable label. The significance is .839 > .05.

Also the following table helps to interpret the findings of the binary logistic model that measures the impact of every variable on the WTP.



**Table 6.** Model test using bootstrap and aggregating additional variables that explain the WTP for reliable label

Bootstrap for Variables in the Equation		B	Bootstrapa				95% Confidence Interval	Low er	Upp er
Step	Variable		Bias	Std. Error	Sig. (2- tailed)	Upper			
1	PerveptionSef	-.388	-.023	.279	.012	-.978	.140		
	CulturalInfl.	.745	.039	.212	.001	.417	1.223		
	MarketFact.	.453	.016	.196	.018	.073	.869		
	Age	-.042	-.002	.017	.006	-.079	-.013		
	Birthplace (1)	-	-.087	.553	.026	-	-.175		
			1.117				2.363		
	Packaging(1)	1.92	6.02	8.73	.031	.493	20.476		
			3	5	3				
	RiskPerceptio	1.00	.045	.446	.017	.118	1.950		
	n		1				0		
ef.	SuplemntaryS	.061	.003	.209	<b>.737</b>	-.350	.474		
	Constant	3.31	.167	.929	.001	1.78	5.53		
		2				5	5		

a. Unless otherwise noted, bootstrap results are based on 1000 bootstrap samples

Different for the residual error term, heteroscedasticity, multicollinearity and other test to ensure the fitness and the model predictability are done.

The results indicate that if the perception for meat safety increase with one unit, decrease the WTP for reliable label with .52 point percentage (explained in a Likert scale 1 to 5, where 1 is never and 5 is always). If the consumer culture increase with one unit a probability of .566 may increase to pay for the same attribute reliable label. If the awareness through the market factors (marketing, that influence in the customer preference, from the demand side) increase, also the WTP increase with .594 point percentage. The impact of paying for supplementary safety in our interviewed customer indicates that there is not a significance enough to have it in the model, nevertheless we assume based also on other studies that the WTP for additional and supplementary safety for the food stuff that are not impacting directly with the price may in not relevant.

#### **4. Conclusions**

The necessity to improve safety for meat and food sector in general is of paramount importance also for Albanian customers. Indicated also in other studies from (Jolly, 1991), the price sensitivity in global markets, and especially in Albanian market is a critical factor when dealing with WTP. Safety perception has some link with cultural issues, level of education, and their origin and market factors. Animal welfare is a concept under development in our region and guaranties for having well established value chains that ensure the food safety are still not monitored and perception and trust of customers reflected in this study enforce this fact. Following the Albanian inspiration to enter in larger markets of EU (UNDP-Albania, 2016) and north America and should be priory addressed with significant measures to ensure EU accession (EC, 2014), but ensuring that labels and traceability systems are in place satisfying standards mainly assessed from (Folinas, Manikas, & Manos, 2006) in their study, remains still a challenge for Albanian meat producers and traders (UNDP Albania, 2005). Looking the poor resources, the underdeveloped industry and the producers' investment capacities, the Albanian government can play a role to incentive food traceability systems, as indicated from (Yang, et al., 2016), using subsidies or other cost amortization methods for them as well as promoting the real,

traceable and trusted labels for meat production and trade. Enforcing by laws and regulation in the conditions where law enforcement is not in the well performing mechanisms (Shoqata Qengjat e Jonit, 2015) doesn't resolve the issue, even more increase chances for abusive use of organic farming (Lashi & Kapaj, 2016). Public awareness to make aware customers for risks and concerns also may increase wiliness to pay and make more interested on investments from food industry. Ensuring the modern methods for controlling and monitoring the production value chain process from farm to fork will increase chances to be accepted in European markets and return the investment (Volk, Rednak, & Erjavec, 2010) for organic food success in larger markets.

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## **CULTIVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF ALBANIAN LITERATURE IN UNITED STATES**

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PSII<sup>42</sup> 3.01

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Albanian literature was lucky to be a literature which was born and developed in conditions and in exceptional circumstances. This is a literature which, due to historical and political circumstances of the time, was born and developed outside the Albanian territory. Albanian migrations, either for political reasons, whether economic, have consistently been highlighted, however, over time, among other things; they were also cultural and literary activities. So it was the Albanians who immigrated to the US, whose beginnings emigration face in the second half XIX century and early XX century. In the first decade of the twentieth century, as the need of the time, it was born and was cultivated literature and journalism, which over the years was intensified and continued to cultivate with quite genuine commitment of Albanian literature. Prominent names of Albanian literature such as Fan Noli, Faik Konica, Arshi Pipa, Bilal Xhaferri (from 1912 to 1990) and other names such as:

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<sup>42</sup> PSII - Paper Scientific Impact Indexing an international impact in science measured to be by this paper; maximal score 3.5

Gjekë Marinaj, Dalan Luzaj, Petraq Pali, Ramiz Gjini, Pjetër Jaku, Pal Ndrecaj, Zeqir Gërvalla, Albana Mëlyshi, Adnan Mehmeti, etc. (after 90s of last century until now), comprise a constellation of writers, whose work needs a special attention and treatment..

Meanwhile, the community of Albanian literary creators, who live and work in the US, except those that mentioned, is beginning to grow, so in our paper entitled "Cultivation of Albanian literature in the United States" we will try to treat aspects dealing with the development challenges of this literature, but also topics that treat its authors in their work, which are closely tied to the fate of the country and links with the country where they live and work, or where they lived and worked.

**Keywords:** *Albanian Literature, Albanians of America, migration, topics.*

## **Introduction**

Albanian literature is literature, which, due to historical and political circumstances of the time, was born and developed for a long time outside the Albanian territory. Albanian migrations, either for political reasons, whether economic, have consistently been highlighted, however, over time, inter alia; emigrants were also cultural and literary activities. So it was the Albanians who immigrated to the US, the beginnings of which migration of the face in the second half of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century. Where distinguished three stages of Albanian emigration to America: the first starts from the end of the century. XIX and ends in 1920, with the reestablishment of an independent Albanian state; The second stage covers the period between the two world wars and the third stage includes the period after World War II. "(Butka, 2012). But it is also a different period, that period can be called or fourth stage, which starts after the 90s of the last century and continues to this day.

The first period of this migration lies in the years 1892-1920, a time of major changes in the national political Balkans and Albania. It has as main feature influx sizeable Albanian emigration to America, improving its economic, initiation and

development of a movement strong national support independence, the Albanian state and defense of territorial integrity and national Albania threatened by invaders neighbors, but also by bargaining and the interests of the Great Powers. "(Meta, 2002).

In the United States, except Fan S. Noli, who in this country lived and worked for a long time, even there and died, then off Konica, Sotir Peci, etc., and their literature and literary studies Arshi Pipa also developed (1920 - 1997), Bilal Xhaferri, Elpiniqi Q. Frashëri, M. Cami, Nexhat Peshkëpia, Luka Grabocka, Kristo Floqi, SI Dhëmbel, Spiro Dino, etc. Peppo Vass. These are the generation that belongs to a certain period of literature that emerged in America. While after the nineties, when it fell dictatorship, to the United States stormed a large number of creators, artists and others, who besides other works that were needed to keep the family continued their activity literary . They besides several books of poetry, wrote and published the books in the field of prose, but also other literary genres, but also brought to light magazines and newspapers, in which unfolded pages or reveal their creative world. Among whether their creators today do honor not only Albanian literature created in the Diaspora, but also that overall, are: Abdurrahman Minister Adnan Mehmeti, Agim Baceli, Albana Liftchin, Alfred Lela, Ani Gjika, Artan Fili, Baedhyl Muezzin Betim Muço, Blerta Alikaj, Dalan Luzi, Dede February, Dhori Thanasi, Donika Timko, Edmond Ismailati, Ejvis Maria Xhajanka, Fatbardha Paul Fatjon Paja, Fotjon Thanasi, Gazi Buxheli, Gentian Blaca, Gjeto Turmalaj, Gjekë Marinaj, Ilir Levonja, Ilir Borova, Iliriana Sulkuqi, Julia Rybak, Kolec Traboini, Keze (Mauritius) Zylo, ALL Rybak, Lulash Palushaj, Luljeta Blaca, Maksim Zotaj, Mensur Spahiu, Merita Bajraktari McCormack, Mëhill Velaj, Mustafa Elezi, Ndrek Ded stone, Ndue Hila, Nexhat Imeraj, Necip Ejupi, Niko Kirko, Pal Imeri, Pal Ndrecaj, Petraq Paul progress Hysi, Qazim Rushaj Raymond Moses, Ramiz Gjini, Roland Musta, Rozi Thehohari, Sami Rybak, Rescue Kastrati, Tahir Hysa, Vaid Hyzoti, Valbona Pears Valentina Gorvokaj Walter Lazëri Kozma, Yllka Nika, Zef Pergega, Zecir Gërvalla, Shpend Gjoci, etc. Baj Zera.

As seen, the list of Albanian artists in the US is quite extensive. For this reason it is written and published by the community of inventors, mostly gathered around the



Association of Albanian-American Writers, it deserves to be called the Albanian American literature and which is worth covering and studied in many aspects. It is a fiction that day by day it is getting very serious physiognomy.

Besides books published writers Albanian-Americans, have also magazines and newspapers own sites which publish their creations, but also other creators who live and work, both in Albania and Kosovo, or even in regions other inhabited by Albanians.

### **Albanian poetry in its development trends in the US**

Most creators of literary Albanian-Americans who live and work in the United States, affirming them have experienced at home, however, in the case of exile in this country the passion of writing poems, though outage and numerous difficulties have continued here. They have created and continue to create and publish important works for the Albanian community, but also for Albanian literature in general. However, there are creative, who, for various reasons, did not have the opportunity of developing their talent literary home, either because it departed from the homeland when exploding them in this area have not yet occurred, or due to various inabilities to such a thing at home.

The poetry of Albanian-American poets dominates almost two main themes: the theme of exile and it patriotic. But recently this template thematic as has been exceeded and already poetry seems universalizing sense of poetry, expanding the limits of dialogue, shaping but also conveying the message of poetry that comes to enrich the range of their poetry in terms not only thematic but also stylistic etc. "The volumes of poetry Albanian authors who create in the US, we see that affected life topics, from philosophy and from personal experiences, which are embodied in the most successful cases with a language that is almost equivalent to that of everyday communication, and breaking the monotony of the standard uniform expression and use of poetic image as an end in itself. In this context we must emphasize the creator ALL Rybak perspective, which proves to put in poetry phenomena as natural way. Then, creator Agron Sela, whose series is known for elliptical expression, vocabulary

and thinking of saving at times quite busy. Poetry also interesting look that creates Rajmonda Moses, which between surrealism and modernity ringrisin a world of love as the world's favorite for its housing concerns poetic. Interesting also come allusive poetry Ndue Zylo Hila and Mauritius, as well as those Mëhill walleye Kostaq Duke "(Ndrecaj, 2010).

In addition to these poets, there are important poetic voices; whose creations arouse the curiosity of readers are Albanian Diasporas, but also beyond. Poets such Aulona can be considered pretty, Ilir Lazim Spata. According to researchers and creators of literary, Pal Ndrecaj these two creative "represent two completely different methods stationery: first, Aulona pretty, follows the path of impeccable modern premise highlighted that characterize school that qualifies the term" post ", cultivating the type of poetry reflective, philosophical and intimate, while the second, Ilir Lazim Spata way is paved decades ago, of course, with the success of the forerunners of our generations, as De Rada, Kolic's Fisher: Well, the way of the heroic epic of the legendary . These two creative can say that our creative time mark in the US with special characteristics "(Ndrecaj, 2010).

Also inventive and creative interesting and familiar to the Albanian community in the US, are also Iliriana Sulkuqi, Rita Salihu, Merita Bajraktari McCormac poems which, it says poet and scholar Ndrecaj "are a cooking between poetically that characterize poetry our years 30 and inspirations time consolidation of modernity "(Ndrecaj, 2010).

Meanwhile, the names who are quite successfully penetrated not only among the Albanian-Americans are undoubtedly Gjekë Marinaj, Pal Ndrecaj, and Adnan Mehmeti, but also others. The poetry of these artists makes the best poetry competition arising in Albania and Kosovo. Obviously the list of Albanian-American poets, as we saw earlier is much longer, however, in this article we will focus on three of them: Gjekë Marinaj, Pal Ndrecaj and Adnan Mehmeti. The first (Gjekë Marinaj), undoubtedly one lump affirmed in the diasporas in America, which has penetrated the American literature, the second (Pal Ndrecaj), one of the famous names of poetry in Kosovo, which before emigrating to the US it was affirmed in Kosovo and continues his literary activity in New York, while the third, Adnan Mehmeti, is an interesting

and very active voice in the literary life of Albanians States. First, Gjekë Marinaj, is the founder of the Association of Albanian-American Writers and the third, Mehmtai Adnan is currently president of the association concerned, established by the first, Marinaj. All three poets remitted to their talent and feeds on new poetry created in the US Latin.

### **Marinaj Gjekë perfect poet**

Albanian-American poet, Gjekë Marinaj is a universal poet, where knowledge of the life and art together provide the perfect appearance of creativity. He is challenging the biggest names in contemporary American poetry shaking formality traditional forms of poetry and writing with his latest book "Prayers on the eighth day of the week" (Buçpapaj, 2014). The poetry of the poet, which in one case is more than a poet called (Mehmeti, 2008) is a very authentic poetry, the embodiment of inventiveness, the possibilities endless associative synthesis. But poetry splicing different shades of expression, with discursive elements and imagination of the vast productive.

Marinaj poetry is valued and continues to be evaluated above. Researcher Senada Demushi, which has a monograph on the poetry Marinaj, referring to estimates of criticism, among other things, specifies: "Review contemporary values ideo-aesthetic string Gjekës puts on par with those of Martin Camaj Frederick Reshpjes, lyrical D.Agolli many others, who are estimated at tens and hundreds of times. Poetics of Marinaj characterizes a powerful lyricism and profound poetic simplicity "(Demushi, 2016).

The poet and scholar Anton Çefa the analysis of one of the books of Marinaj, inter alia notes that "the word in poetry Marinaj is color, sound, idea ... (Çefa, 2001). According Çefës, Marinaj Gjekë poetry has sharp sense of color, sound unique, harmonious and melodious, that give it a strong conceptual emotional burden, often surprising "(Ibid)

It must be said that poetry is a poetry Marinaj significant value and poetic desired. It is a poem of "equipped" with a sufficient stylistic figuration, and dominated by a selected keyword poetic literary style glamor, storage fanatically

continuity of genuine literary poetry (Demushi, 2016). Marinaj poetry has been translated into English and has broken the boundaries of just reading in English. It is already well liked by the American readers, where Marinaj many years now continues to live and work and his contribution in the field of university education in the US.

### **Poetry a special experience and concrete historical reality**

A highly productive creative and poetic charm pronounced, which in recent times has he committed prose, is also Paul Ndrecaj. I immigrated to the US in 2004, as a poet affirmed in Kosovo before arriving in America, in no moment did not stop the passion of writing poems. Poetry of the Albanian-American owner is characteristic for the terms of the conception of the world and its phenomena, as well as to the form and the means of accomplishing it, conveying the message of poetry and art, etc. Paul's poetry is poetry of images and imagery shot and well formulated. Having read the poems of the Albanian-American poet, the reader feels pleasure but also a unique experience. In the poems of the poet dominates the world and the impact of biblical philosophy. Therefore, affected by such a poet philosopher often starts from such a phenomenon of human artistic and, given what is called creation of life. Even one of his books entitled "The act of creation." Trinity is Ndrecaj poet poetic poetry-Love-Homeland. The first two, then poetry and love, comprise the national homeland of the poet and poetry.

The poetry of the poet soul is synonymous with purity and dignity, universal, which is one of a filozofemat poetry of the owner, for whom poetry is a planet inexhaustible, without which it is lived and for which he is willing die at any time. This "standby" poetic Ndrecaj reminiscent of "readiness" sacrifice poetic one of the best poets of Kosovo and Albanian poetry in general, Azem Shkreli. It should be noted that Pal Ndrecaj poetry, whether in books and special creations, either in its entirety as a poem comes to us a special experience and concrete historical reality. It is a poem concerns and deep insights into the psychology of the individual and the collective, which is accompanied by human and national disasters. Albanian-American Poetry Paul Ndrecaj is a special act of creation, which is characterized by

many aspects, in particular from an artistic formulation and its construction (Muhadri, 2003).

### **Poetry lighting spiritual secrets**

Adnan Mehmeti is one of those Albanian poets, who in his affirmation of the letters will arrive in exile, or in the United States. Born in eastern Kosovo, respectively Letovica the municipality of Bujanovac, in 1964 and graduated in Albanian language and literature at the University of Pristine, Adnan Mehmeti with aphoristic script and a collection of poems with him depart to Western Europe. Switzerland, Austria, Germany, France, the Netherlands and Belgium were the countries that he attended for six months. And as he dreamed, also he became: Finds job in Switzerland, as a teacher of Albanian language to the children of emigrants.

Achieving Mehmet in America and his meeting with prominent people in the field of securities and culture, will affect him for the better and will radically change the labyrinths of literary art in general. Meeting with prominent writer and intellectual, Gjekë Marinaj, who lives and works in Dallas professor, to Mehmeti will undoubtedly leave its mark. Adnan Mehmeti, except book aphoristic "world opinion" is also the author of poetry: "Sun've pocketed", Tirana, 2001 "Escape from loneliness", Tirana, 2004, "Leave and donor open" Dallas, 2005, "Sea between" Dallas, 2005 and publicist book "Marinaj Gjekë more than a poet", New York, 2007. In 2011, the publishing house "ADA" in Tirana he published the poetry collection "Adverbs of place "which is a book of poetic creations concocted by published mainly poems previously published volumes. During this time Mehmed Adnan poetry has been translated into several languages, such as English, Spanish, Romanian and Swedish, where it is presented in several anthologies of poetry. Also he is the winner of several prestigious literary, as the price "Pena Gold" received by the Association of Writers Albanian Americans, then the price "Pulse" by The literature Magazine of Lamar University-Beaumont, Texas, and the price "Sezai Surroi "Kosovo, etc.

Mehmet Adnan poetry is a poetry with a selected language and concise, where the poet with a few verses, manages to say a lot. That his poetry adds value, making it

poetry of meditation and inspiration, but also the conception and delivery of artistic message at certain times and in certain subject. He is a poet who lives away from home, but also a poet with talent, which has been able to develop continuously, Adnan Mehmeti is very careful before readers serve a poem mixed by figuration rich stylistic with a preponderance notable metaphor, comparison, etc. epithet.

It is a poem a satisfactory level artist

### **Novel and story**

In the field of prose, as in the story, as well as novel authors noted serious effort, which should be considered as very interesting and which should be taken into consideration? While the story seems likely to be plowed, the novel is a genre which plowed less, or even those few published novels that have a desired level of art. However we must emphasize prose Ramiz Gjini, the Pal Ndrecaj, Pierre Pandeli Simisisë, Peter Yaqut, etc. Pigeon Tower.

### **Ramiz Gjini interesting author**

Author of several books, Ramiz Gjini without doubt one of the most interesting authors and more serious in the field of prose, which is created by the Albanian diasporas in the US. Ramiz Gjini prose radiates an infinite nostalgia for ancient times and places of the missing. His inevitable feeling powerful by actor and writer, followed by an awareness of mortal characters. Writer has the ability to dissolve and bring in measures to correct all the elements of a modern story, within which, there is even melancholia, or humor or sarcasm or folk wisdom. Subjects are not spectacular, but come as the product of everyday real life, though dramatic countryside. (Dobrescu, Marius, 2009).

Meanwhile, the novel "Torrents" of the prose writer is described as the simplest, most fun out of view, but also as more complicated prose for the multilayered hierarchy of realities that builds, connects and interposes in mutual interaction. In this

sense, as a novel anti epopee as a novel, it appears as a highly original suit in Albanian literature.

### **Roman with gruesome scenes on political developments in post**

A creator, who in addition to poetry is very successfully plowing the prose, is also Paul Ndreca. I am a poet 'experiences and profound concerns, who through cunning array well disciplined manages to penetrate the psyche of the individual and the collectivity, in prose it is this path continues, addressing current topics and more daring. Novel Pal Ndrecaj, titled with a title provocative "Black List" is a novel about the current political developments in Kosovo after the war, where the race for power lies outside the political action, sparing no means extreme, which come to life people. It is a novel full of gruesome scenes, which originated in the office desks of political parties and end up on the street, under fratricidal barreled rifle. Backstage, intrigues, political blackmail, crime and trying to hide it for throwing political rival, contain the plot of this novel, it is a story masterfully selected, which keeps the reader to him all the time and it remains in memory as an event experienced.

By addressing the topic of organized crime, such as murder and paid for political purposes, but also other descends Pal Ndrecaj reaches where it should. This author has affected not only the theme of mysterious murders, but also the theme of uncertainty honest people who are trying to do their job in a professional manner but who stumble and even eliminated. With his novel "Black List" Pal Ndrecaj, maintains and manages to "strike" where appropriate and properly.

Meanwhile, narrative prose is also characterized by the same attributes and features that characterize the novel. But, being a shorter form of writing, the story of unexpected road rescues during the laborious weaving and made dough that is cooked and becomes easier. Even in this field separated Ramiz Gjini, but also other creative as Mëhill Velaj, Fatjon Pajo, pigeon tower etc.

### **Publicist**

Albanians of America has a special place occupied and continues to occupy the publicities. Because journalism is a genre that raises enough interest to readers, it is necessary to trace the activities of Albanian publicist who lived and live in the US. In this case must be the focus magazines and newspapers that were published during various periods, ranging from the newspaper "The Sun", the Nation through to the newer ones published after the period 1990, as newspapers "Illyria", "Sun "" World today "," The Pen "etc. As is known, the history of the Albanian periodical press or published in the United States, is the earliest, with a tradition more than thousand years . One of the first newspapers in the whole Albanian perhaps, is the newspaper "The Sun", which started its publication in 1909 in Boston, USA, which founded Fan S. Noli and Faik Konica. The second paper was coming after the "Nation" published by Sotir Peci. In the pages newspaper "The Sun" in addition to analytical articles with political themes, it was also published fiction. When talking about fiction in the pages of the Sun, we consider as original literature by Albanian authors, as well as literature translated from other languages, prose and poetry, as they constitute an inseparable binomial. But in addition to the newspaper "The Sun", which continues to be published in the US were published and continue to publish a number of newspapers and magazines, which played and continue to play an important role among the Albanian community living and working in the United States. Among these journals is "Pena", organ of the Association of Albanian-American Writers, whose sites published a genuine artistic literature, not only it created by members of the Association, but also by other writers. In the field of journalism have recently written and published numerous books and journalism, which cross the boundaries of a literature written in the Diaspora. Vehbi Bajrami authors have singled out Raymond Moses, Uk Lushi, Bekir Sina, Dalip Greca, Agron Fico, Pigeon Tower and many other publishers, writings and books whose interests have always smart.

### **Conclusion**

Albanian-Americans in this distant continent and country, already constitute an organized community, not only in business, but also in the culture and in particular



that of literature. Being a community with a tradition of over hundred years of existence and activity on the continent distant, or in the free world, as they want to call the US state, the Albanians have already established a good literature, within which marching familiar names. She, in the fullest sense, can be called the Albanian American literature. They (Albanians) have already well their association called Association of Albanian-American Writers, within which operates the majority of creators operating and living in the US. Also they have the magazine "Pena", as the body of the association. There are dozens of works that are published during the year by Albanian authors of this part of the continent. Albanian-American creators excel in the field of poetry, prose but also politics. They are Albanian-American poets who do honor not only literature which created away Albanian trunk, but also nationwide Albanian literature. The theme of the creation of these writers, whether in prose, or poetry is very diverse, but dominated by nostalgia for the homeland, which is very natural. Acts of Albanian-American authors, because their artistic level, are translated into English and as the creators themselves, and their actions are integrated into American literature. Such are the creators as Gjekë Marinaj, Ramiz Gjini, and Adnan Mehmeti. Due to hard work, but also the dedication and talent, writers Albanian Americans each day are changing the course of their image and their literature created on this continent. This is a good work and a good proclamation of Albanian literature created in parts of the continent and the American state.

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## **Albanian folk lectures under sociolinguistic perspektive**

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### **Abstract**

Sociolinguistics as a discipline in Albanian linguistics is filling two decades as research and review. Already the results of these studies are found in the monograph published in various scientific journals. Our work aims to bring some early data sociolinguistic elements in Albanian society before defined its own definition as a linguistic discipline. To realize this paper are based on the sociolinguistic theory of its founder Joshua Fishman, who thought that sociolinguistic research should build on these requirements: who, whom, when and where, why or for what, like sheet. That linguistic and social group element in Albanian society is the variety of Albanian stratified remembers working Eqrem Çabej to speech garish, working or Qemail Haxhihasani to social dialects. Albanian Sociolinguistics took direction and genuinely materialized as linguistic discipline and academic research sociolinguistic reviews Gjovalin Shkurtaj during the 90's of last century. By staring over dialects and dialects of Albanian, in the course of popular lectures can be found the roots of Albanian Sociolinguistics. In Albanian tradition elements of social groups and linguistic groups

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<sup>43</sup> PSII - Paper Scientific Impact Indexing an international impact in science measured to be by this paper; maximal score 3.5

have differentiated each other in discourse, using variations by social circumstances, emotional, political and economic. Remember selected care and vocabulary in the commerce of men. Order of discourse in different circumstances of social life.

Keywords: Sociolinguistics, discipline, research, social groups, linguistic groups, discourse, vocabulary, dialect.

## **I. Introduction**

Linguistic studies in the field of sociolinguistics, although they are few and new Albanian linguistics not comes without interest to study nowadays. Once collected material mainly folkloric issues, dialect, songs of weddings and discussions in the commerce of men, and why not women's rooms, on the occasion of marriages and other family ceremonies today come to us with much interest the first level of communication to different people and regions. In this paper we will discuss the wishes and greetings at the wedding ceremony from different generations in the same linguistic territory, aiming always marveling at finding phonetic phenomena, different morphological and syntactic, which in other lands heard roughly or even differently. Marriage various regions outside of Orahovac district carries with it different expressions and "break the marriage law" traditional "and and religion with religion." Human life is organized in such social circumstances, which create social group, which will also establish a code of conduct and culture of speech. Villages of Orahovac district, i marriages between Albanians do mainly between villages and less with the city and other areas. Most marriages performed in certain districts. It can carry with it the thought or expression "and and religion with religion," which means friend to be docks of the same groove. Inside the town of Orahovac, creating friendships and marriages in villages has been less widespread. Percentage of friendly ties rejects the finding of Nušić (Branislav Nušić, S'Kosova us more snje, Belgrade, 1902 op cit. P. 25), that the Albanian language in Orahovac has brought income women (married) from villages. Recently, as a result i emancipation of women, the rule of marriage only within the town of Orahovac, has begun to be ignored. Already, Rahovecians girls, married in different places in Kosovo, whether in the countryside or in towns. Interethnic marriages in this region do not exist. Even if such they can be

or have been very rare and are very specific and are made without the consent of families and as such are not supported by family never approved. In this treatise dot try to highlight the organization of family rituals such as birth, engagement, marriage and death, describing linguistic ethnography in the context of popular lectures in sociolinguistics face.

## **I. Beginnings**

One of the most important family celebrations, no doubt is childbirth. Once the baby is experiencing the differences in happiness when born boy and girl at birth. Perhaps today supremacy joy of the birth of the boy, in comparison with the girl investigated, although is not as pronounced as before, when the boy was born guns emptied, and the birth of daughter followed by silence. Even "discrimination" is also investigated when greeting has been made of the birth of girl: rose Brothers! I hope the flex brothers! As a sign that the family waited for the coming into being of the boy. This is even if the child was only i, because the boy is considered a pillar of the house (Fridrik Dulaj, *E folmja e Rahovecit me rrethinë*, IAP, Pristine 2016, p. 317).

In the case of hand child's birth are many terms used in this area. When given the news of the boy's birth, we were gun has added ni, ni na u has added labor, to us has added males. While the birth of girls: *nu ka shtu ni mik, m'ka le mik*, me keqardhje që ka lind vajzë, por nuk mungon urimi duke u parë dobia praktike e saj apo si shërbyese për vëllezërit që do të vijnë pas saj: *ka le magari i djemve, ishalla t'i përkund djemt, ishalla e përkund vllavin*. Urimet nga tjerët këtë ceremoni : *Congratulation se u bane babë, Congratulation se ishi shtue, Congratulation se u bane babgjysh, Congratulation se u bane gjyshe, ishalla me ymer e me nafakë, ia pafsh rriten, u rrit me vllazen e motra, e paç me ymer, koft me jet', etj*. Në kohë të reja: *u rrit me prind, qoftë me fat e jetë të gjatë etj.*, ose për vajzën: *ishalla i përkuñ vllaznin*.

It happens, as usual in Albanian society, the bride is not welcomed by the family and the birth of the child, especially when a baby boy, for the first time, instead of greeting heard expressions that express dissatisfaction: Dang lay rrāj. That means that the bride, though unwilling, had already created new circumstances that would secure

her position in her husband's house. After childbirth turn to come to his care. Therefore the Orahovac area is rich with words related to përkundjen the cradle, mothers in most cases the grandmothers of this area of singing children in the cradle, wishing them to become good people and hard workers *Ham t'kam t'mire bukuroshe, Ham t'kam t'trash edhe t'mire, Çika nanes vet, goja me sherbet, Oj fatbardh: a je kumell a je dardh, Çika shkon te daja i del gjyshja përpara, Po ban lum po ban fatbardha, Ka ardh çika te daja. Gjatë përkundjes në djep: Nina nina nana vet, e kam çit çiken n'djep, Je e mire bukuroshe, Jepja nanes doren nana ta jep mollen..* Therefore it in this dialect not even miss words and phrases related to their washing, water down the përpjet daughters; ujt the lobby daughters of trash; the water posh boy for the recruitment; Water slender boy t'rash. Albanian dialects generally indicate a speech ethnography that takes place against msyshit, or the evil eye (Gjovalin Shkurtaç, Ethnography of speaking Albanian, Morava, Tirana 2010, p. 53). In this regard the dialect of this area has an expression associated with this social phenomenon: *Sa rrin krypa n'prush, çaç msyshi n'çiken; Sa rrin krypa n'prush, çaç msyshi n'çiken; Sa rrin krypa n'prush, çaç msyshi n'çiken; Sa merr msysh tipia çaç çika*

## **I. Engagement**

The first act of launching the life of legacy becomes the occasion of engagement. In the past engagements they were made without asking her son and daughter. In Orahovac and the surrounding engagement is realized with MSITT (onward). The boy's father when he thought "to beg" (require) a bride, first is keen to find the right person to send to MSITT. Usually msitit was given cigarettes with him as a token of friendship request tracking. The opening act is the conversation once developed later after dinner. Conversation has begun msiti (arranged) telling the house:

- O X (so and so), no one asked me why I'm here?
- It's against our rules to ask a friend what is the – said the master's house.
- Yes, yes, but I'm working tonight.

- Congratulation!
- I'm here by So to ask for permission of marrying your daughter.
- God honored him, returned the master of the house.

And after waiting a little, asks viewers to things that belong to know about a friend who is he asks the girl. Indeed, there are times that he is aware and does not intend to give the girl, but to respect msitin asks for demanding friend who is capable of what has and requires less time to think, or even he finds any justification; thank very much to you and So, but I'm not thinking to marry here now, so this way he want to cut down immediately that he is not interested to have him as sun in low; by sayng Good advised him to the right person. If persuaded by giving, d.m.th accepts friendship, he tells viewers: Good night and see tomorrow, if it meant to be than it will be. While chamber of men held talks among women (social group) getting ready marhâmen (Marhama was kind shawl of cotton, of working loom, white, with a length of 1.5 m. They have used men about cappuccino, illustration Remember the picture of Idriz Seferi) in our *peshkirin* days. In that case, prepare the gifts for the groom and the men of his family. The act of doing ceremony of marrying performed in the morning, because this region is famous phrase: better contention that the sunset goods. Making Congratulation performs oldest attendance by the girl. Once engaged to the girl receiving the opinion of the cousins and relatives. At the time of doing congratulation up all the walking and the old, it makes congratulation msitit and then others that are also present. This rite exists today, even for young intellectuals, who are learned and engagement is a done deal, but for the sake of habit with him.

The betrothal is followed by a short ceremony congratulation doing, and therefore in this case used words and phrases associated with it, such as congratulation for marrying daughter. Daughters are ment to marry someone. Upon the news that came marhâma is accompanied with guns firing. And with tambourine decline. Upon hearing the news, the neighbors have gone to congratulation (for sending) and are expressed: congratulation for marrying the So daughter. Now you have new friend! In recent time congratulation (for sending) goes the girl's family and it arises lunch, or dinner accompanied by music.

### **III. Wedding**

The villages of the area of Orahovac make i marriages between Albanians mainly between the villages of less with the city and other areas. Most marriages performed in certain districts. It can carry with it the thought or expression, and with and religion with religion, which means friend wont be the same docks. In the town of Orahovac, creating friendships and marriages in villages, it has been less widespread. Percentage friendly relations rejects the finding of Nushiqi (Nušić B., op. Cit. P. 25), the Albanian language in Orahovac have brought income women (married) in the villages. Recently, as a result i emancipation of women, the rule of marriage only in the town of Orahovac has started to ignore. Already, rahovecane girls, get married in different places in Kosovo, taking with him the language elements of this area and becoming part of another social group. Interethnic marriages, as in all Albanian territory, does not exist. Even if they happen they can be or have been very rare and very specific and are promoted without the consent of families and as such are not supported and approved again. Act leads wedding after the engagement is VADESE division. Set the time for taking the bride to wedding preparation was preceded by that which the bride and girls night, by him to convey daughter (Dulaj F., op. Cit. P. 321).

As the ceremonial act is wedding preparing; sending cloths (everything that was bought for the bride, of the ornaments of gold shoes). In this case friend lay lunch for friends. Paid at the conclusion of bread "ram". So they were left before the extent that can be bought a ram, which will be slaughtered by the girl's family for girls night . There were times when the friend was forced to buy and send ram friend. As if a friend has been rich and has not felt it necessary refused to pay sheepskin. This tradition is not practiced recently, but not save any case not mentioned (in the form of inflammation). All that is left of that habit, are saying, where is the ram jet is? Usually asks someone from the neighbors, or the uncle of the girl. Aiii yes of course, there is no problem, but tells enough, says the owner of the wedding. No no lets have fun now

, we don't want sheep, says the father of the girl. We want meet- says one of the neighbors. In those moments create one pro and one state against and chat closes any of its neighbors: Im paying so don't mess with mw. Finally set a wedding at the time of arrival. In these cases, they heard the words: n'sa time my friend is waiting for us? While receiving friend, father of the bride sets the time, or allows optimizing friend with words: I don't bother you may come at any time, but the friend receiving care, as far as his coming? Friend responds with an approximate figure.: Well dance know, about 150 or more. Until a few years ago weddings lasted three days, but recently they have been reduced to two days, or just in a day. Earlier they were held in the house of the parents of the boy, and recently being organized in the respective local restaurant for weddings.

A day before the wedding began gathering daughters (married daughters, sisters, aunt of the groom). They become part of the preparatory works for the wedding. Adjust the house, went to the neighbors and marrying items that lacked the house to do the wedding. To lead the organization of a woman cooking assigned house cooker neighbors, which was responsible for cooking the bread, pies (pies) and other things? It was responsible, while coming to the aid of other women.

Akcija: the preparation of culinary get master who knew better preparation of dishes. They are placed in a specific environment and to offer certain things needed are male relatives of the family. Occasionally he went too neat house, who asked akçinë (cook): spe ki punt? Do you have enough cook ingredients? Don't worry I have everything, turn Akcija.

As in all other Albanian territories in the area of Orahovac, in the past there were weddings broader character than girls night i. The joy was greater (W. Shkurtaç, op. Cit, p. 60). The guests were all ties with the family of those who marry girls or boys (Gj. Shkurtaç, op. Cit. P. 160).

Weddings used to be organized in separate environments, men gather together in the chamber (towers) and women home. This practice occurs even today. But recently the majorities of weddings are organized in joint environments, indoors or restore special for weddings. Weddings i i conveys a rich program ranging from music to the rites and variety of songs. Earlier the music has been allocated, the other for men,



another for women. Men get Qatar. They are mainly singing heroic songs with content from the past, where they commemorate the bravery and feats, but the songs are sung arshikisht. The women were taken tambourines, which sang with def, while women got out with dancing.

Women wedding songs are songs that mainly provide good epithets bridal couple, boy and girl. In those cases raised high demand to be happy youth. They also considered student when there are such. Earlier are singing songs that have serious content, but also funny, and recently entered (unfortunately) also called turbo folk style, where in addition there is nothing substantial pace. Words and phrases are different wedding occasions. The older generation i most heard expressions like: Congratulation o X !, "O X is a son marries" (if grandfather is present) or marries O X nephew (whether two grandsons) "the householder returns: yes, I saw marry. Invited to the wedding continues with God permission Congratulation, the new generation says: good luck, to the new couple, I wish all the best from the bride (comes the bride). Weddings usually served at the beginning of cigarettes from the householder. On this occasion he says: Take a smoke! The newcomer of the older generation and the medium will thank the phrase: thank you indeed, while in the case of service with coffee or tea, will thank the owner of the house (the host) with the phrase: God blessings, and Congratulation! We will for better to the new couple! And the Lord magnified! The host (host) will be invited to respond to expressions, you may! But the new generation wishes i with a dictionary almost more unified, or standardized, where they own expressions: happy etc.

Upon admission to the master of the house dinner will be walking in the chamber of men turning the phrase: Dose any one gives us a piece of bread?! Or: Dose any one gives as to eat?! (The use of these expressions made to present the hospitality modesty), this strengthens the expression: You were uncomfortable, please bless us! While the guests answer would be: Mr. t'tana benefits! As in some parts of northern Albania in the villages with the surroundings, it was customary for the groom to be part of the wedding party (W. Shkurtaç, op. Cit, p. 60), that they would go to the bride's family, but times this practice has recently begun to change, especially after the war, the groom has begun to be part of the wedding party.

#### **IV. Brides bun**

Carrot cooking event the most interesting place on the wedding night (tomorrow deals bride) among women. Gathered in a room of women and girls, paving the dining table in the middle of the room, taken flour, eggs, milk, sugar and fat and starts cooking. Has Unlike tradition, which starts cooking carrots guys. In Orahovac surroundings, carrot cooking begins a young girl and an elderly woman finishes. If there are two brides baked two cakes. Girls who have to cook carrot put a coin in the mouth, which must receive until cooked and baked until carrot. This act relates to the care that must be girls, not to speak. Not talking of a woman who cooks the pie is related to what the bride to be silent, or it expresses the people: the dumb. The whole time cooking carrots crisscrossed with many different songs, the most joyful of attendees: women and girls. The act of cooking starting doses permeated with humor. The girl who is assigned to cook carrot bullied words: who puts the pie, takes man. Please make Good the coking girl armless. While best verses go on account of the bridegroom and the bride: Bride prepare the flour in the new kitchen, the father of bridegroom congratulation to the new bride the same song is signed and for the mother of the boy.

The traditional musical instruments for the man's part of the wedding are: çiftelia, sharkia, tupani, surla, later is attached to the violin and defi. These tools are used to men, while women are mainly used defi (ie two defa) women or girls who fell daff called defatore. Recently used modern instruments: DJs, clarinet, harmonica, etc..

Songs heard on wedding singers contemporary or DJ are songs related to couples marriage, but also songs that express acts patriotic brave men of the area of Orahovac, *ku je nise o ilir o vlla, n' Rahovec Teuten me pa: lypa lypa po se gjeta me bab t'sajna u zateta, ama çiken fort ju luta, ja grabita e s'u tuta.*

Song Good night to the master of the house, throw which focus more substantial the gala, which primarily reflect the hospitality of the house, *Mirmrama, mirmrama i zoti shpis, a ke buk, a ke buk o me na dhâne, sa ka deti, sa ka deti uj e râne.*

Sung to the wedding of the bride, which usually praise. Then described physical beauty, our beautiful bride has come *na ka ardh nusja e bukur mashalla-marshalla, po kcen sikur flutur mashalla- marshalla*, , then rank XX verses stating wisdom. I sung prospect that awaits the young family, etc. XX. In this atmosphere of singing the bride's family, the proud parents and siblings. But there were also cases that swearing is the bride's family. It is insulting and even cursed (nemur) as bad as the bride has broken out in oil.

Recently, in the Orahovac area, whether in the city or in the countryside, it has become a tradition not to close the wedding ceremony without singing song "Destan BEGIN". The song belongs to the time of the Ottoman Empire. The text of this song represents the bravery of *Destan Begi kqyr-o sahatin, Ço-u bre Din shiloma atin, Çou bre Din shiloma atin, N'Rahovec e kom konakun, Me pajtue Shallanxhakun...*

#### **V. Deduction of bride**

Upon arrival in the courtyard of the bridegroom to the bride about the car gather relatives (Car of the bride "is the means by deals bride. Some years ago the bride is taken with cart). Prepared a boy aged 1-2 years, known as the son of veil. He rolled with bed sheets and put the bride in her lap. The idea of this action relates to the desire to make guys bride. Give a gift Bride son veil. The old man gets used and a daughter gets out curry. When it comes down to earth, groom pour sugar out the window. According to custom, it puts the firearm. Following the bride, accompanied by her mother in law and sisters in law by entering addresses. Where expects a sherbet container, in which she painted hands and affects three times doorstep. The idea of this action relates to what the bride to spend a sweet life in your new home. Words and expressions that accompany this part of the wedding ceremony are: Congratulation as head banner high! Uuu! beam as head sun! Congratulation / congratulation! Congratulation and good luck! Here behold the things for good! etc. Otherwise it crossed part of jumps with dance songs.

## **VI. Bridegroom**

After performing all the ceremonies of reception comes the moment of entry of the bridegroom. Participate in that ceremony immediate family. All made primarily to greet the bridegroom, the latter are parents who make it halal efforts son from birth to the moment. They say congratulation of the heredity, thou shalt see it goods (goods ). The boy turns: Thanks. In the introduction of some new room stand ready to give a punch in the back, a sign adeti. The groom once you are inside the issue a gift for throwing out among the crowd. He manages to grab that gift called lucky. If you pick to get a new, all present acclaim: bravo.

## **VII. Getting bridegroom**

Mother in law gets up early in the morning and cooks pancakes. Relatives gathered and under defi sound entering the room all relatives and friends of the bridegroom. Once the bride he has taken control of all who entered the room. This phenomenon is called the pick will: r. This ritual is preferred by females. The moment of breaking the bun. On the women placed the bride, the groom and put on men. Carrot caught from both sides and somehow made my race who gets more from carrot. Mahogany question, or anything else and eating a piece of cake from the audience. The act concluded leaving money on the table, which belongs to the bride.

## **VIII. Girls night**

Made on the occasion of marriage ceremony, also great, the family of the girl, known as Girls night . Girls night even once, so if and weddings, lasted four days. Girls night t days are the last days of the maiden. Earlier, but there are times even now, after the girl's clothes, they came by the house of the groom, it does not stand out on the house. She has gone to people contacts, particularly with the elderly adulthood. This happened because the girls are ashamed to come forward elderly.

Girls night started collecting daughters and completed on the occasion of the launch of the girl to her husband's house. Girls night peak Act represents ascension Cannes i moment. Ascent of kânes (hair coloring daughter) followed p.sh with strings: Maximize Teuta. In this case, once this act introduced exciting moments that followed the oil, not just the girl who was about to go bride, but also all the participants, especially peers.

### **IX. Bride memories**

It was followed by pouring of tears from the girls who marry and all the participants, especially peers, because this moment represented the first step of eternal separation from the family of the girl and the wide circle with whom he had grown.

When the girl started to mer ngryk attendees spoke three times: uuujjji, uuujjji, uuujjji, chorus girls and women (kñojseve) singing verses touching. Eg, cry Selvije like never before, you are leaving your mother, brother, great uncle etc.

At the end of the ceremony of taking verses sung: Oj oj Selvije. You are like a piece of moon, what is your will to your mother. And following verses girls prejudice as the girl who marries answer: I let here my tenth kana fingerst.

On that occasion the vessel have been provided in which he dipped both hands and has placed in the wall, leaving fingerprints, which occurred that are not deleted until a year has passed.

Peak touching moments have "softened" the old woman harassing women other girls (however those affected in spirit), you will turn. And at this moment changes the content of the songs. Began swearing for his groom's house etc. what's wrong with mother in low, she is using her teil ore Hajdaor o full boy.

After passing phase Doughter cry, situation gets joy character, scrolled conversations and evocation of life predictions. Start preparing girls for marriage. She wears the clothes closet. Deals with its preparation telexhisja (Has: telatorja), which bân ready to go to the man. When dealing bride friend left telegjisjen money as a reward for the work they did. Telexhise is assigned someone from the family, sisters, sisters in law, or aunts. It was not supposed to be any good cognitive condition for this

job because of its help have gone those women and girls who are well known craft. When the bride has gone to the man, how to prepare comments were made: o how well they have cared for her, good to them. but was Perish n'rrem nozzle durt that had bae ". Now any bride is prepared at home, all go to beauty salons and prepared in a professional way as they call: frizerkat. But the price of making nearly paid by the friend (the groom's family).

A very poignant moment, the moment of departure has been the bride. There have been cases where women and girls party girl are singing the song with offensive content among the women's of bride sind and the others from the bridegroom.

The woman's of bridegrooms also not remain silent, but they are turning their insults, but not to the same extent and with the same language. Having lived in different social circumstances and wishes vary by generation; unlike the other old women bless updates: congratulation to you this Vade! (This ceremony) etc.

Girls' night is old tradition is beginning to lose our time. Girls night ceremonies have begun to decline. Girls marriage ceremony today are more resemble weddings. Most are organized in local restore, so they lack many elements from the past Girls marriage ceremony today can not even close to the greatness it once had. It lacks especially exciting acts that had once Girls night . As an expression that accompanies the girl's marriage ceremony, which also differs in comparison to the wedding vocabulary it is different.

## **Conclusions**

In this paper we have tried to describe the Albanian popular discourse by social groups and circumstances, seeing that the principles sociolinguistic raised initially in America and then in Europe and in our country. So, for the realization of this paper are based on sociolinguistic theories raised by J. Fishman, Lawrov, R. Hudson, E. Çabej, Q. Haxhihasani, Gj. Shkurtaj etc. The results of this study point out that the language has evolved in the course of time. It has changed in terms diachronic and synchronic aspect. Rating of Albanian phenomenon has led many to cross idioms, dialects and sub towards common features and forms of language. What remains

intact in terms of the division of society is split or differences between gender. As indicated by research conducted in the field for some time will continue to share the organization of family ceremonies and as a result will also face linguistic division between the sexes.

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## **MULTIAGENT SYSTEM IN TRANSPORT, E-GOVERNANCE SERVICES**

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PSII<sup>44</sup> 3.01

### **ABSTRACT**

Electronic governance can provide efficient solutions for most of the problems in many government and public sectors, outstandingly in the transport sector. The problem of finding the optimal path is one of the greatest challenges of e-Governance

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<sup>44</sup> PSII - Paper Scientific Impact Indexing an international impact in science measured to be by this paper; maximal score 3.5

due to the complexity and cost related to this service. In this article, we are proposing a solution to this problem by creating a multi-agent model in the transport sector, which finds the optimal path in an environment with static traffic obstacles. Multiple agents will be positioned in a starting point and will move with a constant speed to a static destination. The agent that arrives first at the destination has found the optimal path. During the parallel search, agents might change their way or end up in different loops. Loops will be removed in order to achieve the most efficient path. The proposed solution would decrease the space and time cost because agents will be searching in parallel for the optimal path, which is free from traffic obstacles. At the end of this article, we propose the benefits of using semantic presentation through ontologies in order to increase the interaction between agents and the environment, as a result we expect that the agents will find their goal in less time since the orientation and movement will be more intelligent driven.

**Keywords:** e-Governance, multi-agent system, optimal path, ontologies.

## **INTRODUCTION**

The transport sector has a significant role in the development of a country, as it creates a communication bridge between all other sectors. Through the last years, the number of vehicles has increased substantially. Due to these, managing and monitoring mobility has become a considerable problem for the government. The problem of finding the optimal path is one of the greatest challenges of e-Governance. Recent trends in ICT allow the implementation of new distributed systems. In fact widespread dissemination of global positioning system GPS and GIS have led to the implementation of intelligent transport systems. These systems try to improve and optimize the movement of vehicles.

The use of multiple agents to find the most efficient path can reduce the time and complexity of this problem. An agent can be implemented as a computer program or robot that can percept and act accordingly to the environment and has an autonomous behavior. Agents must have the flexibility in their behavior and this flexibility should be exposed in diverse tasks like solving problems, planning and decision making. The



behavior of an agent can be affected by other agents or by other entities like obstacles. Coordination of the multi-agents towards a final goal or task is an essential component. According to Weiss, G. (2000), the main purpose in multi-agent systems is building complex systems composed of independent agents who are able to achieve global desirable behavior even if they have limited local information. Major considerations need to be taken with precaution when planning to find the shortest free path in multi-agent systems. Some of them are:

- The great number of agents.
- The fact that they will be moving simultaneously.
- The collision with static obstacles which may be located at the beginning or can be added along the way.
- The exclusion of paths that have no value, these might be dead-end paths or paths in which the agents might have passed more than once.
- Difficulties due to continued environmental changes or movement restrictions.

In this paper, we provide two main contributions, based on a set of preliminary tests performed with NetLogo multi-agent simulation platform:

- Implementing an algorithm to find the shortest most efficient path in an environment where traffic obstacles might exist.
- Proposing the benefits of using semantic presentation through ontologies in order to increase the interaction between agents and the environment.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

There are a lot of methods in literature that explain and solve problems of planning the path as discussed by Raja, P., Pugazhenth, S. (2012) and Latombe, J. (1991). Planning the path of offline agents can be used if we have prior information about static obstacles. Different classes of offline algorithms are discussed in details by Latombe, J. (1991). Raja, P. (2012) explains that the classical path planning paradigm involves finding a collision-free path between two given points, often while

optimizing some cost function, usually based on time and/or energy. A\* algorithm is one of the most used heuristic algorithms, it analyses only the vertices that have the greatest chance of being in the shortest path. It is mostly used for planning the path when there is only one agent involved and the number of states is limited as first explained by Hart, P. E., Nilsson, N. J., Raphael, B. (1968). The results obtained by this algorithm depend on the heuristic function used to determine the order in which vertices are visited. Heuristic algorithms are relevant for shortest path search in large graphs, even when an error is introduced, acceptable in most of the situations, but they do not guarantee to obtain the optimal path in all cases as discussed by Rodríguez-Puente, R., Lazo-Cortés, M. (2013). Another version of A\* is Dynamic A\* or D\* behaves like A\* but arc costs can change as the algorithm runs, this solution was introduced by Stentz, A. (1994).

Searching for every condition and space units can be difficult in practice, even if the units are relatively small, the problem is even more difficult if the environment is dynamic. Therefore the use of multiagent systems would reduce spatial and time costs because such systems rely on the great number of agents that search the environment simultaneously and hence will find solutions in a shorter time.

## **METHODOLOGY**

For implementing the algorithm we used NetLogo, which is a multi-agent programmable modeling environment designed for modeling complex systems that simulate different field's phenomena. Modelers can give instructions to hundreds or thousands of agents all operating independently Wilensky, U. (1999). NetLogo offers facilities not only in modeling agents but also comes with an extended documentation. The book *Agent-Based and Individual-Based Modeling: A Practical Introduction* by Grimm, V., Railsback, S (2011) present some strategies for finding the right level of model complexity and developing theory for agent behavior, and for analyzing and learning from models. The programming language used is Logo which has an extended syntax to support the agents. Agents are entities that can follow instructions.

Every agent might have his own activity or purpose in our case the agents will have the purpose of finding the shortest path from an origin point A to a destination B. In NetLogo there are 3 types of agents turtles, patches and observer. Patches will be useful to model our environment meanwhile turtles are the agent that will be moving towards our main goal.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

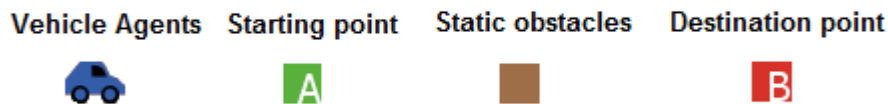
Modeling the environment was an interesting task since we wanted the situation to be as realistic as possible the background of the environment was based on a Google map of the city of Tirana, to increment the complexity we did some modifications in order to see how the system would perform. We adapted the distances using Google Measure Distance and we found a relation between patches agents and distances assuming that a patch agent will be around 5.91m in real the word. Based on this assumption the result path distance would be the number of patches multiplied by 5.91.

For modeling the agents the following assumptions are made:

- Static obstacles will be brown color patches agents, they will represent traffic obstacles, where turtle agents can collide and turn back, and certainly the paths that agents perform during the collision with obstacles will be eliminated at a later point because they have an additional cost.
- Turtle agents will move in white color patches.
- The starting point will be a green color patch agent with text “A”. This starting point can be located randomly anywhere in the free white paths with a user mouse click.
- The destination point will be a red color patch agent with text “B”. The destination can also be randomly located anywhere in the free white paths with a user mouse click.

The main purpose of the agents is to traverse the white paths from the starting point where they are generated towards the destination. They need to turn back if they collide to obstacles which are randomly positioned in the environment. The agent that

arrives first at the destination has found the most efficient way. Figure 1, demonstrates the different type of agents 1.



**Figure 1. Types of Agents**

For the algorithm the following assumptions are made:

➤ We will define two variables, a variable *path*, which will maintain for each agent the number of patches they have visited and a variable list *visit* that will store the coordinates of patches they have visited. The *visit* list is very important because it will let us determine the coordinates of the agent that has reached first the destination.

➤ The orientation of the agents can change with values 0, 90, 180, and 270 which corresponds to north, east, south or west directions, so the agents can change direction if they have static obstacles in their way or if the patches they are passing are not white.

### **Removing Loops From The Optimal Path**

Loops are closed segments of road that the agents traverse during their movement. An example of loop can be shown by these coordinates [[12 -10] [13 -10] [14 -10] [15 -10] [15 -11] [15 -12] [15 -13] [15 -14] [14 -14] [13 -14] [12 -14] [12 -13][12 -12] [12 -11] [12 -10].

Except from the loops we also have cases when an agent enters in a way that has no exit or may collide into an obstacle, if the destination is not on this path then these coordinates will be removed, for example [[7-2] [6 -2] [5 -2] [6 -2] [7 -2]].

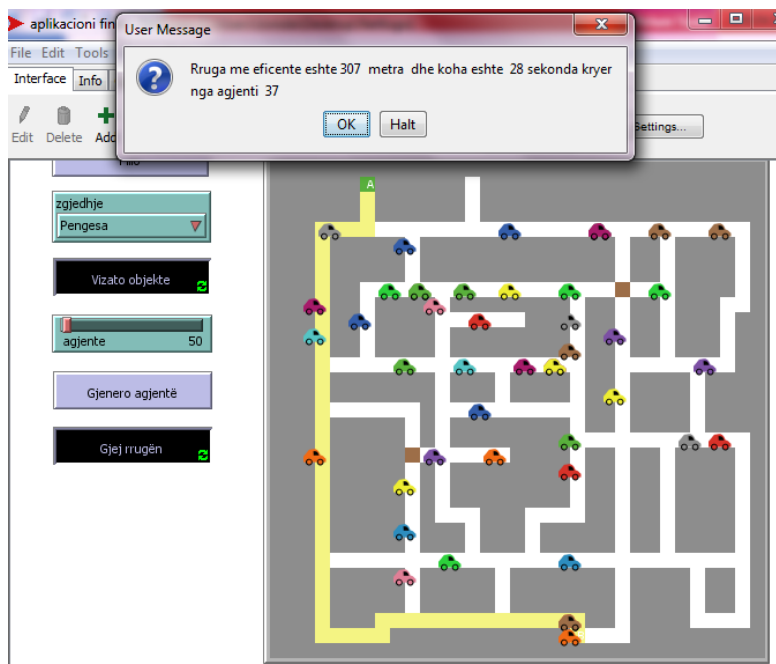
1. Turtle Agents can have different shapes we decided to define them as vehicles.

### Calculations Based On Real Time.

Calculation of the real time was considered to be the most appropriate option given the fact that the path traversed by agents is converted into a real distance, therefore a real time would be more reasonable. For this, we had to adapt the concept of speed assuming that agents will be vehicles. We proposed a reasonable constant speed of 40 km/hour or 11.11 m/s according to the traffic rules that exist in Tirana.

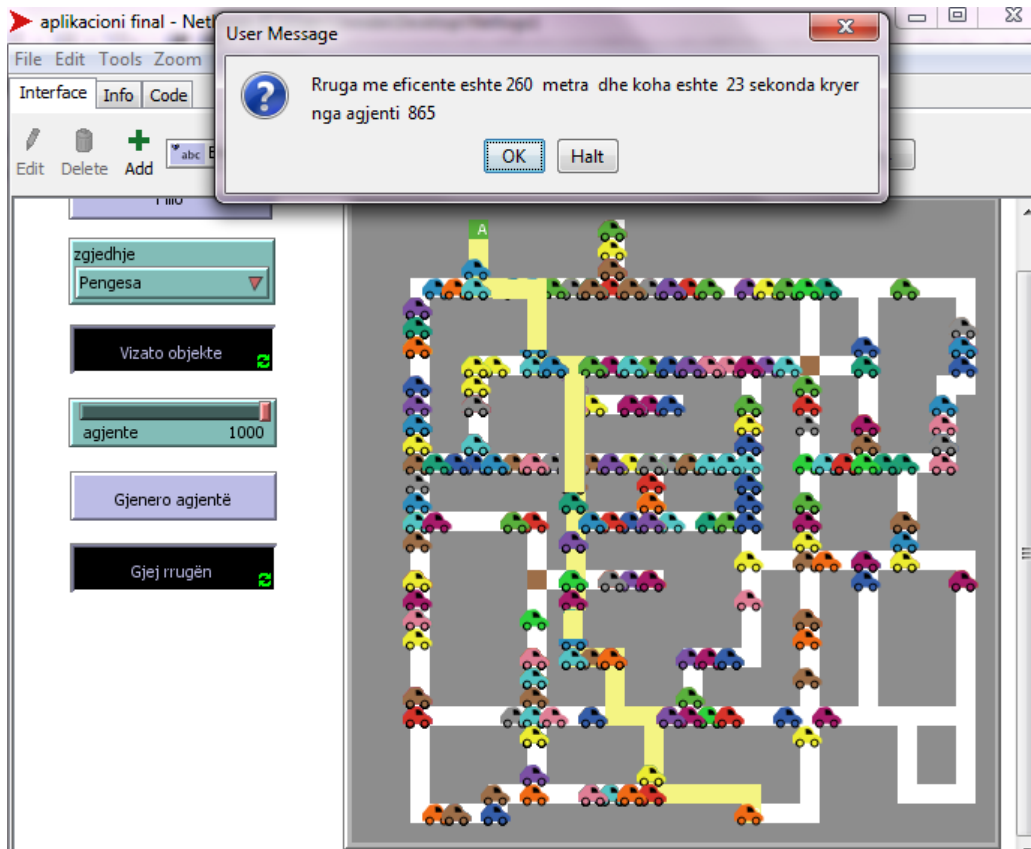
### The Simulation Of The Model

Figure 2 shows the simulation of the model and the optimal path of 307 meters which is marked in yellow color. In this example, we see that we haven't reduced any path because the agent that has arrived at the destination has traversed a path free from brown obstacles. We used 50 agents in this first simulation as we see in *Figure 2*, the path is free from the obstacles but it is not the shortest path. If we increase the number of agents we can have a shorter distance path, the best simulation is shown in *Figure 4*.

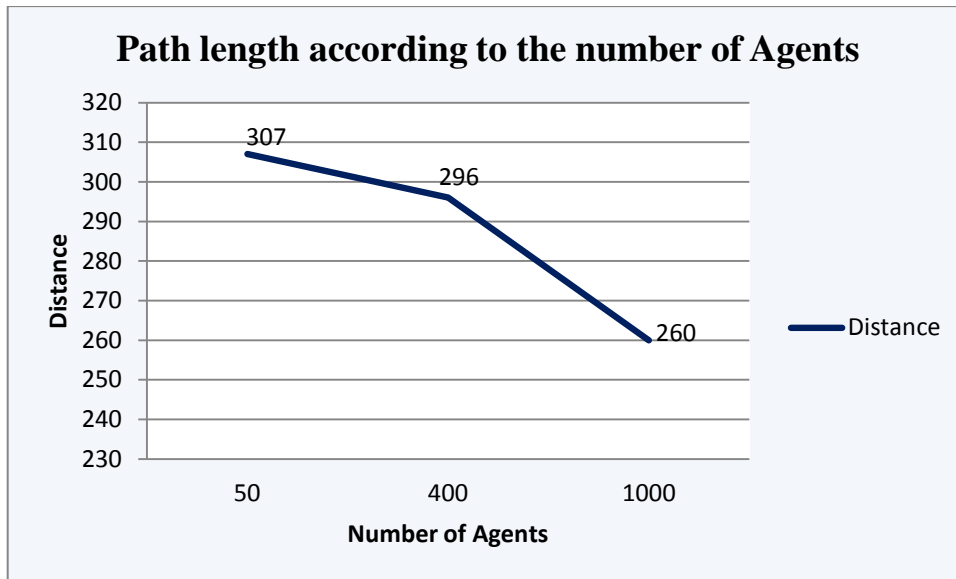


**Figure 2. Simulation of the model with 50 agents, the yellow pattern shows the path**

In Figure 3, we simulate the model with 1000 agents and the result of the path is not only a free path from obstacles but also the shortest path. The test results are presented in a chart in Figure 4.



**Figure 3. Simulation of the model with 1000 of agents, the yellow pattern shows the path**



**Figure 4. The impact of Agent's number in finding the shortest path**

## CONCLUSIONS

In this paper, we presented the development of a multi-agent model in the transport sector that offers a solution to the problem of finding the shortest free path between two points in the presence of traffic obstacles. The solution was meant to be applied to a real problem, therefore, we decided to adapt the background of the environment to be similar to a Google map of Tirana city. Since patches agents are meaningless in the real word, we converted the number of patches in distances and also we assumed that the time elapsed would be a real time and not an execution time. Through this algorithm we can obtain data on:

- The optimal road distance from a starting point to a destination, when both can be random and for each execution, they can be different.
- Time elapsed to arrive at a destination with a constant speed of 40km/hour.
- List of optimal road coordinates after we removed the loops or repeated segments that agents can do during the exploration of the environment.

The algorithm requires less execution time because we can generate at least thousands of agents that search for the destination in a parallel way. Through different

test, we concluded that it performs well even if we add static obstacles after the agents have started to move toward the destination.

Implementing a system that uses this algorithm would be very beneficial for the government, all sorts of vehicles of public or private transport would have the opportunities to obtain instructions and information related to the current situation of the overall traffic through their GPS systems. They can reduce costs by choosing the optimal path to their destination.

There are certain situations in which the agents can spend a lot of time finding their way because they don't have extended knowledge of the environment or the other agents, thus we propose the benefits of using semantic presentation through ontologies in order to increase the interaction between agents and the environment, as a result we expect that the agents will find their goal in less time since the orientation and movement will be more intelligent driven.

Systems that try to adapt semantic geographical information models based on cognitive science can provide more human knowledge to the agents on how to perform in the environment and with other entities. If we apply these models, the agents will be able to find the path in a shorter time and in a more intelligent way. They will be driven towards the destination without searching for every possible path, reducing also the computational calculations of loop removal.

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## ISMAIL KADARE FOR THE ALBANIAN IDENTITY

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### ABSTRACT

Ismail Kadare, known worldwide, is the most remarkable writer of Modern Albanian Literature, whose literature and non-literature work treat the Albanian Identity right, through convincing and persuasive facts. He picks up all the previous periods, including other signals which come for the other author’s works. These

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endless efforts and treatments, easily understood, found everywhere, are translated and treated by him.

Albanian identity being treated as problematic, became a matter of various reviews from different people for a long time. These sensitive approaches are often accompanied by speculation, doubts, intrigues, but also other classification of malicious intentions that continuously come crawling for a long time. Therefore, it is interesting to do an approach of some aspects about this subject that makes Ismail Kadare.

All these treatments, for and against, came as a result of the Albanian history which was very painful in some historical periods. A special tragic fate had hit the Albanian history especially during numerous wars, which ended with the long wild Ottoman rule and invasion. After many incessant deprivations comes the late and cripple independence. Albanians reached this independence generally through an identity which was trampled by the others.

Therefore, the treatment of this difficult topic by Ismail Kadare is courageous, based on facts and well explained through arguments.

**Keywords:** Kadare, treatment, identity, Iliryan, European, Skanderbeg, Mother Teresa, Ottoman invasion.

### **Introduction**

Ismail Kadare, already known worldwide, is the most prominent writer of modern Albanian literature with his literary work, but also makes not just literary the right treatment, most compelling and factual defense of national identity. He captures the span of earlier periods everywhere, including other signals coming since long by the works of other authors as Barleti Albanian Bardhi, Budi, Bogdani, De Rada, Frashëri brothers, P. Vasa, Fisher, Mjeda, Konica, etc. Besides arguments and their thesis deals with the works of foreign authors, among them, especially the German philosopher Leibnitz Gottfried, Franz Bopp and historian Albanologist prominent Croatian-

German Milan Shufflay. These treatments ceaseless, or access other floats effort fails to submit to the neatly to make them easily understandable.

According to I. Kadare trinity, Iliricitet, Gjergj Kastriot Skanderbeg and St. Teresa (Mother Teresa) constitute the three most important symbols of the Albanian nation of all time. These three symbols are a continuation of the unbroken one another and meet all Albanian times, in the history is leaved behind until today. Iliricity, the origin of the Albanians was reviewed, documented and was completed as a thesis in Europe. Also figure in the first Skanderbeg was being built in Europe, then goes back to his country and the whole world. While the figure of Mother Teresa, was immediately built in Europe and worldwide.

The identity of the Albanians treated and considered as a problem with the thesis of different hypotheses, became the subject of numerous reviews from different people in different countries for a long time. These sensible approach, are often accompanied by speculation, doubt, intrigue, forgery, but also other intentional classifications, which continue to drag come as suspicious from different directions, that long until this day. All these treatments for and against, resulting from Albanian history in some time periods it was quite painful and tragic fate. A special tragic fate was hit especially during the numerous wars throughout the period of occupation and during the Ottoman rule.

After many hardships incessant come to independence, it was late for the Albanians, with many amputations and other unrecoverable damage. All these tragedies of ongoing fatalities caused extensive damage. Albanians reached this independence very hard, pain, blood and multilateral sacrificial. Generally in a quandary from all directions. In this situation, the Albanian people again face other difficulties arising from genocidal programs, deportees of assimilation. Even after the departure of the Ottoman conquerors, Albanians, often found themselves in difficult situations, threatened, persecuted and punished, especially from the Slavic and Greek neighbors, who had projects elaborates the appetites consuming, which had support in the form of different from others.

Therefore, treatment of I. Kadare makes this difficult subject, is sturdy, and well-grounded arguments. For them, denied all these projects with fabrications and

slanders after a voluminous work, he offers numerous arguments thesis studied the hypothesis of different scientific perspectives that lead in the right direction. All these artistically transformed, occur in different contexts approaches to stories, novels, art tests, interviews and other studies.

### *Albanian Descent*

Albanian origin and consequently the Albanian language, was reviewed by various scientists, who from many sources and arguments came to the conclusion that the Albanians are descendants of the Illyrians, Albanian and descendant of the Illyrian language. This issue raised the hypothesis brought different thesis, which was examined and finally concluded this matter. So, the issue of Albanians and Albanian language was first reviewed in Western Europe, and not by Albanians. These comprehensive treatments that were developed for a long time finally brought the factual conclusions:

"That Albanian language not only existed, but called the basic language of the continent, investigated since 1695, not from the Albanian, but from the German genius Gottfried Leibnitz, behind him, tens of other linguists from around the world." (I. Kadare, *Vepra 19*, Onufri, Tiranë, 2009, f. 357).

Although these review scientific findings occurred in the Western world? Why not, the Albanians?! Because when I examined this issue, Albanians had spent two centuries of slavery. The story, in some periods, it is quite painful. These people suffered various occupations for several centuries, experiencing multiple damage, wrinkling the extremely tragic challenges. A special tragic fate was hit especially during the numerous wars that ended with the invasion and during the rule of the Ottoman wild. After much turmoil and incessant plague comes to the independence and later as incomplete, but halved and many other territorial amputations. Albanians reached this independence generally ramshackle with unclear identity, blurred by it and also trampled by others. Therefore, in these conditions and circumstances, most people had inadvertently fallen into a deep lethargic lethargy; it was quite difficult to wake up and recovering after a long time of slavery.

The long cruel rule of the Ottoman Empire had made himself. Along with the rule that brought numerous disasters, they were altered or destroyed many inherited things. Others had covered dust of forgetfulness, while some others are sleepy in the darkness of the night during the Asian still it had withdrawn completely shade. There were other things that were under a fog for a long time and so still remained unresolved.

Program led to calls or powerful everywhere for a national general awakening comes especially during the Renaissance. After four centuries of Ottoman rule and still without liberate Albanian lands, these messages generally had a clear objective; Albanians are Europeans, Europe and Albania. This sudden awakening in this period, contributed to spreading awareness of the patriotic spirit of English education, the protection of national identity traditions.

This time the bow of a principled defense continues to be displayed without interruption. This protection, in particular made by I. Kadare. Generally, his work stands out in particular the issue. Starting from the novel, "Who brought Doruntina", he, along with traditions, mores and customs appeared centuries-old ties of his country with other European countries. Likewise the "Three-Arched Bridge", is this kind of picture of the Western spirit, the tradition, the first identity of Albanians, their religion, their language, he puts the plans and various forms in background this whole.

The identity of Albanians, or the case and the identity protection, extensively discussed in other works of the author's range. In order to open direct as: "European identity of Albanians," then the widely: "Humiliation at the Balkans," "Dante Inevitable", "Chat in Hylli of Light" and finally to "dispute." Also, it appears in different ways in different mosaic pieces that address this issue and entering the entirety of the works of other topics, but also on display outside as literary debates, interviews, polemics other conversations.

Given all the tragedies of the serious injuries that come Albanians by the Ottoman Empire, but also for the Europeans in general, Kadare devotes an entire corpus of works of this empire period. Besides numerous demolitions, numerous violations repressive measures, he treats even stopping over for a few centuries' schools and English education. In general, everything that had to do with the Albanian

language, and thus the rare phenomenon of its preservation from extinction, despite the ban, for several centuries. Perhaps it was understanding, harmony and determination within the Albanians that led to the identification position and storage features, such as the main element, language.

Optics Kadare captures all the rays of all periods, including other former signals coming from Bardhi, Budi Bogdani. Efforts before and after the independence of Albania. Also the later period of the Albanian King Zog, who with his courageous efforts, measures laws, decrees, etc. who were generally European spirit, he attempted to make the appropriate changes. He treats orientations, some of the positive measures taken steps to give the Albanian nation the right direction.

The glitter of the pro-European launch, did not last long. It hardens violent communist regime that lasted about fifty years. A cruel totalitarian regime of terror and violence, with conviction and action completely out of character for national identity. And this was happening after the resurrection, a brief return to life. Without still erect, without clarifying, undefined and not fully integrated in Europe:

"When the Albanian and Serbian communism shared a second Albania from Europe that, among other things, was equivalent to a late Ottoman retaliation. Fate had that in the late twentieth century and early twenty-first century, the Albanian nation emerged, finally, the fog, the importance, and the weight of his true stature.

It seemed it was unbearable for many. And everything became this nation to return to his crippled condition. " (I. Kadare, *Vepra 20*, (Bisedë në *Hylli i Dritës*), Onufri 2009, f. 405).

This writer revolt and therefore become angry, sometimes mutinous rebel of the pen, but also determined when it comes to violations of injustice. His explosive sensitivity peaks appear when the identity maltreatment. Wherever they come to different fabrications of the misleading arguments unconvincing and unscientific, he conscientiously and competently confronts them with the truth of his arguments stable, reasonable, plausible factual. Among the many such speculation, entering elaborate, texts, projects and other documents, however, notorious that he submits to access principled objection, the speculative case:

"I filled nearly a century since the warning text against Ilia Garashaninit Albanians, the Serbian interior minister. Independent Albania was not yet born as a state, when it was compiled against under plot a while. He was called "Naçertanije" and predicted future face of Serbia with the Albanian factor. The Albanian state, persuadable to light, it was still the first year, when another Serb, this time the prime minister of Serbia, Vladan Djordjevic, wrote in Belgrade and published in Paris racist book that can be read against a people, much more a people neighbor. " (I. Kadare, Mosmarrëveshja, Onufri, Tiranë, 2012, f. 33).

Later, in the 30s of the 20th century, he wrote two memorandum, or two miserable platforms. One of Serbian academician Vasa Cubrilovic and the other by Serbian writer, Nobel laureate Ivo Andric. To elaborate the infamous Çubrilliviçit, Kadare treats heart of the matter:

"The academic Vasa Cubrilovic project, launched under the name" Iseljavanje Arnaut "(The Expulsion arnauts), the title shows since its essence. Nor two, nor four or more eight-but eventually all must dismantle Albania. By all means, army, police, terror, weapons, dogs, rape women, agrarian reform. At the end of the draft addressed the Yugoslav government not feared by the heavy shadow of the project. Furthermore, to encourage reminded a performance example of his success: people's deportations of Joseph Stalin. " (I. Kadare, vepra e cit. F. 34.)

With the same content is the project of Ivo Andric. Three works of these three authors, aimed at total eradication of Albanians as a nation, according Kadare, constitute the black trinity that has created the Balkan pen from Homer onwards. This destruction will continue on to other projects. How spawned these, he elaborates two major migrations of Albanians violently unprecedented repression, like that of the 300 Albanians displaced from Kosovo to Turkey, to forcibly expelled under the leadership of Rankovic in 1950. And the displacement last, its 1999, about one million Albanians from the barbaric regime of Slobodan Milosevic. To these he explains the essence of projects:

"These movements did not fall like lightning in a clear sky. They were prepared by the office of criminals, the military sadistic, from black academics, such as Vaso Cubrilovic, and the mentality of an entire population of drunken chauvinist fever.

In this preparation, you are now searching, you will find the old paradigms: One of them is non-European identity of Albanians. Albanians, Turks from Anatolia. Albanians, Muslims, foreign meat Christian Europe. Albanians danger to European civilization. Albanians should keep shrinking, break in between. Let us do the job.

All of Milosevic's strategy to get the green light from Europe to dismantle at least half of the Albanian nation, that "having no European identity" that the Albanians of Muslim faith, based on his blind faith that Europe will genocidal fall into this trap. " (I. Kadare, *Vepra 20, Identiteti europian i shqiptarëve*, Onufri, Tiranë, 2012, f. 496).

Therefore, in addition to these projects horrible Serbian, Greek Kadare mark those projects, implemented at different times, against Albanians. These fright, occurred particularly in the early 19th century, when Greece was liberated from Ottoman rule, to which Albanians gave an extraordinary contribution, but it is not you rewarded. Rather, it was persecuted soon afterward, but so will continue later:

"It was, apparently, the strong presence of Albanians in Greece, with Albanian language, which was the second language in the country, which caused this blackout. The removal of Albanians from high positions, especially the army and the Greek navy, absurd declaration that the Albanian Orthodox are Greek, harassment of the of its identity Albanian language, which led to the alphabet curse tragicomedy, these and the like, they opened a wide gap between the two peoples. "(I. Kadare, *humiliation in the Balkans*, Onufri, Tirana, 2004, p. 27).

This project of national identity denial, continues at the end of World War II. There are projects that continue to appear and implemented in various forms. There have been atrocities against the Cham population, murder, rape, assimilation, the conditionality and the forced penetration of Albania. Too unfortunately, these projects, even in other forms, are also displayed in this century .

As the theme of this for and against the true identity of Albanians, that continues for centuries, as a national holy highlight, Kadare sets undisputed Trinity: Iliricityn, Gjergj Kastriot Skanderbeg and Mother Teresa (St. Teresa). These symbols of national identity, and were generally treated first built in Europe and beyond. Thus verified floats, continue to be treated and argue later by Albanians.



*Iliricity*, as calls Kadare, picked up two problems, the origin of the Albanian language and the Illyrian origin of the Albanians from the Illyrians. These are the focal points of the first highlight from the background of the author's literary works, which belong to the period before the Skanderbeg era. Iliricity and Albanian language, history had begun by the German philosopher Gottfried Leibniz since 1695, to become final in convincing 1705. From this time onwards, it is followed by dozens of great linguists from around the world. Issues that even today continue to be protected and supplemented with new data reinforce this thesis.

By convincingly argued that the real highlight, unchanged for which he became the attacks, falsifications and distortions in denigrating and demeaning, it accepts no bisector conjecture another identity other than that of a full identity of common Albanian . Although this national fellowship appears in three religious ramifications: "The Albanians were, familiar, however, with the idea that the Albanian identity, being one itself was on three of their beliefs. All three of them were equally legitimate and every one bounce in damage to another, would undermine the historical balance. So there would be three components of an identity and not a separate identity in threesome. " (I. Kadare, *Vepra 20 (Identiteti europian i shqiptarëve)*, Onufri 2009, f. 504).

With these arguments, an inseparable identity, Kadare treatise on "European Identity of Albanians", also opposes the writings of collusion Yugoslavia and Turkey for the violent expulsion of Albanians to Turkey in the 50s, in the terrible time known as the worst time of Rankovic, a dark time in communist totalitarianism.

Identity is complete, is, according to Kadare convincing argument, not halved:

"The Albanian people do not have a split identity, pretending or hiding behind deceptive gaudy. His identity is also clear, despite the fact that someone does not want to see someone do not care to see. Albanians are the most ancient peoples of the European continent, founding people in his plane, as it is accepted by the Albanian language all the great linguists, as one of the ten or twelve basic languages of the continent " (I. Kadare, *Vepra 20, (Identiteti europian i shqiptarëve)* Onufri 2009, f. 497).

Also to be even more compelling him in his work based on scientific data to foreign scientists reiterates many suggestive shape, age, background, layout, adjustment of the Albanian society with European compliance:

"The Albanian population, as well as the entire European continent, is white. Like language, it is called, in the most favorable case, the successor to the Illyrians in the, the Thraco-Illyrians. History of Albania, as all the peninsula, until the Ottoman invasion, is part of the European Mediterranean chronicle. At least three of its major cities, to be sustained, Durrës, Berat and Shkodra, have roughly the same age as Rome. Economic and military ties, regulatory laws (statutes) of cities, roads and harbors are a nature with those of the continent. Archaeological traces Greco-Illyrian-Roman amphitheatres and theatres are also everywhere. History of Albanian medieval monumental work by the Milan Shufllai, given a full picture of principalities, alliances, intermarriage of course contentions unprecedented, whose tradition has arrived at undiminished to this day " ( I. Kadare vep. cit. f 498).

Common, this family has or else, as customary codes, canon, where oral epic encounter with a variant floats similarities, especially the Epos Kreshniks. In addition, the old Albanian literature was bilingual, English and Latin, as I say in all European countries that practiced in written, the country's own language and also in Latin as the language of general culture.

European identity of Albanians, proved consistently, even later. This occurs in the author's argument in the case of the Congress of Monastir:

"In the dramatic conditions of detention, in 1908, a commission headed by George Fisher and Mithat Frashëri, with the announcement of the Latin alphabet as the official Albanian alphabet, gave a clear KUMT Albanian Europeanization. This was on the brink of dawn, after a five-century long night, when minds were still turbulent and the Latin alphabet in the Balkans was extremely rare "(I. Kadare op. Cit.f 499).

Congress alphabet, was an excellent witness to verify the order to the truth Albanians in permanent connection with the European one, since the times of palate. And this will happen after an inexplicable attitude of the Albanian written language, despite the strict prohibition and repressive measures of Ottoman rule. Fortunately she

had stayed, that was the only, one to three Albanian religious beliefs. This languages, surprisingly was maintained even after the ban and language schools for several centuries. He had stayed out of the Ottoman siege.

Albanian language as one of the basic elements for the preservation of identity, the determination of the alphabet with the Latin alphabet, was taking a strong defensive boost, a boost for quick 'recovery, which was also an Albanian liaison with Europe.

"Balkan Nations, among them Albanians, without knowing it themselves, even without knowing Europe, the fate meted out to be commandos Europe, in the center of the Ottoman world. As such, they have always been, albeit with pain at the root of Europe. And being in pain is never a shortage, but "(I. Kadare, 20 work (European Identity of Albanians, Onufri, 2009, p. 516).

All these projects invent Rumors, Kadare makes objections and sheds light on the truth. Arguments, theses, have a right of convincing conclusion. Also, there is an instruction from it, a message of guidance to all those who want to have the right science right information regarding the Albanian identity: "In the vast majority of information for Albania, in the historic textbooks, encyclopedias, studies, diplomatic acts etc., Iliricity Albanians is one of the first things I learned about people. " (I. Kadare, *Poshtërimi në Ballkan*, Onufri, Tiranë, 2004, f. 40.)

***Gjergj Kastrioti-SKËNDERBEU***, is among the most prominent figures of national history, European as well as global. Even to this hero, it had different projects, commentaries libel fabrications and forgeries, alienation, the degrading intrigue, with the sole purpose of the alienated his true affiliation. Regarding this hero, and his historical role, national origin, to complement the built its major figure, I. Kadare approaches this hero from different perspectives, thus bringing thesis firm conclusions. In all its activities, the figure of Gjergj Kastriot the question is dealt with extensively, both artistically and scientifically, to finally present some interesting plans, with many values. From all these perspectives, it reconfirmed announced early thesis that Skanderbeg was a key factor in the defense of Christianity and European culture, for a quarter-century. Through this argument, hitting the thesis that the Albanians in finding their tradition are Western. Their early cultures, and Western

Christianity is protected by Skanderbeg comrades, it was part of their early culture. Also, through Skanderbeg it is seen as a contribution of Albanians who gave Europe the humanity.

"With George Kastriotin- Skanderbeg, another pillar of nationalization, the great figure of the Albanian nation, and apparently, all the new history of the peninsula, occurred more or less the same as Iliricityn. A irritability, once opened, sly time, a systematic campaign once covered, once declared, a vulgar attitude to muddy times by changing identity, sometimes presented as communist propaganda contrivance etc. In short, an attempt to declare the myth of Albanian nationalism " (I. Kadare, "Poshtërimi në Ballkan" Onufri, Tiranë 2004, f. 43).

Rejecting the thesis for his mythologization by Albanians against the trends of identity change and other denigration, he continues his thesis that emerges argued:

"The character of Gjergj Kastriot, before ex novo by Albanians, was created as Iliricity in Europe. Hero of an entire era, as rarely, it turned into an icon, first in the mainland, then a part of the world, America, Russia up to Japan. " (I. Kadare op. Cit p.44).

For its importance and great role, he argues creations for the hero, making up a fund of over a thousand books, and as artistic works created in many languages in many countries, from distinguished authors from different times, worldwide. Meanwhile, he noted that from all this, only two percent of the bibliography is created Kastriotiane published in Albania. Perhaps it has to do, as is intended Kadare, the failed attempts of the Ottoman invaders, that they should forget their hero:

"Scanderbeg had forgotten.

His name was actually banned. It was rumored that populations move, allegedly remembered more strongly than it should flow and populations that they knew who was. In other words, it was a reminder of liberty and new memory flow.

It is likely that the initial idea to ban the Albanian language, especially of its writing, more secure means of transmission to memory from one generation to another, to be linked more precisely Galway "issue. (I. Kadare, Mosmarrëveshja, Onufri, Tiranë, 2012, f. 144).

Gjergj Kastriot Skanderbeg with his feats of military strategist unrepeatable, had conquered Europe horizons, generally for a quarter-century, in his life. He was called by papacy, Athlete of Christ, by others, sword and shield of Christianity, protector of civilization, numerous other epithets, like these. Therefore, his figure, the accepted and promoted in Europe, and today is recognized by all civilized countries worldwide. After all this question, the angle of bothering Gjergj Kastriot Skanderbeg, response lends itself I. Kadare: "The answer is clear: it bothers all those who for various reasons, generally dark, are against the Albanian nation European trend , anti-Western orientation, therefore, against the current political settlement that has become our country, which, after a series of failed alliances, is finally sorted in a large natural alliance that defends civilization against barbarism " ( I. Kadare, *Poshtërimi në Ballkan*, Onufri, Tiranë 2004, f. 45).

*SAINTE TERESA*, (Mother Teresa) surprisingly as it has happened with Iliricityn and Skanderbeg, almost as happened with Mother Teresa. It used the same scheme, the same denigrating tools. Therefore, Kadare even this figure is very protective treating and displayed as an icon. Albanian icon and around the planet. Even this figure bright Albanian such, the sacred, not the Albanians did. In this particular version made himself praised and Europe simultaneously around the world, as it deserved. Assessment and respect, not only come from the Christian world. She and her attitude to her work, always charitable, enjoyed great respect, also in the Islamic world. This issue is evidenced by the fact that, at the end of viteve'80 during the Iraq-Iran war, with the aim of humane and peaceful mission, went straight to the front lines, and fighting ceased for the time spent there, Mother Teresa.

So on its merits, the highest rating on a pedestal, raised the civilized world, not Albanians. Rather, the paradox at a certain time comes Albanians from paranoid communist regime in the 60s and 70s, in Albania, she was not allowed to enter never, not even to visit the graves of her mother and sister in Tirana. She came in Albania after 1990, when the communist regime collapsed which had banned religion in the constitution.

Kadare, these actions were approached from different angles, depending on the period that had passed the Albanian people. Treats paradoxes of Albanian communist

regime, contrary to the requirements of Mother Teresa, without disregard for basic human rights in spite of its Albanian ethnicity. And this background, she had repeated the wisdom of simplicity, many times. Evidence for the truth, is found everywhere, not only by Kadare, but also by others:

"My origin is Albanian, my nationality is Indian. I am Catholic, sister. For my calling, I belong to the whole world. But my heart completely belongs to the heart of Jesus " (Don Lush Gjergji, *Nëna e dashurisë*, Lironova, Gorle - Bergamo, Itali, f. 205.)

This is the authentic testimony. But the truth, as if to reinforce this thesis, had also stated other people to art, culture and science, among them, were in the preface of this book Dom Lush Gjergji, dedicated to the life and activity of St. Teresa found another witness also strong: "This book Lush Gjergji, a compatriot of Mother Teresa, has many merits. Undoubtedly, the first merit is that of telling the "Mother of life" from firsthand experience. It involves time since 1962, in which Don Lushi "runs" behind "the Mother of his dreams." The book is a diary in which he wrote of his impressions, which he brings readers a clear and simple language ...

In this tale of love and honor the mother, Don Lushi departs from the distant past. He traces the history of the Albanian people and the Rosebud Bojaxhiu family. He makes a mother's portrait of "Mother." (Simon D. Card. Lourdusamy, në parathënien Don Lush Gjergji, " *Nëna e dashurisë*", Lironova, Gorle- Bergamo, Italy, 2000, f. 5.)

Its affiliation by blood, her true identity was often speculated unreliable. And this shameful distortion, we notice some denying Albanians, perhaps promote pay, or even blackmailed from various quarters. Something prevented the true origin of Sanity, speculating on its origins, supposedly non-Albanian. And these speculators already identified, are from those who oppose the Iliricityn Gjergj Kastriot Skanderbeg, through the addition of the Albanian identity holy trinity.

As a result of this issue, the Albanian history, but also of others it has to do with the consequences of a long period of rule. A rule, especially from the Ottoman Empire, the cause almost principal of all these nebulae, sins, intrigue, trends, violence, extermination, assimilation, disappearances, changing mentalities and many other perplexities that come appear consistently. Report, in this context, as the conclusion

of sets I. Kadare: "It is a continent century ago is called Europe. It is one of its southern peninsula, once he's brightest and most DARKEST then, the Balkans name. It was an empire that appeared next to the Ottoman Empire, with a program of an evil dream: to rid the earth of Europe. It's the great tussle between the two. In her new empire ripped out the old Balkan Peninsula, the cradle of its civilization. Five centuries then, the peninsula in question, among which Albania is saved from the clutches of the Ottomans. Their empire falls. Return of the Balkan mother continent is long, tiring ". (I. Kadare, Vepra 20, Identiteti europian i shqiptarëve, Onufri, Tiranë, 2009, f. 515).

There will also be evil occasional years, to be repeated, that will appear as the comet, which will display modern don quixotic to bring and imposing medieval moldy Kumta. Promoter don quixotic, with titles without titles that will attack and smear consistently the most sublime figures of the Albanian nation. These highlight the strengths of free movable, already orientation for all, as an Albanian identity, wealth and Albanian culture, and have yet to have a permanent defense alongside Ismail Kadare.

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## **TRENDS OF GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND THEIR IMPACT ON ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN KOSOVO**

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### **ABSTRACT**

In the first decade of second millennium, the global economy faced one of the deepest financial crises. In many states the economic recession has happened (Greece, Spain, Italy Cyprus etc.). As a result of this crises, many states has faced the problems in filling the states' cashbox, this public debt has reached the critic level. As Kosovo official currency is Euro, the risk to be affected by the economy of these places was high. For this reason, this study has a practical importance in forming of more effective policies in Kosovo in advancing of efficiency in the collecting of public revenues and achieving a fiscal and budgetary stability.

In this research will be a descriptive analysis of trends in public revenue collection in Kosovo, from the 2005- 2015, using various analytical techniques to examine trends and data structure over the years. The data are presented in board and graphical form under the assumption that changes in variables are error-free. The presented data are drawn from publications made by the Ministry of Finance and the International Monetary Fund. Findings from this analysis show that the annual growth rate of revenue incomes in Kosovo has been stable, averaging 12.97%, but their effect on economic growth has not been good.

Also, based on the findings of this research we have found that the share of public revenue in the Gross Domestic Product of the country has been low compared

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<sup>46</sup> PSII - Paper Scientific Impact Indexing an international impact in science measured to be by this paper; maximal score 3.5



with other developing countries of Europe, which reflects a low level of economic development of the country. Furthermore, this research highlight some key issues those policy makers should take into account, dealing with collection and more effective use of public revenues, towards the improvement of growth.

**Key terms:** Gross Domestic Product, public revenue, taxation, financial crisis, etc.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Kosovo in the 90s experienced a total destruction of the economic and fiscal system. Immediately after the end of armed conflict and after the declaration of independence from Serbia, it built a new economic system which it made possible to collect public revenue to cover public expenditure. At first it was a challenge for new institutions, because the main purpose was to fill the state cashbox and thus low level of public revenues was a major obstacle to economic growth in Kosovo.

Starting from this fact, the government undertook some steps to reform the fiscal system in order to maintain the positive trend of revenue growth. Therefore, this study has a practical significance in the formulation of effective policies in Kosovo in increasing efficiency in the collecting of public revenues and achieving a fiscal and budgetary stability.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Since 2004 up to now In Kosovo has been constantly increasing public revenues, but the biggest concern rose by local economists and international has been that this increase of revenue, did it have an impact on economic growth?! To verify the impact of public revenues to economic growth in the country and the world in general, many studies were taken by professionals. The reason that this literature is quite extensive, it is because we have different types of income subject to tax policies that are undertaken by various governments. Also, the public revenue sources are diverse and

thus there is a very broad research literature. Based on this literature done by many researchers, I have tried to give a theoretical overview on the following work.

Financial means that complete state's functions, in economic and finance science, in general, are named public revenues. As according to the author ( Kadriu, 2012), public revenues, are named means that state or socio-political communities, central and local government, meet the public needs based on law.

With the development of the country have increased the functions and duties, and therefore increased the needs for providing financial means to cover public expenses as a result of activities to exercise the functions of the state. The system of state revenues varies across different periods of the state development. Also, the system of public revenue varies between different countries, depending on internal regulation. So today, in the world we may face the different systems of public revenue and freely may state that hardly can be found two countries that have the same system of public revenue (Komani, 2008). The means by which the state determines its own needs (state, social) in its competence are called public or state income (Jeleşiç, 1985).

In other words, public revenues represent all incomes, or funds flow/deposit into the state budget. From the public revenues depends a lot the economy progress and development of the country. They are a collection of various taxes, fees, contributions, and every other financial income. Public revenues are the main factor of the calculation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Is not right that all the sources of incomes to be named with one name, like is taxation, because all these sources have fundamental changes from the type or from each. By (Dalton, 1949), however, the term "Public revenues" has two meanings: Wide and narrow. In terms of its scale, that includes all income or receipts/bills which a public authority can provide during each period. In its close sense, however, it includes only those sources of income of public authority which are commonly known as "sources of revenue." With public revenues classification dealt many researchers in public finances. In most cases they are influenced by the connection they have with state functions. Public revenues are composed of heterogeneous elements. Therefore, the elements are classified according to different characteristics depending on the type of revenue. With classifying of revenues are dealt the eminent economists, such as (Smith, 1776),

Seligman (1895) (Dalton, 1949), and (Taylor, 1959). From the above stated classification, we can see that the tax resources compose the biggest part of public revenues in every modern society.

Due to fiscal policy instruments, Kosovo creates public revenues, respectively budgetary funds from their own sources. Thanks to economic development, the budgetary means are increased for every budgetary year, which is expressed in the government's efficiency in completing the general and common obligations to the citizens and the advancement in capital investments (Badivuku-Pantina, 2008).

## **METHODOLOGY**

The methodology used in this scientific work is a theoretical analysis of public revenue trends and their impact on economic growth of Kosovo through leading indicator of real GDP since 2006-2015. Well, research has a descriptive analysis of trends on collection of public revenue using different analytical techniques to examine trends and data structure over the years. The data are presented in tabular and graphical form under the assumption that modifications in the variables are error-free.

The data used in the study were taken from secondary sources. In testing the models were collected the annual data from the Ministry of Finance, Central Bank of Kosovo, the World Bank, International Monetary Fund and the Kosovo Agency of Statistics.

## **RESULTS**

Kosovo in the post-war period has constructed recently a fiscal system, oriented mainly towards harmonization with European standards. Taxes have played and remain of particular importance, both in terms of collecting revenues, such as in terms of participation in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Berisha, 2015).

Many professionals of our country and the world have been focused to verify the impact of public revenues to economic growth. This research has a descriptive analysis of the trends in the collection of public revenue using various analytics

techniques to examine trends and data structure over the years. As follows there are presented the results of the test with descriptive analysis method.

To verify the impact of public revenues in economic growth there are taken many scholars in the country, and in general in the world. This research is a descriptive analysis of the trends in the collection of public revenue using various techniques of analysis to examine trends and data structure over the years. Following are presented the results of the testing method descriptive analysis.

### **Public revenue trends in Kosovo 2006-2015**

According to the author (Kryeziu, 2012), the governments of Kosovo after the war, except in other state and society segments, and the development of fiscal policy have made major reforms that have affected the formation of incomes, were engaged in building the taxation system and other instruments, that are in order to maintain macro-fiscal stability of the country. In this context, during 2009 and 2015, the Kosovo government has implemented tax reform, which is focused on lowering the tax rates that has resulted in the preservation of budget stability, not only through instruments that function, but also by empowering the two institutions responsible for collecting, or collection of funds which form the public revenue or income, the Tax Administration and Customs.

Table 1, shows that Kosovo since 2006 had a continuous upward trend of government revenue, with the exception of 2013, where we have less collection with 0.76%. The upward trend of revenues continued after 2013. Despite the 2007 financial crisis, Kosovo, although surrounded by countries that were affected by the crisis, has managed to have a financial and budgetary stability, and quite successfully coped with this challenge by collecting government revenue to cover government expenses, despite the fact that many countries in Europe and beyond that faced with declining government revenue collection, especially in 2009 and 2011 (table 2).

Table 1: Government revenues in Kosovo 2006-2015

Years	Government revenues	The rate of revenue growth
2006	720	114.65
2007	898	124.72
2008	943	105.01
2009	1.151	122.06
2010	1.164	101.13
2011	1.305	112.11
2012	1.322	101.30
2013	1.312	99.24
2014	1.334	101.68
2015	1.457	109.22

Source: Finance Ministry of Kosovo

Public revenues are important for the country to accomplish its goals in the exercise of its political sovereignty and state. Kosovo in recent years there had a satisfactory progress in terms of increased revenue collection from one year to another. If we look at the annual reports of the Ministry of Finance (MF) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), we note that increase was almost all in types of income. According to the MF data, the average of annual growth of revenues was approximately 12.97%.

Table 2: Government revenues in emerging Europe 2006-2015

Year	Albania	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bulgaria	Croatia	Hungary	Kosovo	FYR Macedonia	Montenegro	Romania	Serbia
2006	1.740	4.736	9.704	16.756	40.400	0.720	1.312	1.017	32.651	10.598
2007	2.023	5.232	11.695	18.654	44.990	0.898	1.885	1.406	36.985	12.300
2008	2.300	5.823	13.496	19.871	45.580	0.943	2.203	1.515	40.965	11.639
2009	2.123	5.531	12.313	18.820	44.360	1.151	2.075	1.336	36.784	11.848
2010	2.273	5.893	11.795	18.312	43.500	1.164	2.104	1.306	39.214	11.545
2011	2.335	5.854	12.498	18.030	39.830	1.305	2.194	1.258	42.300	12.277
2012	2.357	5.912	13.564	18.179	45.530	1.322	2.210	1.268	43.500	12.415
2013	2.270	5.907	14.179	18.350	47.630	1.312	2.257	1.390	44.766	12.754
2014	2.573	6.058	14.387	18.650	48.540	1.334	2.347	1.505	47.704	12.778
2015	2.702	6.314	15.746	19.036	52.766	1.457	2.591	1.479	51.448	13.375

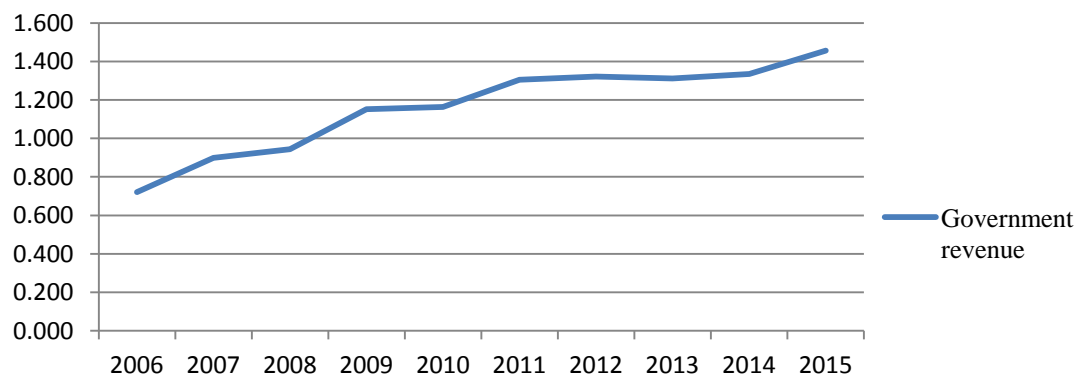
Source: International Monetary Fund

In this period the state of public revenues is presented tough in the region because of the 2007 financial crisis has left its traces. In some countries (Bulgaria, Croatia,

Hungary and Serbia) this crisis is noticed more, influencing the decrease of public revenue, while in other countries (Kosovo, Macedonia, Albania) the situation appeared stable having a positive trend. To reflect this better, we present table 2 as follows.

The data issued by the International Monetary Fund, Kosovo quite successfully withstood the challenge of generating income to cover government expenses. Trend of income has been positive from year to year, as seen in Figure 1.

Figure 1: General government revenues in Kosovo 2006-2015



Source: International Monetary Fund

Increase of government revenues in Kosovo, as it is seen has had a positive trend in terms of providing budgetary resources and thus there are covered public costs. In this regard, the Kosovo government's approach has been somehow adequate and has achieved fiscal and budget stability. However, during our analysis we noticed that budget revenues in relation to GDP, has not made any progress. This certifies that the best data presented in this analysis. In 2006, in the government revenues the participation has been lower in GDP, with 23.6%, while in 2009 was the highest, with 28.29%. The average participation for 10-year, has been about 25.51%, the lowest average in the region.

Table 3: Participation of public revenue in GDP in the region

Country	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Albania	25.93	26.13	26.84	26.09	25.87	25.41	24.79	23.98	26.29	26.30
Bosnia and Herzegovina	47.82	46.72	45.51	43.67	45.44	43.69	44.24	43.20	43.40	43.79
Bulgaria	35.80	35.93	36.06	33.07	31.25	30.51	32.52	33.84	33.66	35.85
Croatia	41.87	42.52	41.95	41.57	41.28	40.98	41.71	42.48	42.61	43.71
Hungary	42.33	45.00	45.11	46.06	45.03	44.28	46.30	47.04	47.54	48.70
Kosovo	23.06	25.95	24.29	28.29	26.44	27.10	26.13	24.64	23.96	25.25
FYR Macedonia	30.95	32.03	32.83	30.93	30.10	29.38	29.45	27.84	27.63	28.69
Montenegro	47.30	52.46	49.08	44.82	41.78	38.55	39.86	41.34	43.51	41.14
Romania	32.10	32.08	31.57	30.63	31.59	32.13	32.44	31.38	32.03	32.76
Serbia	42.21	42.51	41.53	39.81	39.93	38.23	39.35	37.86	39.70	41.07

Source: International Monetary Fund

Kosovo's economy in 2015 followed an accelerated pace of economic growth. According to estimates (CBK, 2016), the nominal value of GDP in 2015 was 5.73 miliard euro, that presents a real growth rate of 3.5%. Economic growth during this year was as a result of increased internal demand, namely private consumption and investment, especially public investments. In this period, revenues have increased by 9.25% compared to the same period of 2014.

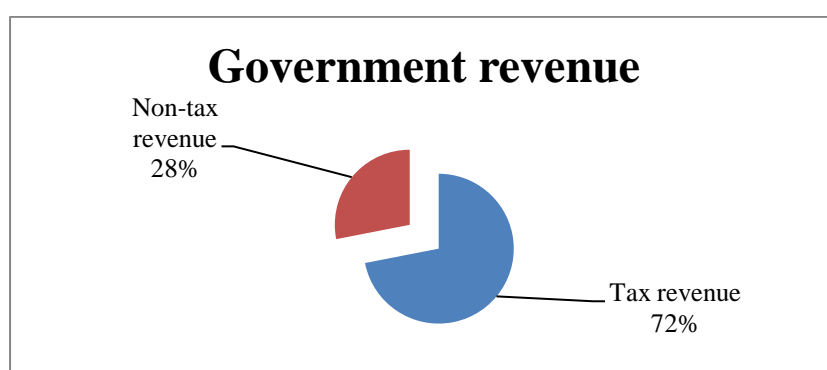
### Sources of public revenues in Kosovo

The main sources of government revenue are: (a) tax revenue, and (b) non-tax revenues (Shala, 2016). The main source of government revenue in Kosovo continues to be revenue from taxes and without changes throughout the years of the post-war period (Badivuku- Pantina, 2012). In this analysis for study of municipal own revenues are not treated as income tax, despite the fact that the property tax collected by municipalities is tax revenue.

(a) Tax revenue in Kosovo.- In a group of tax revenues includes revenues from Customs and Tax Administration. In the Budget of the Republic of Kosovo from customs and Kosovo Tax Administration (KTA) are collected these types of taxes: value added tax, excise custom duty, local /internal excise, other customs duties, taxes on profit, income tax, presumptive tax, corporation tax , other unspecified income tax. In 2015, the Kosovo government has collected revenues from taxes in the amount of 1 milliard 248 million 937 thousand euro, the total revenue collected 1 miliard and 458 million 708 thousand € (FM 2015).

(b) Non-tax revenues in Kosovo.- Kosovo Budget revenues are provided by tax and non tax sources. Non-tax revenues have a major role in filling the government cash box/Exchequer. As non-tax revenue collected by the Kosovo institutions are:, customs duties, fines and fees, dividends, personal and municipality income and central government. In 2015, the Kosovo government has collected no-tax income in the amount of 209 million 771 thousand euro (FM 2015).

Figure 2: Structure of government revenues for 2015 in Kosovo



Source: Finance Ministry of Kosovo

Kosovo's budget also consistently was supported by various donors, local and international. Also, the Kosovo budget receives funds from various local and international lending, as well as means of various participation by citizens.

Table 4: Trend of government revenues by source in Kosovo 2006-2015

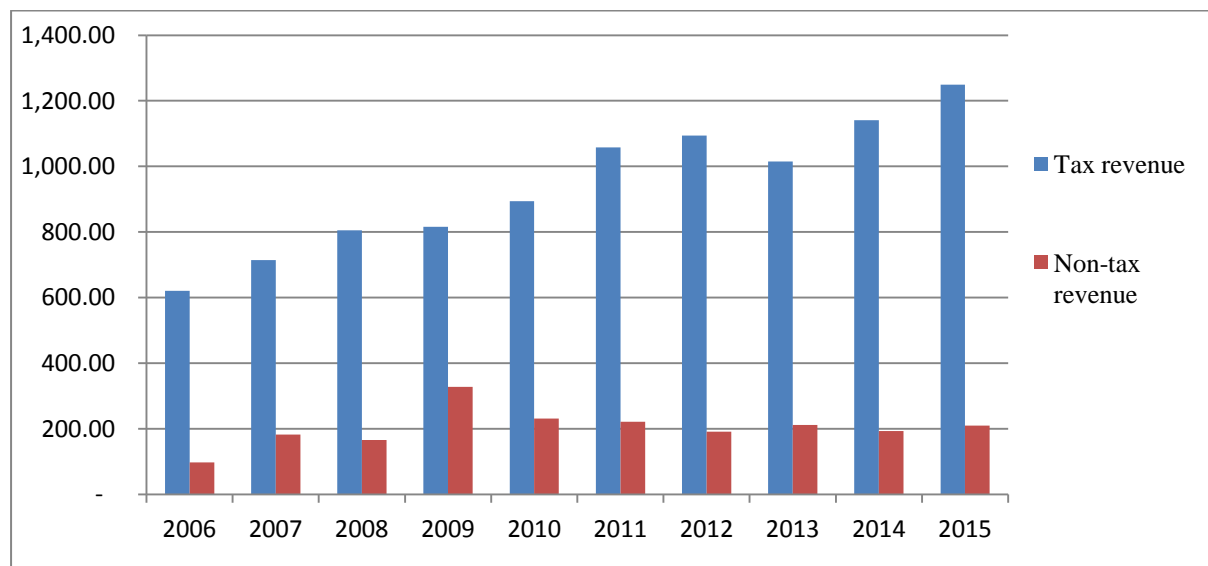
Years	Tax revenue	Non-tax revenue	Government revenue	The rate of growth in%
2006	620.470	97.579	718.049	152.63
2007	714.133	181.959	896.092	124.80
2008	805.030	165.428	970.458	108.30
2009	815.805	327.487	1,143.292	117.81
2010	893.603	231.112	1,124.715	98.38
2011	1,057.952	221.515	1,279.467	113.76
2012	1,093.939	190.466	1,284.405	100.39
2013	1,014.833	211.395	1,226.228	95.47
2014	1,141.157	192.912	1,334.069	108.79
2015	1,248.937	209.771	1,458.708	109.34

Source: Finance Ministry of Kosovo



Chart 2, we noticed that tax revenues are the main income of the Kosovo government and the same have been steadily increasing from year to year. While the non-tax revenues are significant revenue to the government, but they have fallen or remain at the approximate level of the year. This shows that the Kosovo government is committed to continually growing tax revenues because such action leads to economic growth. Tax revenues have played and remain of particular importance, in terms of budget revenue collection, and in terms of participation in GDP (Berisha, 2015). So this is a very important indicator of the country's economic growth.

Figure 3: Government revenues by collecting resources in Kosovo 2006-2015



Source: International Monetary Fund

The income tax participation also in the region is high compared to other income. The difference between tax and non tax revenue in favor of tax revenue shows the level of economic development.

## DISCUSSION

Filling up the state cash box, respectively the budget of the Republic of Kosovo should be a preoccupation for institutions. Through this work I have tried to analyze

professionally public revenues. I also presented the positive and negative sides of these policies used by institutions.

Public revenues are important for the country to realize its goals in the exercise of its political and state sovereignty. Kosovo has had a satisfactory progress in terms of increased revenue collection from year to year. According to the annual reports of the Ministry of Finance and the IMF, the increase was almost all types of income. The average of annual growth of revenues was approximately 12.97%. This growth has contributed to a large extent taking dividends of Post and Telecom of Kosovo (internal and external income) and since 2010 also receiving loans (internal and external).

Government revenue collection has been very positive trend in terms of providing budgetary resources and thus covered public costs. In this regard, the Kosovo government's approach has been somewhat adequate and has achieved fiscal and budget stability. But, during our analysis we noticed that budget revenues in relation to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) have been low and have not shown any progress. We prove this best with the data presented in Table 3. In 2006, government revenues have been lower in GDP, with only 23.6%, while in 2009 this Participation was higher 28.29% . Until 2015 the participation of government revenue was 25.25% (GDP for 2015 is 5 milliard and 772 million euro). The income share in GDP has not had the positive trend from 2012 to 2015 and this clearly reflects the level of economic growth. For this purpose, the country's government has undertaken various reforms in fiscal for 2015 and 2016.

Tax revenues are the main income of the Kosovo government and the same have been steadily increasing from one year to another. While the non-tax revenues are significant revenue to the government, but they have fallen or remain at the approximate level of the year. This shows that the government of Kosovo is committed, the tax revenue to grow constantly because such action leads to economic growth. Tax revenues have played and remain of particular importance, both in terms of budget revenue collection, both in terms of participation in GDP. So this is a very important indicator of the country's economic growth.

One of the biggest problems that have followed the Kosovo institutions in revenue collection was its dependence on the custom. Revenue collection at the custom of the country should be one of the most worrying problems and such a state budget does not guarantee a stability of the country. This concern was raised by many professionals who did the search. The revenues collected at the border in 2015 were 944.93 million euro, or 64.78% of total government revenue. Report revenues collected at the borders compared to the total income is very high due to the very high import that Kosovo has and negative trade balance with other countries.

During the preparation of this work, we noted another challenge for the institutions of Kosovo, which is the high level of informal economy and tax evasion.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

1. Kosovo Government revenues have increased constantly. Kosovo government revenues had a positive trend in terms of providing budgetary resources and thus covered public costs. In this regard, the Kosovo government's approach has been to some extent has been adequate to maintain fiscal and budget stability. However, our analysis found that the share of government revenues in Gross Domestic Product of the country was low. The average participation in GDP for the period 2006-2015 was approximately 25.51%, which is the average of the lowest (with the average of Albania) in the region.
2. The annual growth rate of revenue collection in Kosovo has been positive, averaging 12.97%, but their effect on the rate of economic growth has not been stable. Given this, the Kosovo government has undertaken a series of reforms. In this context, during 2009 and 2015, it has implemented tax reform, which is focused on reducing tax rates and thus has led to increased efficiency in revenue collection, income that have had an effect on the growth economic rate.
3. Reforming of the tax system results in increasing the participation/share of tax revenues to general government revenues. This shows that the Kosovo government is committed to continuously increasing tax revenues growth which leads to country economic growth. Tax revenues have played and remain of

particular importance, both in terms of budget revenue collection, as well as participation in the GDP.

4. The commitment of the government to reduce tax evasion has produced encouraging results. The government has taken several measures to powering the responsible institutions for the collection of government revenue, such as the Tax and Customs Administration. So it has reformed the legal basis to strengthen and modernize their raising technical and professional capacity.

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## AN OVERVIEW OF THE HISTORICAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE OF ALBANIA'S INDPENDENCE ANNOUNCEMENT

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PSII <sup>47</sup> 3.03

### **Abstract**

This paper deals with continuous wars of Albanian people against Ottoman Empire, but with specific emphasis on recent events and wars which led to the secession of the Empire. These uprisings were intensified in the beginning of the twentieth century and sometimes they were made even against their neighbors' who had chauvinist claims. Chronologically starting with the most important historical periods, from the era of *Skanderbeg*, to the end of all these centurial endeavors, which came with the declaration of the Albanian Independence on the 28 November 1912?

Therefore, this paper seeks to bring about a general overview of the ideas, conditions, circumstances and efforts for the announcement of independence. These ideas had a significant role in the transformation of the ethnic consciousness in achieving the nation's will.

In addition, the alliances between some Balkan countries against the Albanians should also be mentioned; together with the circumstances that gathered Albanian patriots in the Assembly of Skopje, whose aim was to mobilize the internal factor as well as the notification of greater forces for the risk that is threatened to the Albanian people and their ethnic lands.

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<sup>47</sup> PSII - Paper Scientific Impact Indexing an international impact in science measured to be by this paper; maximal score 3.5

Despite these developments, the first attempts of the political nature will be shown, those of Ismail Kemal and his delegation, diplomatic mission, and the direction of events that were taking place rapidly. Therefore, the circumstances and his return in the evening of 10 November 1912, with the Austrian Ship "*Baron Bruck*" from Trieste to Durres; the journey and the vicissitudes from Durres to Vlore and the Declaration of Independence of Albania on 28 November 1912.

Finally, the representation and the role of delegates in the final act, the formation of the first government and the emergence of other difficulties will take place as well.

**Key words:** Independence, historical upsprings, announcement, Ismail Kemal, Europe, the Ottoman Empire, and Albanians.

### **Struggle for freedom**

To remove the partition of the country risk and the restoration of a constitutional order for Albania's autonomy, many Albanian personalities entered into cooperation with the Young Turks, who was a national-bourgeois movement that arose in the 80th century. XIX. (Group of authors "History II of the Albanian people" Tirana 2002, p. 371). Unlike the League of Prizren 1878, which focused on the issue of preservation of the Albanian lands by issuing a request for their merger into a single vilayet, to be governed by them within the Ottoman Empire? Albanians in the Young Turk movement took the biggest part in an Ottoman attempt to replace the despotic regime of constitutional government. So right, it can be said that John Turk revolution, Albanians found more aware of national and fighter hand politically. (Yusuf Buxhovi. KOSOVO Ottoman Empire. Pristine, Faik Konica, 2012, p. 525).

The new Albanian intelligence will overtake the Young Turk movement; will interact with its committee calculating that by fighting Hamidian system and the reorganization of the gate, the path of the realization of national rights can be opened. The Young Turks, then made a very significant political action, but also emotional, crying under the guise of freedom, brotherhood and equality. (Fahredin. Shabani Political Thought in the Albanian national renaissance from 1881 to 1912. Pristine,

Pristine, 2011, p. 302). Proclamation of the Constitution of Hyrietit (freedom) was greeted with joy by the Albanian people, who suffered for centuries under the rule of the sultan's autocracy. But this enthusiasm did not last long. Since the first elections to the Turkish parliament, who spoke with the young Turks September 15, 1908, according to the electoral law were not recognized non Turks peoples and all inhabitants of the Empire was proclaimed "the Ottoman".

Since the Young Turk revolution did not bring freedom promised to the Albanians and other oppressed peoples, but solidified the Ottoman Empire, by centralizing even more central government, national movement headed by Ismail Kemal, Hasan Pristine, Louis Gurakuqi, Bajram Curri, Dervish Hima, Çerçiz Topulli etc., during the years 1909-1911, realized that time is to create the opportunity for self-government. Organized armed rebellions floats ethnic Albanian areas, which were printed with the blood of the military expeditions. To lure Albanian leaders, the sultan was provided by senior state positions. Thus, in 1909, Ismail Kemal rejected twice in a row as Minister of Justice and then the Minister of Interior Empire. In a direct meeting that he had communicated with the sultan goal: Ad Albania's Autonomy from the Ottoman Empire and the appointment of an Albanian in charge of the new state was expected to give birth.

In 1911, Ismail Kemal did not hesitate to repeat the Vizier Pasha Camil, but Vizier insisted that Albania remain part of the empire. The beginning of the Italo-Turkish War (late September 1911) that would commit to a large part All Turkish forces, created favorable conditions for the continuation of hand general Albanian uprising. (FERDINAND SCHEVILL. BALKANS HISTORY AND of civilization. Tirana: EUGEN, 2002, p. 38). So on January 12, 1912, in Istanbul held a meeting of leaders of the national movement, where it was decided that four Albanian vilayets organized a general uprising. It was decided that the uprising began in Kosovo and then be extended to other regions of Albania. Hasan Pristine was charged, to organize the uprising, initially in Kosovo, while Ismail Qemali can ensure weapons and diplomatic support from the powers of Europe. (Group of authors "History II of the Albanian people" Tirana 2002, p. 461). An interesting report of the views of the Hasan Pristine gave England vicenkosulli in Skopje, who received them of a visit to at

the end of April of the year 1912. "He more assured," report "that the general uprising in Albania was immediately. Albanians would require the cancellation of elections in many areas of Turkey. If he can fail on this requirement, they would require your an entire autonomy for Albania ... "When asked for the form of this," full autonomy "Hasan Pristine has said:" It aims to come up sharing fiscal complete and military and Albanian in order to create a republic, in regard to itself connections will be only with nominal Door "(NOEL MALCOLM. KOSOVO IN BRIEF HISTORY. Pristine: TIME, 1998, p. 256). In this street Albanians, unlike the Greek-owned, Bulgarian or Serbs, were in face of her hand all great religious contradictions. Thought to reach in (70%) Muslims that constituted the main bloc between the center-line-Kruje Ohrid Lake in the north and in the south Vlorë-Përmet; all easts Christian (20%) dominated the south; Latin Catholics (10%) were limited in all northern mountainous areas. (Georges Castellan. Balkan history. Tirana: Çabej, 1991, p. 379). In a country like Albania, where the union movement for national liberation, from a population divided into three different religions, national principle was a prerequisite to success.

This national consciousness cannot be formed differently, but outside of religions, above religions, thus proclaiming as a fundamental principle of the Renaissance, Albanians. In this regard, the National Renaissance sublime role played, not only as the protagonist, but also the ideas of freedom and independence of the homeland. The masses found in the pen renaissance, theoretical arguments to support not only the natural right of the Albanian people. They turned the history to prove the antiquity of the Albanians in their lands, their national identity, and the incessant wars against foreign rule.

Albanian history has been and continues to be a story of mist, filled with false until recently, written by those who have benefited, because the Albanians do not write their own history. Albanians were about five centuries under the Ottoman Empire. At that time, the Albanians should be called by religious affiliation, so if he was Albanian Orthodox, whose name was Greek; whether it was the Albanian Catholic, he should be called and considered Latino, Albanians and Muslims were called Turks or tyrq. Albanians were denied school, their language and history. (Eqrem Zenelaj of diplomatic and consular law, pp. 49-50).



### **Balkan alliances and aims to dismember Albanian lands**

The general Albanian uprising and the Italo-Turkish war (in Yemen), gave new blow five Turkish rule in the Balkans centuries. From these developments, although during the summer of 1912, the Turkish Empire, was counting the last few weeks in the Balkans, in solving the Albanian issue will be included the great powers. Of Albanians was admitted questionable, the policy for survival, the moment had come, for which they had written Sami once Flowering Ash, when Albanians had to prioritize, if wanted in tandem with Turkey, or All separated from it. (Peter Bartl. SHQIPËRIA the Middle Ages today. Prizren Light, 1999, p. 126).

Austro-Hungary, to understand the historical function Albania dam before the Slavic expansion, began to exert pressure on Turkey to show more understanding for the 14 demands of the Albanians. Berthold, (Foreign Minister) Austro-Hungarian proposed to the Great Powers to take measures for European Turkey decentralization in ethnic terms, which would include four Albanian vilayets, Vilayet of Kosovo, Shkoder, Monastir and Vilayet of Ioannina . This proposal strongly opposed Russia, which with its plans, aimed at the entire Balkans to subdue of Slavic and Orthodox interested and unfortunately in this direction she had the support of France and England. (Authors Group "History of the Albanian people II "Tiranë, 2002, p. 493). For that matter, also reacted Porte, which declared that the Albanian issue is "an internal affair of Turkey" and to prove this, the Turkish representative, radically changed the conclusions of the agreement reached with the Albanian leaders, on August 18, 1912 in Skopje. (G. Authors. op. cit. p. 494).

These actions paved the way for the formation of alliances Balkan countries (Serbia, Montenegro, Bulgaria and Greece) for grinding and occupation of Albanian lands. Serbian plans for a "war against Turkey", began with secret talks with Bulgaria. Russian diplomacy headed by Czar Nikollajin II All was very interested in that as soon as the military alliance signed between Bulgaria and Serbia, sharing the ethnic Albanian territories. After many meetings that had begun and in October 1911,

between Serbian Prime Minister Milovanovic and the Geshov Bulgarian, with the help of Russia, on March 13, 1912, Serbia made a the Alliance for "friendship treaty" with Bulgaria, where the aim was the formation objection any Albanian state in the Balkans. A secret annex to the treaty foresaw the eventual joint action against the Ottoman Empire requirement that Serbia will meet throughout the territory north of the Sharr Mountains.

In addition to the Serbian-Bulgarian talks were held Bulgarian-Greek talks, which ended on May 29, 1912 with the signing of a defense agreement in case of an attack by Turkey. (G. Authors. Op. Cit. P. 501). This alliance after talks with Russian tsar Nicholas Kral joined and Montenegro. These Orthodox countries "alliance" eventually, on behalf of the war against the Ottoman "slavery" in October 1912 launched the first Balkan war of conquest and tearing Albanian lands Tersisa. Prominent ideologue of the movement national, Sami Frashëri, in his autobiographical "What was Albania and what will be," writes: "Today Albanians are salve, Finance humbled, violated the General, the General divides many exceeding the others Turqisë the nations."(Sami Frashëri. Albania what was and will be: Advertisement, 2010, p. 29). Even with the onset of hand Balkan war time, allegations emerged on the surface ominous Serbian, Greek, Bulgarian and Montenegrin. Many testimony that independent Albania would say, not only against the Ottoman yoke liberation, but also to new chains that farkoheshin the pitfalls of neighbors.

To announce the internal factor and all the chancelleries of the great powers, the danger threatening the Albanian people and the ethnic Albanian territories, on October 14, 1912, in Skopje, in the home of patriot Sali Gjuka Committee "Salvation" to the people known as the "Salvation Committee" and the organization "Black Society for Salvation", held an extraordinary Assembly. In this assembly, headed by Necip Draga, was attended by Midhat Frasherri, Sali Gjuka, Rexhep Mitrovica, Bedri Pejani etc. (Authors Group "History II of the Albanian people" Tirana 2002, p. 504).

Collection of Skopje reached conclusions:

- *Turkey is counting the last day in the Balkans;*

*- All the powers of the larger announcing that the Albanian people are not caught weaponry In order to strengthen the rule of Turqisë in the Balkans, but for the Lord to be freedom of Albania, unity and the groundwater;*

*- Albanians would not accept nothing of four vilayets All but one only a form of government;*

*- With formed a delegation to deliver my Shkoder Mountains from the link that had to do Montenegro (Shkoder highlands was connected with Montenegro to the common struggle against Ottoman forces in Shkoder);*

*- The delegation has also competence for dealing with other provinces of Albanian's, and to arrange an informed of the risk of fragmentation.*

Pursuant to these decisions, the Assembly on October 16, 1912, in Skopje handed Austro-Hungarian and German consulate a proclamation stating: "Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece and Montenegro declared war in order to land the expansion or spreading political influence, so we Albanians are up arms to defend our land. Furthermore aware of pertaining to the larger powers that would not recognize such as "Stara Serbia" (Serbia world's oldest) and "Epirus." (G. Authors. Op. Cit. P. 505). Skopje Assembly also appointed a delegation, which was commissioned to prepare the ground for holding a nationwide assembly. After these activities, on October 16, 1912 to elect members of the delegation in Skopje Assembly: Midhat Frasheri, Sali Gjuka, Rexhep Mitrovica and Bedri Pejani, left Skopje and the train left for Mitrovica and from there traveled to Peja with a covered cart. On the road from Pec to Djakovica, delegates belonging to 200 men who went to war for Peja protection. In Carrere village, meet with the leader Bajram Curri and Gjakova also belong Boletinatz, who had just come from the front of Prishtnës.

### **Ismail Kemal and the path to Vlore**

In fact come after departure, Ismail Kamal, didn't have any project ready for independence. He wants him come to the idea of developing further good all events in the Balkans. Consequently now there would be no solution but separation from

Turkey Other exit and more himself. (Arben Puto. Albania's independence and diplomacy of larger powers from 1912 to 1914. Tirana: Toena, 2012, p. 79).

The first Balkan war developments, published in October 1912 by the Orthodox states of the "Balkan Alliance" that aimed to divide Albanian lands, accelerated diplomatic activity Ismail Kemal. Thus, on 3 November 1912, Ismail Kemal accompanied by Louis Gurakuqi arrived in Bucharest, Romania, meeting first with the Albanian community that operated there. It had to take little time that Kemal Ismail and his delegation understood that Turkey was eventually lost and that full independence from Turkey was the only solution. Albanian patriots in Bucharest time had prepared the national flag, which will be the symbol of state as well as a bunch (chorus) musical, which will sing the national anthem. After several consultations, on November 5, at the Hotel "Continental" of Bucharest, was held the Albanian community representatives and the delegation headed by Ismail Kemal had come from Istanbul. Ismail Qemali Albanian delegation had just arrived in Vienna, received a telegram from his old friend, Count Andrasay where invited to come to Budapest to meet with the Austro-Hungarian diplomats. On November 8 to 9 in Budapest I. Kemal will meet Comte Hadika former deputy secretary of state and foreign minister of Austria-Hungary Berthold Graf, one of the most powerful people of European diplomacy. At these meetings because they highlighted the danger of fragmentation from neighboring Albania, Austria-Hungary declared ready to encourage and support the independence of Albania.

Earl Handika, I. Kemal assured that their government had talked with the German and Italian governments together did not see with good eyes a stretch of Montenegro and Serbia in the southern Balkans. During October and first half of November 1912 the Turkish army in the Balkans had been defeated on all fronts, while Serb military troops, Montenegrin and Greek that made up the "Balkan alliance" through extermination operations against Albanians, deep into Albanian territory. Ismail Kemal except stay in some European cities All larger, left no opportunity for meetings with All done exponent of movement national Albanians. There was a meeting with Francesco Crispi (Crispi), was in age to have broken, found Repair exhausted weary and states that made the K relatively heavy toil of them waited for you as Fine

Interesting Things for his homeland. She spoke English but said that when he was young and spoke well supported. (A. Puto. Op. Cit. P. 80).

Events taking place rapidly in Albania, the Albanian delegation made efforts to immediately leave for home, to keep the national assembly for the proclamation of Independence of Albania. Austro-Hungarian diplomats after a requirement that you made the K Ismail Kamal, the Albanian delegation promised him a ship to land in Durres. (Tayyar Zavalani. HISTORY Shqipnis. Tirana: PHOENIX, 1998, p. 224). The Albanian delegation to return to Vienna (Budapest), met with Italian Ambassador (Avana) and the British ambassador. On November 18, 1912, the delegation arrived in Triestë and same day Ismail Kemal addresses with a preparatory committee telegram to the declaration of independence, and seeks to ensure the participation of people's representatives, the meeting of the National Assembly was supposed to be held in Durres or In Vlore. In this telegram read: Meeting of representatives in Durres or Vlore it is very important. I call everyone. As can I, keep calm and save the union. On the evening of 19 November 1912, eventually Albanian delegation headed by Kemal Ismail, the Austrian Ship "Baron Bruck" departs from Trieste to Albania's coast and landed in Durres.

Although it was supposed to raise the flag be made on November 22 in the ancient city of Durres, in order to avoid a further movements in Albania troubled by the war, the situation in the city was much different than expected. These days, the sea was blocked by Greek and compromise fleet of James Bishop of the city Mufti prevented the raising of the flag and holding an assembly provided in Durres. Because of the situation that reigned in the city, telegraphed same day Ismail Kamal announced to all the cities that their delegates to begin to his hometown in the South. These days, as Serb fast advancing forces to the Middle Albania, patriotic Elbasan districts (25 November), Tirana and Durres (November 26), Kavaja, Peqin and Lushnja November 27, raised the national flag without awaited meeting of the Assembly of Vlore.

The delegation headed by Ismail Kemal after 2-3 days of stay in Durres, avoiding the main road together with delegates of the Middle Albania departs to Vlore. Kamal Ismail delegation traveling with two carts, and after many trials, on the afternoon of

27 November 1912 in Vlore reaches. The situation in Vlore was quite different from that of Durres. People vlonjat hereby made magnificent come delegates from several regions of Albania. Kamal Ismail these moments in his memoirs would write: "A holy fire of patriotism had taken the city where I was born and people with everywhere greeted with enthusiasm and joy."

### **Declaration of the Independence of Albania in Vlore Assembly on 28. XI. 1912**

Since Greek warship was approaching the port of Vlore and feared an attack of Greek forces, but also because of the Serbian army's progress in the northeast of the country not yet reached the representatives of some provinces, in the evening of November 27 delegates were at Vlore decided the next day to collect the National Assembly to declare the independence of Albania. Kosovo being overrun by Serb-Montenegrin army in Vlore Assembly was represented by Sali Gjuka, Bedri Pejani and Rexhep Mitrovica, who had come from the Assembly of Skopje, while a day later (on 29 November) in Vlore arrived Boletini and other delegates, as Deralla General Mehmet Pasha, Hasan Huseyin Budakova, Tafil Boletini, Dervish Mitrovica, Zejnel Centro, Muse Bajgora Halim, Llapi Ahmet Ali Riza Beg Gjakova, Vehbi Dibra, Hajdin Draga etc.

Meanwhile, other Kosovo leaders who were appointed as convention delegates, as Hasan Pristine, Necip Draga, Idriz Seferi, etc. SAIT Hoxha. They did not come, because in early November were captured by Serb forces in Skopje and held prisoner in the castle Kaledanit in Belgrade, where he carried until May 16, 1913. Even more Bajram Curri, busy with fighting in Gjakova Highlands, failed could come in the assembly. Assembly opened works, on November 28, 1912 at 14 pm, is in Cemil Bey Vlore home. President of the Assembly was elected as Secretary Kamal Ismail Louis Gurakuqi. In short word that he kept Ismail Kemal delegates, followed by long applause and enthusiastic cries of "Long live Free Nig" spoke to the past Albania under Ottoman rule and the Albanians wars to win their rights. He noted that in the circumstances of the Balkan War, the only way of salvation was the separation of

Albania from Turkey. The proposal of the president of the Declaration of Independence of Albania was adopted unanimously by the delegates. (Authors Group "History II of the Albanian people" Tirana 2002, pp. 508-509). "Immediately after the vote all walked out to set up in my house, in the house where I was born and where they had lived my ancestors, amid shouts of thousands of people, glorious flag of Skanderbeg, who had slept folded during these the last 445 years ". (Ismail Kamal. MEMORIES. Tirana: Toena Publications, 2009, p. 418).

In the Resolution of Independence titled "In the 15/28 Vlonë third autumn 1328/1912", which read the first secretary of the assembly Gurakuqi Louis, said: "After what he said, Mr. Chairman Ismail Kemal Bey, the which showed the risk of math in which Albania is today, all the delegates with a posited za Albania of today is brought to his senses, free e mosvarme ".

Meanwhile, all the excitement of this historic act best reflects the original minutes, which unfortunately had lost in 1937. With the act of Independence of Albania, the Chairman of the Interim Government, Ismail Kemal, on November 29 with a letter announces six great powers: England, Italy, Austria-Hungary, France, Germany and Russia. In this letter he writes among other things: *"I have the honor to inform Your Excellencies that delegates from all Albanian regions, regardless of religion, gathered yesterday at the National Assembly in the city of Vlore, declared the independence of Albania, and elected a Provisional Government. Albanians are glad they can be entered into the family of free Orient people, having no other aim but to live in peace and harmony with all neighboring countries, hope that this change of political and the national life of the Provisional Government Albania has to be recognized by your governments and European. President of the Provisional Government of Vlore Ismail Qemali- "*

In addition to the decision taken at the Assembly of Vlore, Ismail Kemal, also notify the Balkan countries, Romania, Montenegro, Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey, asking them to recognize (accept) the independence act, political will of the Albanian nation. Unfortunately, neither the Great Powers nor Balkan monarchies did not recognize the independence of Albania. Rather armies of "Balkan Alliance" The continued fighting in the Albanian lands to be conquered and annexed them.

(Valentina Duka. HISTORY OF ALBANIA 1912-2000. Tirana: Kristalina-KH, 2007, pp. 24-25).

In conclusion we can say that the Independence of Albania was the awakening of national awareness factor, the responsibility for the fate of the nation. It gave a whole new meaning to the lives of Albanians, the cultivated national pride, gave her the nationality dignity. Having won profanity non religious, religious cultural concept opposed the concept of civilization. Independence brought about the emancipation of the people from fanaticism, intolerance and religious divides. In comparison with other Balkan countries and Europe, the way the Albanian people towards the formation of an independent state was undoubtedly its own features, conditioned by internal and external circumstances. Unlike other Balkan countries, where the population belonged to the same religion, the church used as an ideological weapon in the struggle for national liberation and then to meet its invasive desires. In Albania clergy it was mainly a negative factor, in the hands of foreigners, who worked to divide and to assimilate the Albanians, and thus deter their national unity. Renaissance thinkers held the view that ethnicity and religion are not the same; they represent two different social categories and cannot replace each other. They fought against kalifatiste propaganda of the Ottoman sultans and the panheleniste the Greek Patriarchate, which set up the "religious belief in the principle of nationality and race to replace dogma, ritual with their homeland, which was completely unacceptable". There is no Mohammedanism, or Christianity, argued Renaissance, who forms the people, the nations, but language, traditions, customs and other characteristics that differ from each other nationalities. The declaration of independence was a major victory for the people of Albania, which opened broad prospects for the construction of its national state and its prosperity. But time will prove that the challenges would be huge and exhausting. Independence Day came at a time when the Albanian patriots are trying to have eliminated the factors that had delayed Albania's national awakening as a lack of religious unity, provincial, and language, lack of advanced centralization and socio-economic modernization and when the national idea it was not embraced by the vast majority of childhood. (Robert C. Austin, unexplored path of Fan Noli, Albin, Tirana, 2003, p. 16).



The issue of Albania's independence can therefore be said that since the nineteenth century in terms of political and social internal forces was to be solved, at least since the time of the league, but from the standpoint of international political factors. She was admitted to the solution and was conducted in November 1912. It was an even greater merit of the Albanian national measures that took up arms whenever the need arose. Since the uprising against reforms Tanzimat until 1912 have a whole chain of movements of anti Ottoman armed groups that followed each other, with proportions of different intensities, but with a single purpose, to remove the foreign yoke and ensure freedom. You can also say, that flag being raised in Vlore, is washed with blood and the Declaration of Independence, at enormous cost to the Albanian people. Even after this important historical act, which came after many attempts, the Albanian nation still remains divided into several states.

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## **A PRACTICAL APPROACH FOR PROVIDING QoS OF THE INTERNET IN ALBANIA**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This paper proposes a practical approach for providing Quality of Service (QoS) in the Internet backbone of Albania. It consists of considering either technical factors but also economic factors which are essential in affecting this crucial issue in the Internet expansion. Initially we give an overview of the Internet architecture, Internet Service Provider (ISP) billing models, and how ISPs provision their networks. In the next steps we analyze causes that according this study and others in the same field assume that QoS are related to these problems, and then propose a practical approach for providing QoS in this case. The paper consists of an electronic survey which includes online questionnaires to over 230 people who gave their answers and shows the results graphically and in real time. It is given a summary of the results achieved from this survey regarding the different factors which affect QoS of the Internet in our country. In the end we illustrate graphically with charts and diagrams the conclusions and give some topics about the future work .

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<sup>48</sup> PSII - Paper Scientific Impact Indexing an international impact in science measured to be by this paper; maximal score 3.5

**Keywords:** Internet, QoS, ISP, survey.

### **Introduction**

An Internet service provider (ISP) is an organization that provides services for accessing and using the Internet. Internet service providers may be organized in various forms, such as commercial, community-owned, non-profit, or otherwise privately owned.

Internet services typically provided by ISPs include Internet access, Internet transit, domain name registration, web hosting, Usenet service, and colocation.

Until 1990, Albania was one of the world's most isolated and controlled countries, and installation and maintenance of a modern system of international and domestic telecommunications was precluded.

### **Access providers ISP**

ISPs provide Internet access, employing a range of technologies to connect users to their network.[34] Available technologies have ranged from computer modems with acoustic couplers to telephone lines, to television cable (CATV), wireless Ethernet (wi-fi), and fiber optics.

For users and small businesses, traditional options include copper wires to provide dial-up, DSL, typically asymmetric digital subscriber line (ADSL), cable modem or Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) (typically basic rate interface). Using fiber-optics to end users is called Fiber To The Home or similar names. For customers with more demanding requirements (such as medium-to-large businesses, or other ISPs) can use higher-speed DSL (such as single-pair high-speed digital subscriber line), Ethernet, metropolitan Ethernet, gigabit Ethernet, Frame Relay, ISDN Primary Rate Interface, ATM (Asynchronous Transfer Mode) and synchronous optical networking (SONET). Wireless access is another option, including cellular and satellite Internet access.

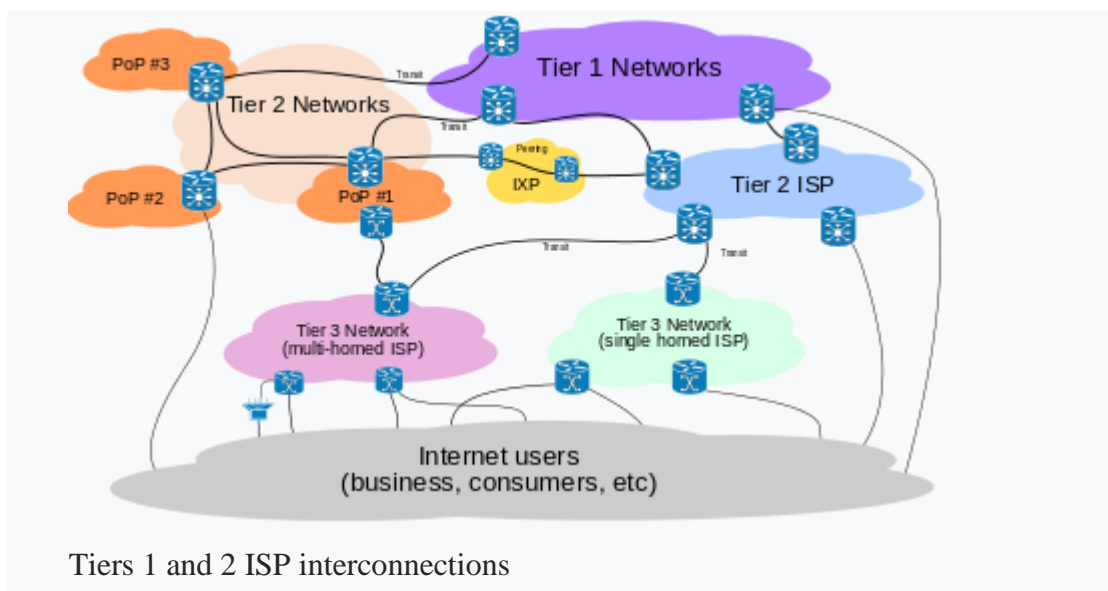
### ***Mailbox providers***

A mailbox provider is an organization that provides services for hosting electronic mail domains with access to storage for mail boxes. It provides email servers to send, receive, accept, and store email for end users or other organizations. Many mailbox providers are also access providers, while others are not (e.g., Yahoo! Mail, Outlook.com, Gmail, AOL Mail, Po box). The definition given in RFC 6650 covers email hosting services, as well as the relevant department of companies, universities, organizations, groups, and individuals that manage their mail servers themselves. The task is typically accomplished by implementing Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) and possibly providing access to messages through Internet Message Access Protocol (IMAP), the Post Office Protocol, Webmail, or a proprietary protocol.

### ***Hosting ISPs***

Internet hosting services provide email, web-hosting, or online storage services. Other services include virtual server, cloud services, or physical server operation.

### ***Transit ISPs]***



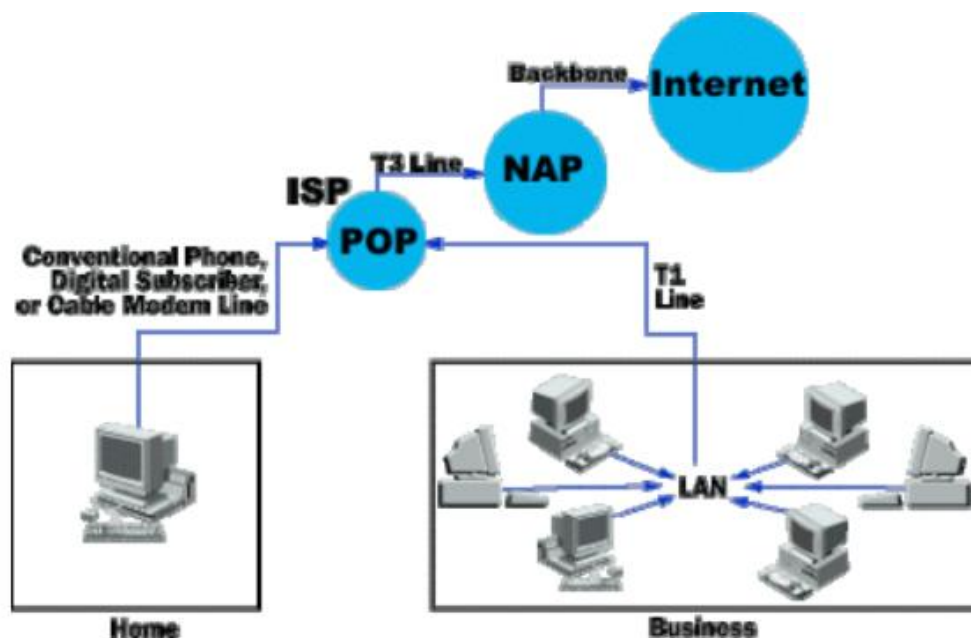
Tiers 1 and 2 ISP interconnections

Just as their customers pay them for Internet access, ISPs themselves pay upstream ISPs for Internet access. An upstream ISP usually has a larger network than the contracting ISP or is able to provide the contracting ISP with access to parts of the Internet the contracting ISP by itself has no access to. In the simplest case, a single connection is established to an upstream ISP and is used to transmit data to or from

areas of the Internet beyond the home network; this mode of interconnection is often cascaded multiple times until reaching a tier 1 carrier. In reality, the situation is often more complex. ISPs with more than one point of presence (PoP) may have separate connections to an upstream ISP at multiple PoPs, or they may be customers of multiple upstream ISPs and may have connections to each one of them at one or more point of presence. Transit ISPs provide large amounts of bandwidth for connecting hosting ISPs and access ISPs.

### Internet Network Architecture

The process of assembling the parts of the computer hardware in computer networking is called as computer architecture. But when those architectural techniques are used in the field of internet networking technology, it is referred as internet network architecture. It is defined as the arrangement of different types of parts of computer or the network hardware to configure or setup the internet technology is known as internet network architecture. Different types of devices or the hardware is required to setup up the internet network architecture. It can operate with the both networks such as wired or either wirelessly.



### Components of Internet Network Architecture:

There are lots of components that are involved in maintaining the architecture of the internet technology. Some important parts that are used to configure the networking of the internet technology are as follows:

**Satellite:**

A major part of the internet network architecture is the satellite. Satellite plays a vital role in catching and distributing the signals over the network and the users use the internet network to search different types of information at any time.

**Network Adapters:**

There are different types of network adapters that are used to configure or setup the internet technology on your operating system. First install the network adapters in the system then install its software for the sake of its proper working or compatibility. Some common network adapters that are used for access of the internet are LAN cards or modems etc.

**Routers:**

As we know that this technology is also operates wirelessly so some components that are used to configure the internet network technology wireless router plays an important role and it is also the main part of the architecture. It is defined as the device that is used to transmit data from one place to another in the form of packets that are called as data packets is known as router. These data packets are also called data gram.

**Access Points:**

A special type of routing device that is used to transmit the data between wired and wireless networking device is called as AP. It is often connected with the help of wired devices such as Ethernet. It only transmits or transfers the data between wireless internet technology and wired internet network technology by using infra structure mode of network. One access point can only support a small group of

networks and works more efficiently. It is operated less than hundred feet. It is denoted by AP.

**Clients:**

Any kind of device such as personal computers, Note books, or any kind of mobile devices which are inter linked with wireless network area referred as a client of internet network architecture.

**Bridges:**

A special type of connectors which is used to establish connections between wired network devices such as Ethernet and different wireless networks such as wireless LAN. It is called as bridge. It acts as a point of control in internet network architecture.

Two components are also some time play an important role in internet network architecture

1. Basic Service Set (BSS)
2. Extended Service Set (ESS)

**Efficiency-and-quality-of-service-of-internet-service-providers**

The Internet is a large network formed from 30,000 autonomous systems (AS), operated by thousands of Internet service providers (ISPs). While these ISPs compete with each other for customers and traffic, they must also cooperate and exchange traffic in order to maintain worldwide connectivity. In contrast to the traditional telecommunication markets, there are almost no central organisations in the Internet that enforce cooperation and regulate the market.

Given the competition among ISPs, it is vital that they operate their networks efficiently. Quality of service (QoS) is also important: many emerging multimedia applications such as voice and video communication can greatly benefit from QoS support in a network. This therefore opens further possibilities for value-added services with which providers can differentiate themselves and target new markets.

Hence, efficiency and QoS are crucial for ISPs operating the networks that comprise the Internet. Recent research, represented in the dissertation of Oliver

Heckmann, gives new insights into how ISPs can improve in these areas. For his work, Oliver Heckmann was recently presented with the ERCIM Cor Baayen award. The central question of the dissertation is: how can an Internet service provider optimize the efficiency and quality of service of its network?

This work shows that efficiency and QoS strongly depend on three factors:

- the network architecture (how the network is built)
- traffic engineering and network engineering (how the network is adapted to changes)
- the interconnections (how the network is connected with other networks).

A system-oriented approach is therefore employed, in which all these areas are analysed and optimized, while taking into consideration their mutual influences (see

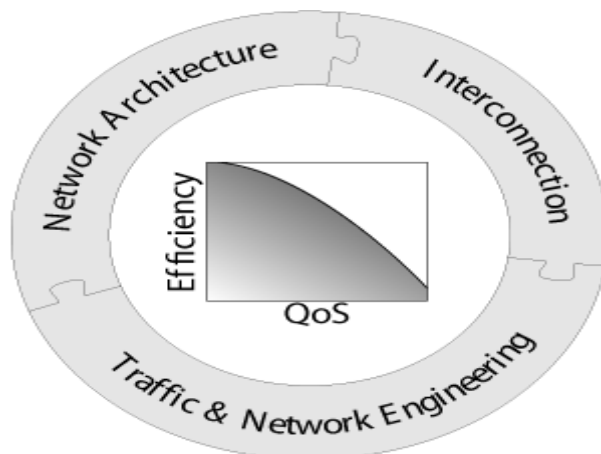


figure).

Efficiency and quality of service strongly depend on three factors.

In the context of network architectures, the focus of the research lies on methods for providing QoS. Analytical models are developed in order to determine and analyse the overprovisioning factor of a plain best-effort network compared to networks that support explicit service differentiation. The work shows that the analytical overprovisioning factor ranges between three and five in most cases. Furthermore, the different IETF QoS architectures are evaluated and compared in an experimental study to confirm and extend previous findings.

In this context, a bandwidth broker for Differentiated Services networks is developed. It offers strong QoS guarantees and a high efficiency by overbooking. With the bandwidth broker, the so-called Charny bound can be broken and the



utilization of networks with services of the highest QoS can be increased by a factor of about four.

The work shows that besides the network architecture, the interconnection structure also strongly influences the efficiency and QoS of an ISP. The interconnection structure describes how the network is connected with its peering and transit networks. Different approaches to optimizing the efficiency, reliability and QoS of the structure are described as decision problems, and are then solved and evaluated. The dissertation shows that with these approaches, cost savings of 5% to 30% can be realized, and QoS improved.

The effectiveness of using traffic engineering to further improve the efficiency and QoS obtained with the network architecture and interconnections is also analysed. Weaknesses in existing approaches are identified and corrected, taking the findings in the rest of the dissertation into account.

Due to the steadily increasing traffic volumes (Internet traffic is doubling in volume every 9-15 months), capacity expansion is the most important network engineering task of a provider. New strategies for capacity expansion are therefore elaborated and evaluated in this dissertation. They have significant advantages over the rules of thumb used today, since they also consider the influence of different network architectures and traffic engineering. The results show that traffic engineering should be explicitly taken into account when planning capacity expansions.

The concept of Internet bandwidth refers to the amount of data that may be transferred over an Internet connection per second. Bandwidth is measured in bits per second, and most Internet connections have a bandwidth on the scale of megabits per second. Every Internet connection has a specified maximum bandwidth, but many factors can combine to limit this for a particular device. This results in a slowness of the perceived speed of a connection. The factors that affect bandwidth can originate in an individual computer and the nature of the Internet connection itself.

### **Upstream and Downstream Bandwidth**

When a device uses the Internet, information flows in two ways: to the device and from the device. When data flows to the device, the movement of information is downstream. When data flows from the device, the movement is upstream. Typical Internet processes involve more downstream usage than upstream usage; information flows to the device more than it flows from it. As a result, most Internet connections prioritize downstream bandwidth. However, for large data transfers, remote access, video chats and voice over IP calls, more upstream bandwidth is required. Many Internet routers have Quality of Service, or QoS, settings that can prioritize bandwidth usage in the case of increased upstream flow.

### **Internet Usage**

Your own experience of bandwidth is immediately affected by the number of Internet-based processes you use on your computer. As you increase the number of simultaneous Internet tasks, the speed of each one can decrease. This happens because the data requirements of your downstream usage approach the maximum available bandwidth. To increase the apparent speed and allow each process to consume as much bandwidth as it needs, you can serialize the tasks instead of performing them simultaneously.

### **Background Internet Usage**

Another factor affecting the bandwidth experience of your Internet connection is the number of background uploads and downloads that occur on your computer. This is most often encountered in software that automatically updates, such as anti-virus programs or operating system updates. If this is a concern for you, many of these automatic update processes can be turned off in the settings of each individual program.

### **Multiple Users of a Single Connection**

When multiple people use a single connection, more devices consume the finite bandwidth of the connection. Therefore, each device is allocated a smaller portion of the available bandwidth. As a result, all devices may experience a slower data transfer. Some router QoS settings allow you to prioritize device bandwidth use so that certain devices have increased access to the bandwidth.

### **Wireless Bandwidth**

The maximum bandwidth of a wireless connection depends on some other technological factors. First, routers are configured to function under one or more wireless protocols. These protocols, named 802.11a, 802.11b, 802.11g and 802.11n, each have characteristic maximum bandwidths. Furthermore, the bandwidth experience of a device is affected by that device's proximity to the router. A device closer to the router experiences a higher maximum bandwidth than a device farther from the router.

#### **Four factors affect network performance:**

1. **Bandwidth.** Bandwidth, also known as *bit rate*, refers to a network's ability to move a volume of data over a unit of time. It measures the *throughput* of a network and is typically expressed in bits per second.

2. **Latency.** Latency, also known as *delay*, is a measure of the time it takes to traverse the network, including going through any intermediate routers. It represents the elapsed time between a sending node sending a packet and receiving node receiving that packet. For example, on my system, a local loopback (sending a packet back to the same machine) gives me a latency of 0.043 ms (milliseconds). The time to send a packet to a remote system on my LAN incurs a latency of 0.18 ms, sending a packet to Rutgers (about 30 km or 19 miles straight line distance) takes 11.6 ms, and sending a packet to IIT in Bangalore, India (about 13400 km or 8300 miles) takes 140 ms.

3. **Jitter.** Jitter represents the variation in packet latency, and is sometimes called *packet delay variation*. For example, in sending 100 packets to a server at IIT in Bangalore, India, I see delays ranging from a low of 139.6 ms to a high of 190.0 ms, producing a variation of 50.4 ms between the fastest and slowest packet latency. [RFC 3393](#) defines techniques for measuring jitter.

4. **Packet loss.** Packet loss represents the percentage of packets that do not make it to their destination or those that arrive with errors and are therefore useless. It is usually a result of network congestion due to insufficient bandwidth at some point in the network.

Each of these factors impacts the **quality of service** that the network presents to applications.

- Low bandwidth impacts our ability to deliver high-bandwidth content such as streaming high-definition video and slows down file transfers. A Blu-ray disk streams H.264 compressed HD video at around 25–25 megabits per second. A 4 MB music file can be downloaded in under a 1 second over a 50 Mbps end-to-end link versus 16 seconds over a 2 Mbps link. The 665.48 MB update of Apple’s OS X Mountain Lion v10.8.2 would have been an impractical download in the early 1990s since it would take over 27 hours to download via a 56 kbps modem.

- Latency affects interactive performance of applications. The recommendation for voice over IP (VoIP) service is a latency of under 150 ms (ITU standard G.114). Echo cancelation is required when latency exceeds 25 ms. Average jitter should be under 30 ms and packet loss under 1 percent.

- Jitter is the case of variable latency and we will have to deal with packets arriving at a non-constant rate. As we will see later with the leaky bucket algorithm, we may need to set up a *jitter buffer* to buffer up packets and allow the application to process them at constant rates. Unfortunately, this effectively increases the end-to-end latency. The size of the buffer can also lead to lost packets due to overflow (buffer overruns) and excessive jitter can lead to buffer underruns (empty buffer), both impacting the quality of service.

- Packet loss results in glitches in streaming media (voice or video). For other data transfers, it creates a need to retransmit lost packets to achieve reliable transfers, effectively increasing jitter tremendously (because of the time to detect a lost packet and get a new one) and possibly resulting in out-of-order packet delivery.

Our goal in addressing quality of service is to come up with ways in which we can provide applications with the network data flow performance that they need. These performance requirements place constraints on any or all of bandwidth, delay, jitter, and packet loss. For example, VoIP service does not require particularly high bandwidth but requires low latency (under 150 ms) and low jitter (under 30 ms on average). Streaming video may require high bandwidth but latency and jitter do not matter as much since we can buffer up a fair amount of video and interactive

performance does not matter - it is usually not a problem if you are watching content several seconds after it has been sent. For applications such as file transfer or accessing a web page, neither latency nor jitter matter much but high reliability (low loss) is important.

### Discussion about the survey results in Albania

**1,823,233** Internet Users in Albania (2016\*)

- Share of Albania Population: **62.8 %** (penetration)
- Total Population : **2,903,700**
- Share of World Internet Users: **0.1 %**
- Internet Users in the World: **3,424,971,237**

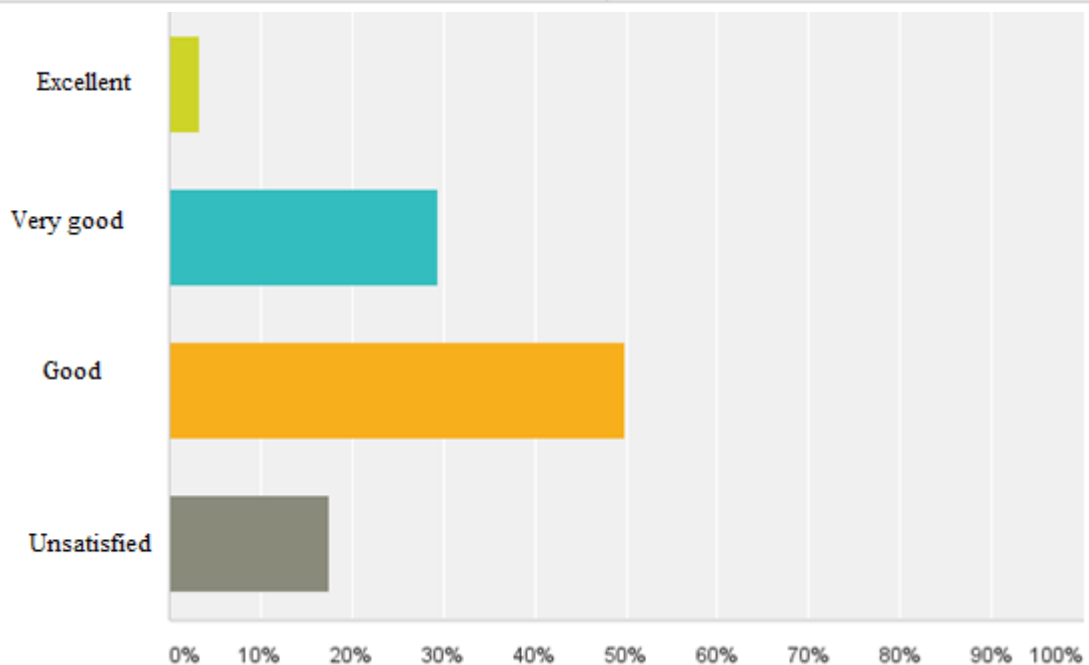
Year	Internet Users**	Penetration (% of Pop)	Total Population	Non-Users (Internetless)	1Y User Change	1Y User Change	Population Change
2016*	<b>1,823,233</b>	62.8 %	2,903,700	1,080,467	1.6 %	28,435	0.24 %
2015*	<b>1,794,798</b>	62 %	2,896,679	1,101,881	3.3 %	58,103	0.24 %
2014	<b>1,736,695</b>	60.1 %	2,889,676	1,152,981	5.3 %	87,459	0.22 %
2013	<b>1,649,237</b>	57.2 %	2,883,281	1,234,044	4.7 %	74,781	0.09 %
2012	<b>1,574,456</b>	54.7 %	2,880,667	1,306,211	11.3 %	160,311	-0.19 %
2011	<b>1,414,145</b>	49 %	2,886,010	1,471,865	8.3 %	108,298	-0.55 %
2010	<b>1,305,847</b>	45 %	2,901,883	1,596,036	8.2 %	98,734	-0.96 %
2009	<b>1,207,113</b>	41.2 %	2,929,886	1,722,773	70.5 %	498,942	-1.29 %
2008	<b>708,171</b>	23.9 %	2,968,026	2,259,855	56.4 %	255,456	-1.42 %
2007	<b>452,715</b>	15 %	3,010,849	2,558,134	54.4 %	159,539	-1.31 %
2006	<b>293,176</b>	9.6 %	3,050,741	2,757,565	57.4 %	106,893	-1.02 %
2005	<b>186,283</b>	6 %	3,082,172	2,895,889	148 %	111,160	-0.7 %
2004	<b>75,123</b>	2.4 %	3,103,758	3,028,635	148 %	44,828	-0.43 %
2003	<b>30,295</b>	1 %	3,117,045	3,086,750	148.7 %	18,112	-0.19 %
2002	<b>12,183</b>	0.4 %	3,123,112	3,110,929	19.7 %	2,004	-0.03 %
2001	<b>10,178</b>	0.3 %	3,124,093	3,113,915	185.7 %	6,616	0.07 %
2000	<b>3,562</b>	0.1 %	3,121,965	3,118,403	40.4 %	1,025	0.23 %

Year	Internet Users**	Penetration (% of Pop)	Total Population	Non-Users (Internetless)	1Y User Change	1Y User Change	Population Change

In Albania from my survey completed by 526 students they gave this results about the three main questions regarding the customer satisfaction towards the internet provided by our local ISP-es.

**Chart 1. How do students feel with their ISP as an internet provider.**

Answer Choices	Responses
Excellent	5.96% 31
Very Good	36.15% 188
Good	46.73% 243
Unsatisfied	11.15% 58
<b>Total</b>	<b>520</b>



**Chart 2. How do they categorize their ISPs based on the (reliability, speed, disconnect signal).**

Answer Choices	Responses
Excellent	3.29% 17
Very good	29.46% 152
Good	49.81% 257
Unsatisfied	17.44% 90
<b>Total</b>	<b>516</b>

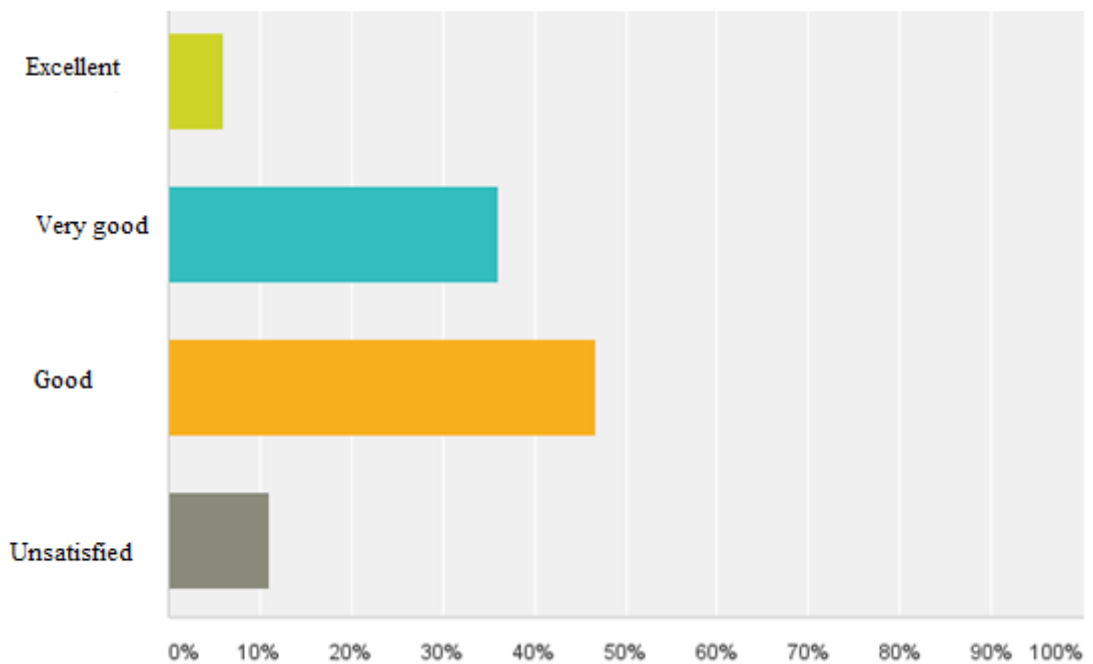
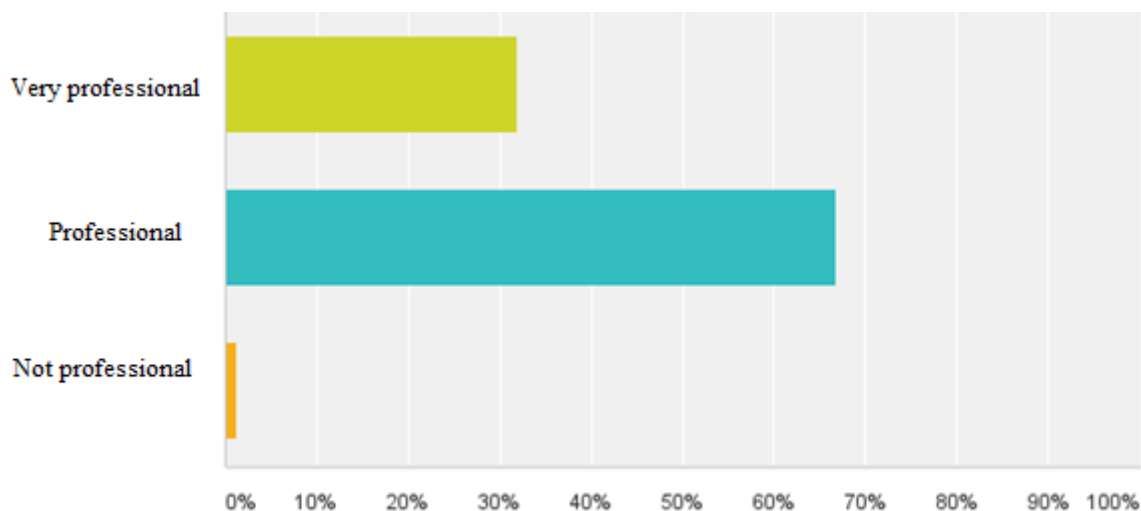


Chart3. How professional are the customer service operators.

Answer Choices	Responses
Very professional	32.02% 163
Professional	66.80% 340
Not professional	1.18% 6
<b>Total</b>	<b>509</b>



### Conclusions

This paper aim is to offer a closer look to all the main factors which affect the internet today. This includes **Bandwidth, Latency, Jitter, Packet loss**. All these four are responsible towards the overall network performance. Each of these factors impacts the **quality of service** that the network presents to applications. Low bandwidth impacts our ability to deliver high-bandwidth content such as streaming high-definition video and slows down file transfers. Latency affects interactive performance of applications. Jitter is the case of variable latency and we will have to deal with packets arriving at a non-constant rate. Packet loss results in glitches in streaming media (voice or video). For other data transfers, it creates a need to retransmit lost packets to achieve reliable transfers, effectively increasing jitter tremendously (because of the time to detect a lost packet and get a new one) and possibly resulting in out-of-order packet delivery. In Albania the students responses were positive regarding the customer service providers. Almost 70% of them admitted that they were professional or very professional and nearly 1% answered that were unsatisfied about their service. On the other hand the answers about the satisfaction about the internet offered from the ISPs is average. They were 36% very good and 46 % good, but 5% excellent and 11% bad. So it needs more work to satisfy the customers and to give a qualitative service to them.

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## **An outlook of discrepancies of figurative language use reflected through cross-linguistic and intercultural differences in English and Albanian language**

*Lorena Robo*

PSII <sup>49</sup> 3.05

### **Abstract**

Figurative language communication in language is often subject to misunderstandings and often getting lost in languages. It is pointed out by some researchers that idioms are often colloquial metaphors – terms which require users fundamental knowledge, information and experience to use only within a culture where parties must have common reference. Idioms are shaped in a community long after their daily usage and contribution.

The present paper aims at highlighting some cultural and cross-linguistic aspects of idioms causing miscommunication in language. Learning a foreign language shapes the language system of communication with its literal and figurative meanings. While the literal meaning is the direct reference of words or sentences to objects, the figurative sense is used for giving an imaginative description or a special effect. Gaining competence in language enrolls a good command of the figurative use of that language together with its frequent, spontaneous and appropriate use of idioms being an indicator of native or near native mastery of the language. When such command of a foreign language lacks then it gives rise to discrepancies in language, and idioms for the sake of truth become often subject to misconstrued utterances in a target language on the part of L2 learners.

The idiom rules can be defined in terms of the constants representing the literal meanings of the words present. All the words in an idiom must combine in an appropriate way to produce a particular form for the idiom to be recognized.

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<sup>49</sup> PSII - Paper Scientific Impact Indexing an international impact in science measured to be by this paper; maximal score 3.5

However, using literal senses of words to trigger the recognition of idioms brings some potential problems.

Thus, this article brings together the findings and insights of figurative aspect of English and Albanian language system and its cultural aspect to further the understanding of the phenomena of communicative failures and mismatches in language. The study seeks to analyze and present through a corpus analysis idiom occurrences of communication failure in both languages. A variety of figurative use of language is illustrated in certain contexts and situations to lighten up the usage of idiom mismatches in second language acquisition and provide the paper with rich examples as well.

**Key words:** cross-linguistic, intercultural, discrepancies, idiom, communication, English, Albanian language

### **Theoretical background**

The issue of communication has recently become an important means of building up relations between language, culture, human beings and the mixed interrelation between them. The inextricable connection highlights various manifestations of conventionalized language including the idiomatic expressions as one of the important and pervasive language uses reflecting culture in real life.

Peterson and Coltrane (2003) emphasize that to achieve desired communication, culturally appropriate language use appear to be a must. In other words, knowledge of linguistic features is not adequate for successful intercultural communication (Scarino, 2010). This knowledge, in fact, must be supported by an awareness of sociocultural context, tendencies, conventions, and norms in which the communication takes place (Baker, 2012). Culture as a body of knowledge of common beliefs, behaviors and values appear to be the factor to establish and interpret meaning in both verbal and nonverbal language. Alptekin explains (2002) this conceptualizing process as the enculturation of the foreign language learner and states: “ Learners are not only expected to acquire accurate forms of the target language, but also to learn how to use these forms in given social situations in the target language setting to convey appropriate, coherent and strategically- effective

meanings for the native speaker'. Thus learning a new language becomes a kind of enculturation, where one acquires new cultural frames of reference and a new world view, reflecting those of the target language culture and its speakers." (2002, p.58) The close relation between language, culture and the role of culture in language are crucial issues which have not been studied even before.

Min (2007) categorizes culture in English under two phenomena; high culture, and anthropological culture. The first underlines the intellectual and artistic achievements; the second refers to any of the customs, worldviews, languages, and conventions that make some people distinct from other social group. Culture, accordingly, encompasses three aspects, that is, material culture, social (institutional) culture and ideological culture. Language, as a special product of human society and an instrument of human thinking and communication, is a kind of institutional culture. Given the intermingled relationship between language and culture, the analysis of the ideological ground enriches the analysis of linguistic forms which show the language forms. Peterson and Coltrane (2003, cited in Al-Issa, 2005 ) state that language and culture are interwoven and the students' success in achieving higher level of oral proficiency in target language relies on the consideration of culture in designing and developing course materials.

Research findings show that formulaic language comprises up to one half of language. In the traditional view, idioms, "notoriously difficult" (Celce-Murcia & Larsen-Freeman, 1999) are considered special multiwords, and merely a matter of linguistic device with a special meaning and have certain syntactic properties. However, Kovecses (2002, p. 201) suggests that in contrast to traditional view, an idiom is not merely an extraordinary and somewhat complicated utterance of meaning which is special and hard to understand and requires deep linguistic knowledge, but many of them arises from our conceptual understanding comes from human's conceptual system which is natural and not subtle.

As figurative language such as idioms, metaphors, metonymies is pervasive in real life as a part of the culture, then language learners will be certainly encountered and exposed with idiomatic expressions as a part of language learning and they should attempt to build up their knowledge of idioms if they want to survive in real

communication settings. (Boers et al., 2004, p.376) Idioms in particular are widely recognized to be a stumbling block (Buckingham, 2006) in the acquisition of a foreign language; though they are often recognized as incongruous, occasionally ungrammatical and difficult to figure out and resistant to translation for language learners and their contribution to communicative competence and intercultural awareness is both theoretically and empirically acknowledged (Boers et al, 2004; Kovecses& Szabo, 1996; Lin, 2012; Littlemore& Low 2006; Martinez & Schmitt, 2012). English is a language which is full of idiomatic expressions, hence learning these idioms constitutes the spirit of language (Elkilic, 2008), and idioms have a considerable role in an L2.

### **Culture and language**

Culture and language are means of collective co-existence and social practice kept in the memory of the society that is created by the people during the centuries. Cultural awareness helps people to become more understanding and tolerant of behaviors which are different from their own. Acquiring another language need not only linguistic competence but cultural awareness as well. Difference between cultures cause some misunderstandings in the interactive communications. The native speaker's vocabulary focuses on cultural and social factors while the non-native one neglect to consider such factors because of the lack of cultural and moral beliefs of that nation. There is a difference between the native and the non-native speaker's focus in an oral discussion. The native speaker puts into his language his mentality, culture, world vision in a cross-cultural dialogue and the non-native speaker receives that vision.

The indispensable condition of realization of any communication is that a speaker and a listener should have a mutual knowledge of realities or the background knowledge as a basis of a language interaction to understand each other. A "Language world picture" gives a non-native speaker the opportunity to realize the implicit meaning of the vocabulary through explicit meaning, to understand cumulated unconscious cultural information via background knowledge, to investigate cultural

values via communicative process, to synthesize interrelation and interaction of the culture and the language.

Idioms are considered as the reflection of the national specificity of the people, the origin of which in many cases is difficult to ascertain. They give a figurative interpretation of reality and an emotional model of communication. They are strong and colorful examples of cross-cultural relations. The problem of misunderstanding and confusion comes when a non-native speaker tries to translate an idiom or collocations from his native language into English. Since idioms evaluate the whole narrative summarizing the main events or opinion, a native speakers' unconscious knowledge of collocation is an essential component of their idiomatic and fluent language use and is, therefore, an important part of their communicative competence. Knowing culture, literature, history, traditions of other nationalities equips him with the proper language competence easing the communication with a native speaker adequately. According to L. Prodromou (2003, 42) "what is striking about informal uses of language is not only how common the idiom principle is, but just how common creativity with idioms is among native-speakers".

### **Discussion**

Considering the relationship between culture and language in language learning, it can be said that culture has its own language - our culture by the architecture, painting, music, dance, and literature speaks. By using this tool, people can have ideas about how the environment under the impact of culture is expressed, interpreted, and spoken. As founders of language Vereshagn and Kastamarov (1990), in their book title "Language and culture," argued that though people speak a common language, they may not properly understand each other due to intercultural differences. Since language has a social nature the main function of language is its instrumental role in communication between individuals. Considering the relationship between culture and language in language learning, it can be said that culture has its own language - our culture by the architecture, painting, music, dance, and literature speaks. Thus, by using this tool, people can have ideas about how the environment under the impact of culture is expressed, interpreted, and spoken. Culture not only reflects the real world

around humans and their living conditions, but a nation's social consciousness means thinking, lifestyle, traditions, value systems, and world views. Ter-Minasova (2000) states that language as a coating material for culture, in vocabulary, grammar rules, idioms, proverbs and interpretation, folklore, literature, science, in written and oral discourse, cultural values are maintained.

The expression *red tape* in English expresses an authority while in Albanian there is no relationship between the color 'red' and 'collar', it is given by the word equivalent *nwnpunes i larte*. The phrase *white collar-* in Albanian (*jep shembuj te tjere*) The above examples can be concluded that the words can be conceptually equivalent completely, but in terms of schematic knowledge, they may not be entirely equivalent. Words with no equivalent throughout foreign language learning can cause many problems. Because it implies that the concepts in a language and culture may not exist in another. Thus, words with no equivalent of the former reflect the underlying characteristics of each nation's culture. Various thoughts on understanding various nations and nationalities come from different ways of thinking and cultural backgrounds. Therefore, their understanding of abstract equivalents and methods can vary as well. Finding two words in two distinct languages that have the same meanings are very rare.

### **Conclusion**

Like other types of figurative language, idioms appear to be the natural decoders of customs, cultural beliefs, social conventions, and norms. Idioms, as a major component of native-like communication, enable a language learner to understand the thoughts, emotions and views of the speakers of target language.

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## **PROBLEMS IN BEHAVIOUR'S, ENCOUNTERED IN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS, WHO HAVE DIVORCED PARENTS**

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PSII<sup>50</sup> 3.05

### **Abstract**

Adolescence and the problems teenagers face during this phase have a great impact in the teaching process. Divorce is one of the problems I have chosen to treat.

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<sup>50</sup> PSII - Paper Scientific Impact Indexing an international impact in science measured to be by this paper; maximal score 3.5



This is because divorce impacts the social-psychological-educational process of teenagers. The ways they experience the divorce of their parents are various. This depends on the area they live, their parents' educational level, the relationship between parents after the divorce, the kind of relationship they had before, economic level, etc. Teenagers can display aggressive behaviour, disengage from learning, use various substances, etc. as a reaction to their parents. Teens exhibiting, aggressive behaviours, during the first divorce phase. This is the object of my study.

This research will use the qualitative method. The qualitative methods will consist in direct interviews with teenagers of the age-group of 14-18 years old, with teachers, psychologists and parents. This study will focus on Tirana city, as urban and rural areas.

Also, consider those problems I might face during my study, on which the teenagers, or even their parents, might not express their opinion.

As a conclusion, we can say that based on the interviews it results that divorce has a great impact on the social-educational behaviour of teenagers. They exhibit behaviour such as at home and in school environments. The school has an important role.

**Key words:** aggressive behaviour, divorce impact, learning, psycho-social development, teenager.

## **INTRODUCTION**

**The** whole society is built based on social institutions, which constitute the core of social life. They are vital regulators of relationships that human creates with each other, through which ensured the continuity of generations. (Giddens 1997). Marriage and family are two of the main social institutions.

**The** family is the smallest unit of society and at the same time the most important and most sensitive of it. While marriage it is principally an institution in which interpersonal relationships usually sexual, are acknowledged and gives form the family as the tiny unit. As important social institutions of society, marriage and family enjoy the special protection of the state (Article I, Albanian Family Code).

**The** family is seen and respected as the essential unit of society. It is found in all societies, at all stages of social development, and exists far below the human level. This relates to the fact that the family is the first institution of socializing as for children and for adults. In the family, the child forms the personality, who would it be in the future. A child born into a family in a healthy basis, harmony and communication will be a positive example to follow while he/she grows up and creates its own personality. Many of adolescents' problems are inherited from childhood.

According to studies a healthy family builds the basis for a healthy society. If family breaks down balances created at the same time even social balances are breakdown. From families with divorced parents would show children with various problems in society. Expression often used as the label of the importance of the family are as "comes from a good family", "education has a strong foundation of the family", "family sound" etc. In the past, marriages in Albania was not based on emotional ties between young people, but the background of the families they come from such as political, economic position, religious and education has been used as conditions for marriage. Family valued more than those who do marry. This was because if the child came from a good family, was not questioned on their son or daughter to be good. And this tradition continued and transmitted from generation to generation. Today things have changed. In most cases the engagement made based on mutual consent of the couple.

**Marriage** is another very strong institution of our society. In Albania, especially during communism area marriage was a very important institution that should be evaluated. By a happy marriage, happy descendants arise that will become worthy citizens of society. Marriage is regarded as an important moment where two people decide to live together and create a continuity with their offspring. The chief function of marriage is to provide a forum for affection and emotional security from one generation to another. In the marriage union, man and woman develop the full sense of togetherness, belonging, responsibility and interdependence (Olayinka, 1987). Makinde (2004a) asserts that the function of marriage is to provide happiness,

security, cultural growth, and development of a sense of responsibility for enhancing continuity and societal perpetuation.

**Marriage** is seen as a permanent union of a man and woman done freely, founded on love and designed for companionship, procreation and proper upbringing of the children. It can only be lawfully dissolved by death.

**Despite** the great importance was given to marriage and family, part of it is and divorce. Family Fundamentals begin to shake when displaying conflicts between the couple. Divorce is defined as the legal separation of the couple. Divorce can be and an unplanned event in family life. Divorce is an event that affects every family member in different time and ways. More than half of marriages may end in divorce, leaving many children to cope with the divorce procedures. (Martin et al, 2003).

**The** emotional divorce is one of the five stages of divorce in which the couple emotional disinterest begins and feels like two stranger notables for its lack of communication. The negative effects of this period feel to the children and in the couple relationship.

**But** divorce is often seen as the solution enough and the problems that may face the family, as the couple, children, adolescents but also for society.

**What** Is noticed today, is that that many couples are heading down the path of divorce. How are you this time give impetus to the solution of their problems, the time as a decision to have a way to move forward. And that is observed among women offenders. Increasing the number of divorces without question that there was a big push by a range of factors such as economic for example, psycho-social, political, etc.

**If** we start from the economic factor, we note that many divorces are initiated and the difficult economic conditions of the family. Address when the problem occurred, family conflict among its members, becomes more frequent. Unable to meet social economic conditions, this conflict leads before tendency to divorce, as a lack of ability on the part of the head for a living family. And in Albania noticed a tendency of increasing the number of divorces.

**An** important factor that has contributed to the increase of divorce in Albania is the immigrant parents. During the interviews, I conducted with students noted that

20% of children whose parents divorced, one parent, mainly father, has emigration. This has been the first and the beginning of the conflict. But we can't leave without mentioning the distance between parents. Most mother's have grown children only. Lack of parents (father) has been very present in the upbringing of children. In social terms is one other factor and the difference of cultures, age, educational level among partners, etc. These differences can serve as a starting point towards the couple's divorce. (Nakonezny, Shall, & Rodgers, 1995).

In addition to these factors, there are many factors that may be even more important. For example, studies have shown that people who come from families with divorced parents are more likely to experience such a experience to himself. This in turn has left the consequences of divorce during their Childhood and model of parents that they have received. Divorce has another impact on families and society. This rift in the family, interrupts and good growth are not safer economically. When divorce leaves behind children of different age groups, its problems increase. It should be noted that the biggest consequences of passing teenagers. Teenagers belong to that age group are aware of the reasons for the divorce of their parents. Many of them express their anger in different ways. This situation has contributed significantly to teens as their behaviours and in the academic achievement. Divorce is one of the most stressful life events a person can experience regardless of whether one sought the divorce or was unprepared for the divorce. When adolescents are involved the stressful event is even more complex. Makinde (2007b) describes adolescence as that period in every individual's life Which lies between the end of childhood and the beginning of adulthood. According to Gesell (1945) adolescence is that rebelliousness period of uncertainty; a period of absolute confusion and a period of storm and stress for the teenager

### **Purpose of the study**

The following are the objectives of this study,

1. To determine the relationship between parental separation and academic performance of the adolescents.

2. To investigate the relationship between parental separation and adolescent's aggressive behaviours.

3. As experiencing divorce and teen areas to urban rural?

4. To know the relationship in the emotional stability manifested and the gender socio- relationship of an adolescents who come from separated home and those from families that are intact.

### **Hypotheses**

Three null hypotheses are formulated and tested in this study.

1. There is no significant relationship between parental separation and academic performance of the adolescents.

2. There is no significant relationship between parental separation and the adolescents' aggressive behaviours.

3. There is no significant difference in the emotional stability manifested by adolescents from separated and stable homes.

4. There is no significant difference between adolescents that lives in urban areas and rural areas.

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Divorce is one of the most debated issues recently. As a phenomenon which is spreading in our society too, it has occupied an important place and in multiple studies of sociologists and psychologists both Albanian and foreign.

Shirina Aktar analyze the divorce like the dissolution of marriage contracted between men and women by the judgment of a court or by an act of the legislature is called divorce. In other words, it is the legal termination of marriage. Through marriage two individuals start to live together to continue their conjugal life as well as for the creation of new generation. But divorce has severe impact on the family and ultimately on the society. It fractures a family unit, interrupts child rearing as well as children's and women's socioeconomic security in the society.

The consequences of divorce on children feel more. Most adolescents experiencing feelings of panic and fear for what the future holds. Burton (2012) analyze the divorce like revealed that parents' marital problems can leave a lasting impact on their young children. Researchers found that when young children witnessed conflict between their parents, this eventually leads to issues in their teenage years, including depression and anxiety. "The results further highlight the possibility that there will be persistent negative effects of children's early experiences when there

is conflict between their parents, at least when their emotional insecurity increases as a result of the conflict."

**T**here is a difference between children living with two parents and children who have parents divorced. Moon (2011) analyze the divorce like finds that the self-interests and personal experiences associated with marital status influence perceptions of the effects of divorce on children. Regardless of gender, parents' marital or divorce influences their ratings of the impact of divorce on children. Specifically, married fathers and mothers evaluated the impact of divorce on their children more negatively than did divorced fathers and mothers. These findings are consistent with the social psychology literature, and the need individuals must reduce their cognitive dissonance is extended to the divorce literature. Mothers and fathers whose parents had remained married also reported the impact of divorce more negatively than those whose parents had divorced. Parents who initiated divorce reported the effects of divorce less negatively than those that did not initiate the divorce. Daniel S. Shaw & Erin M. Ingoldsby treated the divorce, is one of the most common environmental stressors experienced by children. Children from non-divorced, single-parent families, in turn, appear to experience more academic difficulties than children from two parent families.

**O**ther authors analyze that divorce is It has been shown that children of divorced parents have more psychological problems than children raised in intact families with two biological parents (Hoyt, Cowen, Pedro-Carroll, & Alpert-Gillis, 1990; Sun, 2001).

It is worth mentioning that divorce often seen and lauded the solution of problems. Better children grow up in a family divided, but quiet and free of conflicts than in a family where conflicts are ongoing. These conflicts adversely affect their formation. They become more aggressive with the surrounding environment. A study done by Baxter, Weston and Lixia Qu (2011) on children and family structure examined whether they were living with both parents, whether their parents had a conflicted relationship and whether their parents were divorced but had a conflicted relationship or did not have any conflicts. The results from this study showed that children in intact families where their parents had conflicts had poorer emotional well-being than those whose parents did not have conflicts (Baxter, Weston, & Lixia Qu, 2011). It is clear from this study that children whose parents have conflicts in their relationship or are divorced have poorer emotional well-being than those in intact families. In this study, the participants were young and therefore might not have fully understood the questions and what was being asked. Another limitation is that only children 's mothers were asked, not their father. It would be useful to ask their fathers also, as some children have a stronger relationship with their father.

Children can respond differently to their parents' divorce depending on circumstances, such as the age of a child at the time of divorce or level of conflict in the family (Amato, 2001; Stacy, 1996).

Teens, whose parents are divorced in the period of early Childhood that do not experience the feeling of anxiety or hatred for other parents. Adults only with a parent they have overcome this phase. Whereas when divorce occurs at the time of adolescence, anxiety, behaviours on aggressive are with him. There already is extensive research on divorce's direct effects on children and

adolescents. Parental divorce is a potentially tragic life event causing disruption and

upheaval in children's lives. Parental divorce is believed to, on average, cause a range of

behavioural and emotional problems in children and adolescents (Kelly & Emery, 2003).

It also could be the case that the accessibility of social support moderates the influence of a divorce on adolescent depression. The social network of one's immediate community is an essential resource for coping with life events such as divorce (Jung, 1984).

Family members, teachers, and peers all provide assistance through interaction and positive encouragement during negative life experiences. The make-up of ones

community and social context influences the availability of this support system.

Several studies reported that children of divorce have poorer outcomes than their counterparts from intact families, including more stress (McIntyre, Heron, McIntyre, Burton, & Engler, 2003), more problems with parents (Ruschena, Prior, Sanson, & Smart, 2005), dismal views on an effective marriage (Kirk, 2002), and low academic standing (Mulholland, Watt, Philpott, & Sarlin, 1991).

## **METHODOLOGY**

The methodology used is based on the qualitative method. Focus groups and interviews are the methods used. Interviews were made with pupils of public and not public high schools in Tirana, age group of 14-18 years old. Tirana has 26 private high schools and 15 public high schools ne urban area and 18 public high schools in rural area. 250 pupils were interviewed in total (boys and girls). Participation in these focus groups was voluntary and confidential. They were previously informed on the purpose of the interviews and that they would be kept anonymous. I wholeheartedly thank all the students, teachers and psychologists for the willingness to share their thoughts. The aim of the article: This study aims to identify the impact of divorce in the development of teenagers, both in the social and educational aspects. (Age-group of 14-18 years old).



## **RESULTS**

The analysis of data using the characteristic of the respondents, the chi-square for the stated hypothesis revealed the following:

**HYPOTHESIS 1:** It is noted that in most cases the impact that has surveyed the results in learning divorce is present. It is worth mentioning that in cases when parents' divorce occurred in the early childhood, no more impact on learning outcomes. Instead encouraged teenagers to have better achievement in lessons, as they regard as the only way for their future. As teens, parents' divorce that occurred in the early stages of the teenager has an impact on the results of teaching.

**HYPOTHESIS II:** In relation to aggressive behaviour during the stay in school, what was observed during the interview, is that most adolescents, especially those from 14-15 years of age, and experience the divorce of their parents and express more through aggressive behaviours. This mainly prevalent among males than among females. The reasons that they are among the list ranging from anxiety experienced at home because of the ongoing conflict, not the good relations of the former partners between man - another etc.

**HYPOTHESIS III:** The difference between urban and rural areas in Albania is still very present. Rural areas which are more isolated and where people are recognized well with each other, the divorce rate is lower compared to urban areas. Here it is worth to note that the interviews made to students, result that most women (mothers) of them were unemployed. It makes more difficult the situation. Prejudices are the present. While in urban areas, the number of women is higher and has a different mentality.

## **DISCUSSION**

In hypothesis one it was found that there was no significant relation between parental separation and academic performance of an adolescent from broken homes do not do better than children of intact families. This is because most adolescents from this home cannot afford to pay for extra curriculum activities; they lose concentration in the class and they rarely involve in class activities.

In hypothesis two it was also found that there was no significant relationship between parental separation and the adolescents' social behaviour because adolescents from broken homes are always violent and the poor upbringing of children by parents increases the rate of child abuse in the society.

Hypothesis three stated that; there was no significant relationship between parental separation and adolescents' interpersonal relationship because adolescents from broken homes always feel and see themselves as inferior among their peers from intact family.

We hypothesis of four was observed that there is a difference between how the experiencing divorce adolescents who live in rural areas than those living in urban areas. This is due and the mentality that exists in our society, but the fact that economic and social conditions are different.

### **Conclusion**

In this study it was concluded that the link between divorce and results in academic achievement relates to the age at which the child is at the time of divorce. If children belonging to age group 13-14 which coincides with physical changes, teenager then appeared emotional psychological problems in the educational process, it has already happened when the teenager was in the early childhood, the consequences of divorce on learning outcomes are smaller. Here they make a difference in the way the reaction of both sexes specifically, the boys react more featuring so problems with the sharp decline in tobacco consumption lessons, etc. aggressive behaviours. Girls the experience more easy the divorce, because they discuss problems with friends. It rarely does anything with the boys. They convert the anxiety with aggressive behaviours. A very big reason why it happens to teenagers is and expresses a conflict that generates the relationship between the former partners after divorce. Adolescent needs to make a very difficult choice. This choice often encouraged by parents. One parent (in most case the mother), the parents blame the other for divorce and encourages a kind of hatred for him by the child. This makes the teenager to feel puzzled, whose parents who should stay close and whose will be "the enemy". This comes as a result of mentality, where former partner after a divorce

regarded as enemies among one another. There are cases, but are very few where the relationship between the former partners is a good relations, based on the interest of the adolescent. This has huge consequences on the psychological aspect of the teenager. Especially the pressure exerted. He hopes this school in relations between each other.

**C**hildren with divorce parents, have the highest level of stress generated in the family and are oriented to find support and safety in other environments outside the family. While other children with healthy families, feel uncertainty when they come out of their family environment. Knowing the child's needs for security, we realize that your child will always ask where safety could find. It was noted that the children in the school grounds to demand a divorce problems point to the teacher or school psychologist.

**T**here are many cases, when they want, that their parents consult and victimized by teacher and psychologist. The difficult situation of their family responsible mobilize a child to ask for help to support parents of victimized in order, to undertake concrete actions to resolve the situation. From the interviews done with school psychologist noted the request for consultation with mostly mothers. Also interviews with children with problems teachers see divorce teacher as a person who provides security.

**A**nother aspect distinguishing between children with healthy family among those with divorce. And it is high levels of stress and anxiety displayed in the form of psycho-somatic disorders. From interviews with the psychologist and the school doctor noticed that students mainly problems was experiencing trouble in school and have problems in the family, are exposed to violence, economic problems stemming from alcohol and other aspect gambling. But battling Queues are and behavioural disorders that show these children with difficult, involvement in bad company, after giving narcotic drugs and risky sexual behaviours (unprotected). Women noticed a vent in sexual intimate relationships whereas men more testing with alcohol and tobacco.

In rural areas for families of divorced number it is very small compared with the number of divorces in the urban zone. This is due to several factors like mentality that is present more in the rural area, where divorce still seen as a great evil, lack of education, especially among women, economic dependency on husband and wife. Difficulty encountered during interviews expressing this. Teen sotto voce to admit that they have divorced parents feel prejudiced in an environment where families with divorced parents is limited. It is noted that after the divorce man from the former partner is forced to shift to another area for residential (multi- ple in the city). This makes the meeting with parents is very rare.

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Working as a teacher at a high school sociology of the city, I saw with interest the study of psycho-social consequences and education, to divorce on children and especially adolescents. The realization of this study appeared to be possible if the church would not support of students, teachers, parents and psychologists in schools in urban and rural areas in Tirana. Therefore a special thanks belongs to them, who did not hesitate to share with me their problems. A thanks goes also to my family for their support.

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## **SOFTWARE APPLICATION FOR RECOGNITION METAL COINS**

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PSII <sup>51</sup> 3.05

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<sup>51</sup> PSII - Paper Scientific Impact Indexing an international impact in science measured to be by this paper; maximal score 3.5

## **ABSTRAKT**

Coins is a form of money that serves to exchange and compare the goods within a closed economic system. Closed economic systems usually undertaken by states, but there are times when such a system as part of the case some countries of Europe.

The coins are usually made of different metal pieces and generally form disk. On one side of the currency presented a national state motive circulating currency (emblem, historical person), while the other side represents the nominal value.

There are over 50 currencies throughout the world, each of which are totally different. Changes of currencies ranging from the size, colour, model value, weight, diameter, material, and other forms.

Kosovo used Euro banknotes, which were produced with a sophisticated printing technology. They contain several security features, more high-tech. This makes them easily distinguished from false ones.

Research and circulation of coins, workers who work in exchange for money should distinguish between different types of currencies and this is not an easy job and therefore they need an efficient and appropriate to assist in the work theirs.

The goal is to create a working application software to help people who need to recognize the different metal coins, and work easily and efficiently. The system will be programmed in Mat lab and will include a Graphical User Interface (GUI).

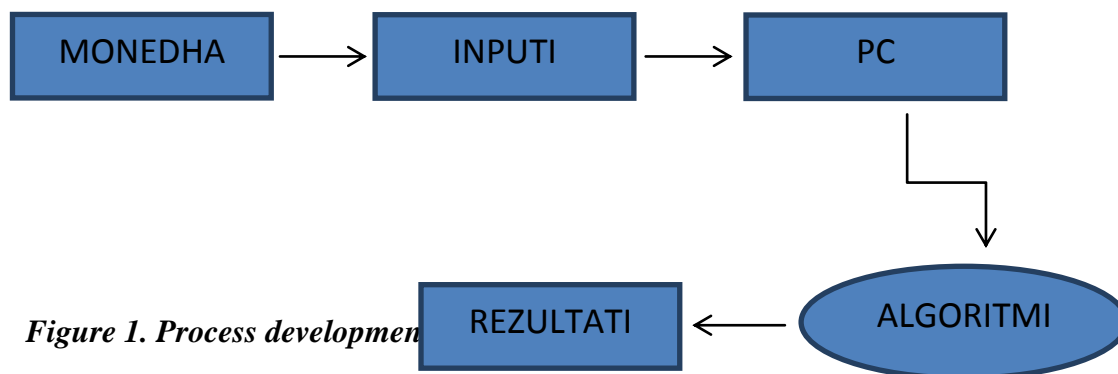
Key steps in the system are: Presentation Image, Presentation Image in histogram, Presentation Image binary, operations-Collection coin-counting of coins, presentation of photo original, Picture size width and length and at the end of Closing the program (software).

***Keywords: coins, programming, mat lab, and GUI system.***

## **PLANNING SYSTEM AND ALGORITHM**

The system is based on the input, PC and algorithm. Helping the algorithm is set in a picture unique this picture is in JPG format, when we put the picture specifically for this process is done in grey (grey) which then appear next steps such as histogram,

the picture in binary and the end result algorithm. In Figure 1, which shows the diagram sketches and steps on how system development is the image of currencies.



*Figure 1. Process development*  
**IMAGE FORMAT**

Picture that will take the input is in JPEG format. JPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group) is a standard which can be destroyed or suffer loss picture for compressing digital images.

When we maintain the image in JPEG or JPG format then the image will lose some information and it will not be going back.

### **INFORMATION ABOUT COINS**

Specific picture to be taken as an example of how to do the process until the end is shown in a photo where to be found some coins of euro.

These coins were first with different colours each of which is specified with a special colour where those colours most basic are grey, yellow and cafes, a coin has its own size, but that makes it distinct from other currencies so in terms of the euro coins are 8 species where previously only one 2 - Euro 1 - Euro 50 - cent, 20 - cent, 10 - cent, 5 - Cent, 2 - Cent, 1 - Cent.

### **INFORMATION FOTOS OF COINS**

Have the opportunity to see behind the scenes where they are placing money in the picture specifically who have chosen clearly shows the difference in colour Well backstage is white but have more concentration of colours and changes the pixels



where found coins and classes of this Image unit8 where it has true colour type. Look at the picture in Figure 2 and 3.



Figure 2. Photo of coins Figure 3. Photo by more coins

## COLOUR

Colour is a property of great importance to human visual perception. The hardware will generally provide an RGB colour display via the model's or HSV (Hue Saturation Value). RGB model is often used in computer graphics as the basis of a colour space. This model is an additive color model based on the primary collars red, green and blue. Each colour is displayed in its main spectral components.

HSV model is one of several colour systems used by people to choose colours from a palette or otherwise wheel range of colours. This colour model is significantly closer than the RGB model in how people describe the experience of feeling the colours see Figure 4.

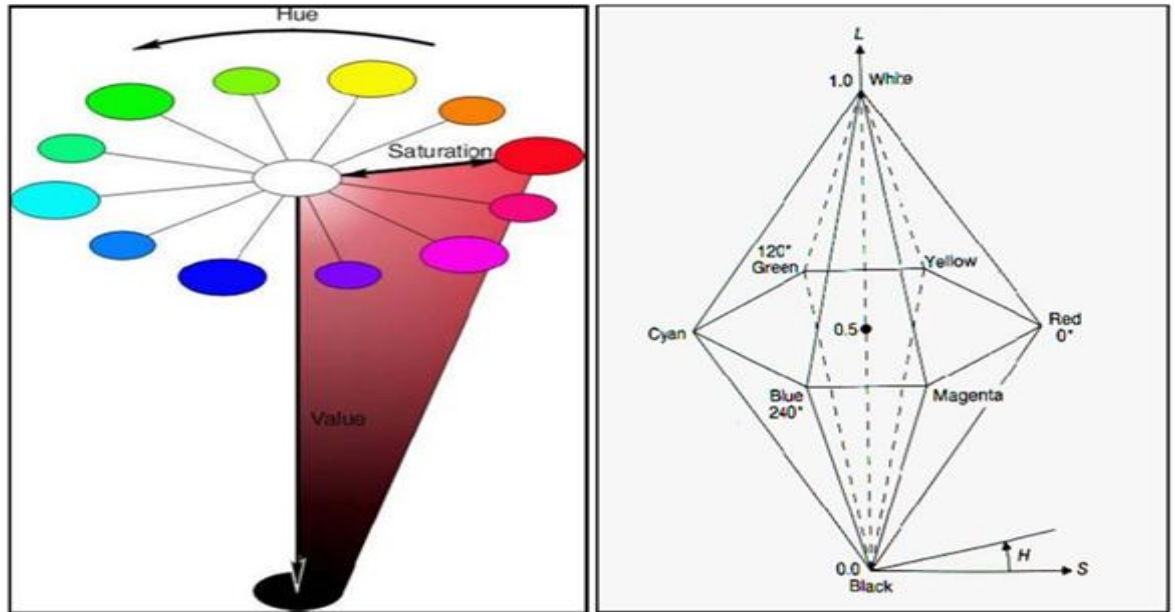


Figure 4. HSV (Hue Saturation Value) Model

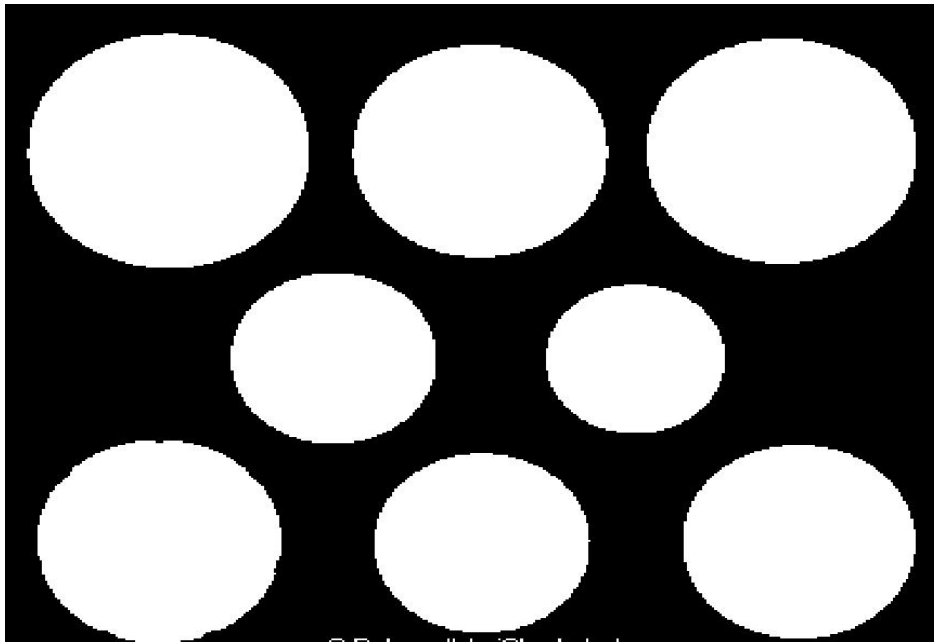
Grey describes the colours ranging from black to white. Grey colour (black and white) is created by mixing the two colours. A grey scale image is the value of each pixels where a single sample. This means that it carries only intensity information. Figure 5 gives us the opportunity to see the grey image.



Figure 5. The image is grey and grey scale.

**BINARY IMAGE**

Binary image is the image that contains only two possible values of intensity. Usually the colours that will represent the binary image will be black and white colour and the value of each pixel is stored as 0 and 1. Figure 6 shows exactly how high the image appears in a binary image.



*Figure 6. The image binary (0,1)*

### **IMAGE PRESENTED IN HISTOGRAM**

A histogram is a graph and a graph showing frequency is of everything. Histogram usually have bars that represent the frequency of the data occurring in the whole of the entire set of data. In the histogram has two axes x and y. X axis contains the occurrence frequency with which you have to count. Y axis contains frequency. Different heights of the bars show the frequency where the Changing of the data show. Histogram below is transferred from image data that we have presented in Grey (grey) Figure 7.

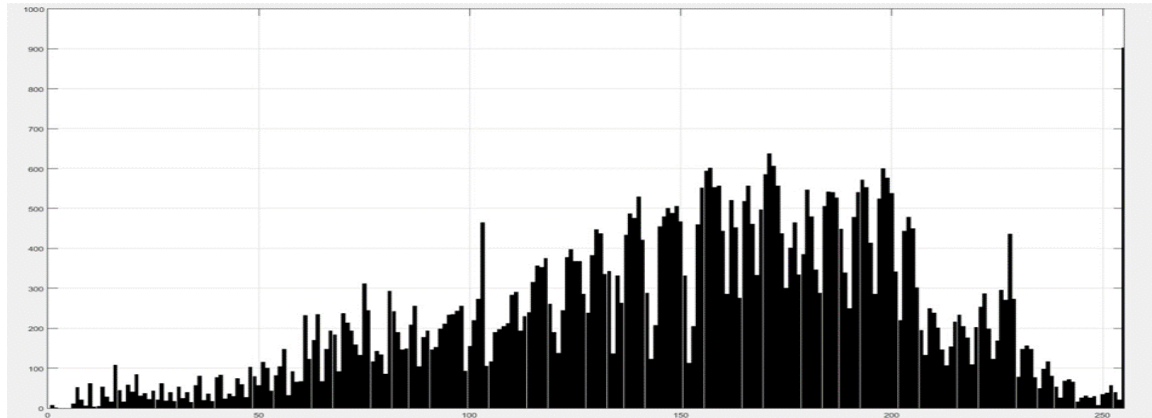


Figure 7. Histogram

### API (APPLICATION)

The application is built by MATLAB-i system. As description on its website is Matlab-high level of computer language. It has more variety API (application program interface) for image processing, so that our work enables us to become simpler and more effective. See Figure 8, which is shown below is displayed APPLICATION is done with the help of Matlabit.

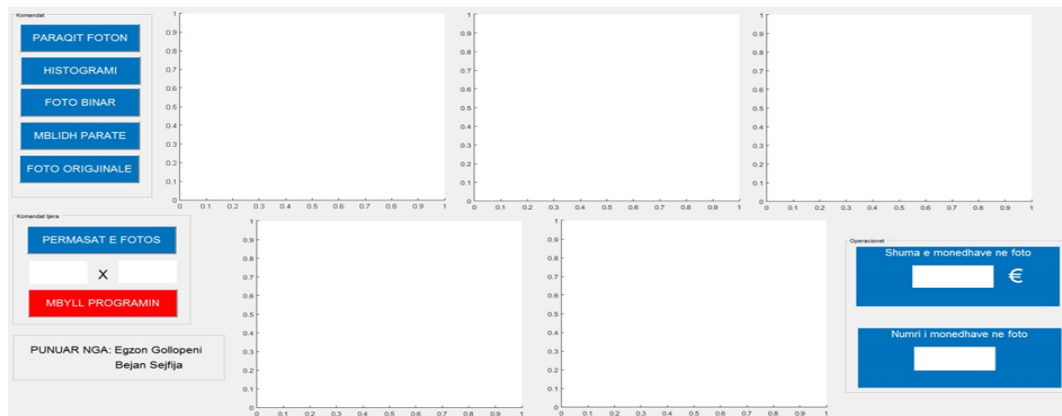


Figure 8. API-application for the detection of currencies.

### INFORMATION AND DETAILS OF BUTTONS



Picture Display button is user requirement to present specific photo you've chosen to present the image processing. But do not forget that the image will appear in the GRI although with different colours.

## HISTOGRAMI

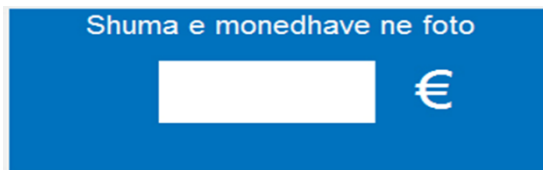
Histogram button after being introduced specific picture have established Photo Display button then press the button if the previous will have the opportunity to see how the image is displayed in histogram form.

## FOTO BINAR

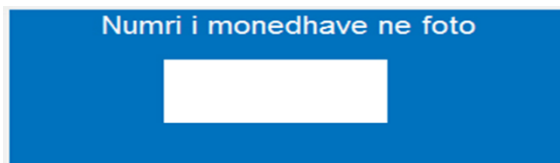
Photo Track button will allow us to see how specific picture is transformed into a black and white two colours i.e. is a binary picture which is composed of 0 and 1.

## MBLIDH PARATE

Money Collect button will display image on coins Grey and setting a text which is helps the user to see whether it is properly presented detection of currencies.



Here appears the total amount of collection coins.



Proposes how coins are specific image.

## FOTO ORIGJINALE

Original Picture button since the user needs to see changes made have enabled to see how the image has been inserted at the beginning.



Picture size button is enabled to see how much is likely to be long and broad picture because the application does not appear to have the image size since there are too many buttons.

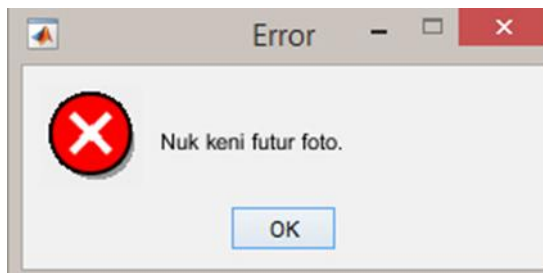


The last button is Close Program which uses a dye that shows changes between other keys and removes the inability to use the application as long as the move again.

#### **PRESENTATION MADE WITH CODE OF FOTOS**

Button with the help of the picture we put inside trailer has a code-which will make the image regeneration and will be presented by data codes.

```
[path,user_cance] = imgetfile();  
if user_cance  
msgbox(sprintf('Nuk keni futur foto.'),'Error','Error');  
% Nese klikojm per te zgjedhur foto dhe dalim pa futur  
  
% Do te paraqitet mesazhi NUK KENI FUTUR FOTO.  
return  
end
```



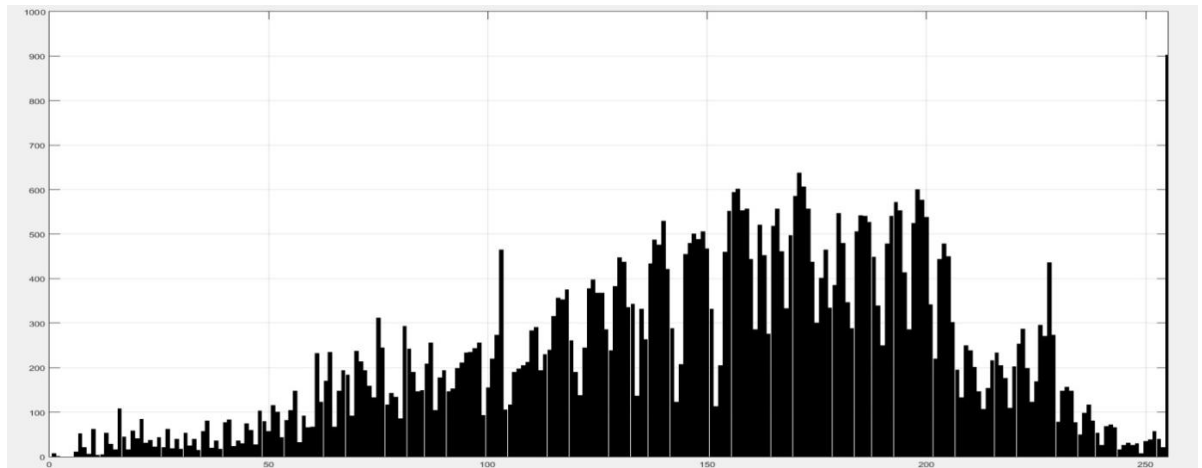
```
handles.grayImage = imread(path);  
[rows, columns, numberOfColorBands] = size(handles.grayImage)  
if numberOfColorBands > 1  
% Nuk eshte ne shkallen gri siç pritej por eshte me ngjyra  
% Konvertohet ne shkallen gri duke marre vetëm kanalin e gjelbër.  
handles.grayImage1 = handles.grayImage(:, :, 2); % 2- ngjyra gjelbër.  
end  
imshow(handles.grayImage1, 'Parent', handles.axes1);  
guidata(hObject, handles);
```



### CODE WITH PROCESS IN HISTOGRAM

% Le te llogaritet dhe te shfaqim Histogramin

```
[handles.pixelCount, handles.grayLevels] = imhist(handles.grayImage1);  
bar(handles.pixelCount, 'Parent', handles.axes2);  
axes(handles.axes2);  
xlim([0 handles.grayLevels(end)]); % shkalla ne boshtin x ne forme manuale.  
guidata(hObject, handles);
```



#### CODE I DONE WITH THE PROCESS BINARY IMAGE

```
handles.binaryImage = handles.grayImage1 < 250;  
imshow(handles.binaryImage, 'Parent', handles.axes5);  
% plotesimi i vrimave  
% po ashtu bwconvhull llogarit konveksin e te gjitha objekteve ne BW  
% por ne ne këtë rast kemi marre me objekt dhe me numrin 4  
% ku 4 eshte dy- dimensional qe lidhet me 4 fqinje  
% dhe objekte eshte lidhje e dëshiruar  
% ku përdoret për përcaktimin e objekteve individuale  
binaryImage1 = bwconvhull(handles.binaryImage, 'objects', 4);  
% Te hjek piskellat me te vogla se 1000 pixels.  
binaryImage2 = bwareaopen(binaryImage1, 1000);  
handles.b=binaryImage2  
guidata(hObject, handles);
```

#### ALGORITHM (COLLECTION AND COUNTING CURRENCY)



```
% etiketimi I imazhit përmes bwlabel(handles.LabeledImage).
```

```
[handles.LabeledImage, handles.numberOfCoins]=bwlabel(handles.b);
```

```
% measurements(matja) behet përmes qendrës se sipërfaqes
```

```
measurements = regionprops(handles.LabeledImage, 'Area', 'Centroid');
```

```
allAreas = [measurements.Area] % printimi i sipërfaqes.
```

Shfaqja e sipërfaqes ku pasi që është bërë matja përmes qendrës CENTROID dhe AREA atëherë shfaqen vlerat e secilës prej tyre.

```
allAreas =
```

```
Columns 1 through 6
```

```
10136 7614 5371
```

```
8315 5942 4086
```

```
Columns 7 through 8
```

```
9312 6905
```

```
imshow(handles.grayImage1, 'Parent', handles.axes6);
```

```
axes(handles.axes6);
```

```
% totali eshte ne fillim 0
```

```
% por me futjen e vlerave te reja ne fund ndryshon
```

```
total=0.0;
```

```
% unaza përmes numërimit dhe etiketimin e monedhave
```

```
for n=1:size(measurements,1)
```

```
centroid = measurements(n).Centroid;
```

```
X=centroid(1);
```

```
Y=centroid(2);
```

```
if measurements(n).Area >= 10136
```

```
text(X-10, Y, '2 euro', 'Color', 'black', 'FontSize', 14);
```

```
total=total+2.0
```

```
elseif measurements(n).Area >= 9312
```

```
text(X-10, Y, '50 cent', 'Color', 'black', 'FontSize', 14);
```

```
total=total+0.50
```

```
elseif measurements(n).Area >= 8315
```

```
text(X-10,Y,'1 euro','Color','black','FontSize',14);  
total=total+1.0  
elseif measurements(n).Area >= 6905  
if measurements(n).Area >= 6906  
text(X-10,Y,'20 cent','Color','black','FontSize',14);  
total=total+0.20  
else  
text(X-10,Y,'5 cent','Color','black','FontSize',14);  
total=total+0.05  
end  
elseif measurements(n).Area > 5941  
text(X-10,Y,'10 cent','Color','black','FontSize',14);  
total=total+0.10  
elseif measurements(n).Area > 5370  
text(X-10,Y,'2 cent','Color','black','FontSize',14);  
total=total+0.02  
else  
total=total+0.01;  
text(X-10,Y,'1 cent','Color','black','FontSize',14);  
end  
end  
number = n  
euro = total  
hold on  
set(handles.text3,'string',euro);  
set(handles.text6,'string',number);  
guidata(hObject,handles);
```



*Collecting coins through algorithm*

**ORIGINAL IMAGE**

```
imshow(handles.grayImage,'Parent',handles.axes9)  
axes(handles.axes9);
```



**DIMENSIONS OF IMAGE**

```
%PERMASAT E FOTOS  
[height,width]=size(handles.grayImage)  
set(handles.text7,'string',height);  
set(handles.text8,'string',width);
```



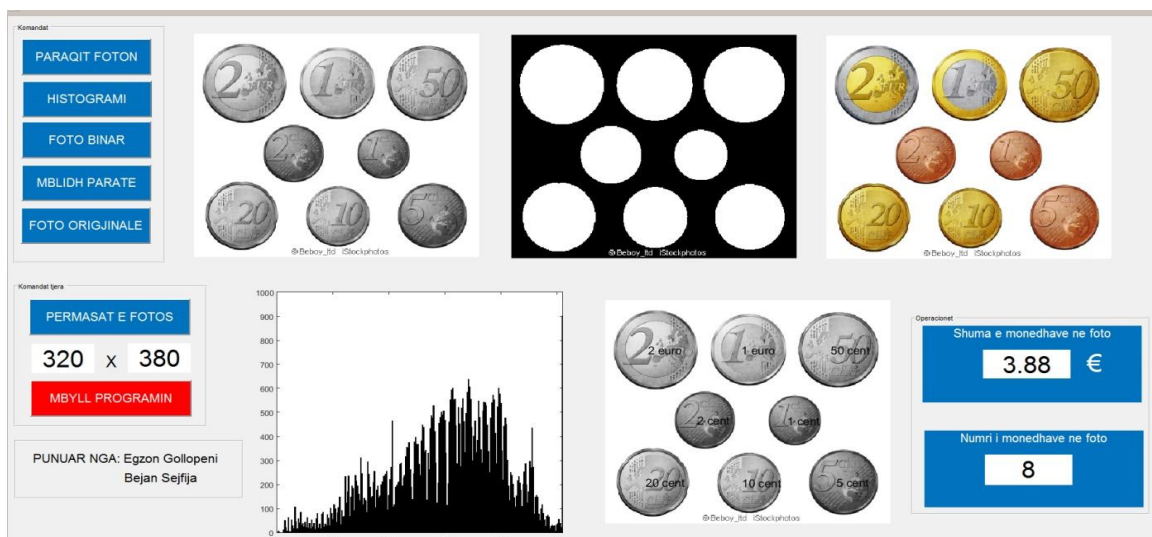
**CLOSING THE PROGRAM**

clc; % fshirja e komandës  
 close all; % i mbyll te gjitha figurat

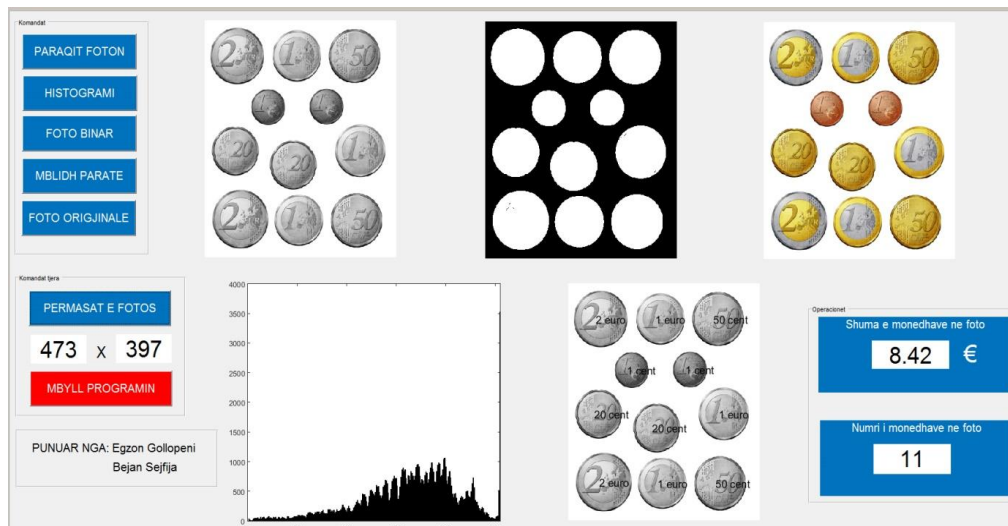


3 Applications using options.

The first step is to make specific photon process.



The second step in this new picture shows that even more money may be performed process alike.



## APPLICATION FORMATS IN FOTOS

NE Ton system, input image format is that we use JPEG (JPG). There are two types of image format you can receive from input, JPEG and TIF. As is known, TIF contains more details, and high definition, but the limitation is:

Image TIF capacity is very high. For JPEG Image restriction is missing detail, and contains less detail and for this, those details are sufficient for our system, and the capacity is small. As a comparison, in the same resolution TIF Image capacity is several times larger than JPEG image detail. So we think it is more efficient to use JPEG instead of TIF.

Additional: functions that we used in MATLAB are: `Imgetfile ( )`; `imread ( )`; `size ( )`; `imshow ( )`; `imhist ( )`; `bar ( )`; `xlim ( )`; `bwconvhull ( )`; `bwareaopen ( )`; `bwlabel ( )`; `regionprops ( )`;

## CONCLUSION

With this application we can have benefits:

- Strengthening the necessary measures to avoid that counterfeit banknotes and coins from circulation;
- Collecting, analysing and publishing technical and statistical data concerning counterfeit banknotes and coins;

- Providing information and guidance and training for financial institutions, other relevant institutions and the general public about the banknotes and coins.

- Avoidance of euro banknotes and counterfeit coins from circulation.

This application should establish working groups as necessary to further study certain issues banknotes and to make recommendations on programming of this application.

This app aims to establishing the necessary measures for reasons of avoiding counterfeit banknotes and euro coins from circulation.

With this app instructed the relevant institutions and applies to all financial institutions operating in Kosovo and are licensed by the Central Bank of Kosovo (CBK).

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## **THE IMPACT OF THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS IN THE MACEDONIAN'S ECONOMY**

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PSII<sup>52</sup> 3.05

### **ABSTRACT**

Recently, the global economy was experiencing the worst financial crisis in the last '80 years. Macedonia as a small and opened economy did not remained immune from the negative effects of the crisis. Therefore the main purpose of this paper is to examine empirically the impacts of financial crisis on the main macroeconomic indicators. For testing the structural changes of macroeconomic variables between the two time periods, the crisis period and outside it, the method of least squares (OLS) is used incorporating an artificial variable (dummy) for the period of crisis. The data used consist of quarterly time series from the first quarter of 1998 to the second quarter of 2013. As crisis period is considered the period from the fourth quarter of 2008 to the first quarter of 2010. The empirical results reveal that the budget balance, exports, the current account balance and private transfers undergo significant structural changes during the crisis period. Deepening of the budget deficit during the crisis has provided positive effects in mitigating the negative consequences. The fall of exports is estimated to have decreased the real GDP by 0.88% during the crisis period. The deepening of the current account deficit is estimated to have decreased the real output by 0.35%. While lower private transfers have reduced the real GDP by 0.58%. Thus, the empirical results indicate that the global financial crisis caused negative impacts on Macedonia's macroeconomic performance.

**Key words:** Global financial crisis, crisis period, impacts, macroeconomic indicators

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<sup>52</sup> PSII - Paper Scientific Impact Indexing an international impact in science measured to be by this paper; maximal score 3.5

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Many scientists have offered their theories about how financial crises arise and develop, what are the causes, their effects and ways to prevent it, but have not yet reached a consensus on these issues, thus financial crises are still a common occurrence in the world economy (see, Collyns & Kincaid, 2003; Reinhart & Rogoff, 2008, 2009; Leaven & Valencia, 2008; Allen et al. 2009; Gorton & Ordonez, 2012).

Macedonia is a small country with an open economy that depends on economic developments of external sites. Based on this its economy was not immune to the negative effects of the global financial crisis. It was affected especially in the external accounts, industrial production, budget liquidity and financial liquidity by a reduction of demand for exports, reduction of capital incomes and remittances inflows. Therefore the aim of this paper is to empirically examine the impact of financial crisis on the main macroeconomic indicators. Indicators that will be analyzed are: real economic growth, GDP per capita, foreign direct investment, government budget balance, unemployment rate, inflation, terms of trade, current account balance, exports, net foreign assets, the monetary aggregate M2, loans, remittances and private transfers. Also having in mind the crisis in the euro zone this paper also examines its impact on GDP per capita of Macedonia.

The empirical results of this paper show the negative impact of the crisis on certain macroeconomic indicators, thus the same will have a special significance for macroeconomic policy makers of the Republic of Macedonia, because studies in this subject are scarce.

## **2. A BRIEF REVIEW OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF RM**

Macedonian`s economy is characterized by relatively slow growth (see Table 1). Realized rates of economic growth are not satisfactory in terms of strengthening the country's economy and raising the standards of living of the population. Regarding other indicators, low inflation is maintained through prudential monetary policy (fixing the domestic currency against the euro), while unemployment is still high



(31% in 2012). Unlike some more advanced transition countries, the country did not experience large capital inflows from the developed economies.

**Table 1.** Selected macroeconomic indicators, average for periods.

	1995-2003	2003-2012	1995-2012
Real GDP growth (in %)	1.4	3.4	2.4
Inflation (average)	4.1	2.4	3.3
Unemployment rate	33.5	34.0	33.8
Budget balance (central government and funds in % of GDP)	-1.6	-1.3	-1.5

Source: NBRM; author`s calculations

### 3. LITERATURE REVIEW

Scholars in the field of global financial crisis have divergences, but all agree on one thing that the negative effects of the recent crisis will be severe and cannot be predicted how long it will be finished.

Gardo and Martin (2010) have analyzed the impact of the financial crisis in the countries of Central, Eastern and Southeastern Europe with a particular attention to EU member states, which have not yet adopted the euro. They analyzed the impact of the crisis on different segments of the financial market saw that the exchange rate has been hit by the crisis, the stock market has also suffered huge losses. There was also an impact on capital flows with different intensity depending on the host country and the type of capital inflows.

Bartlett and Prica (2012) emphasize that South Eastern European countries were hit by the crisis with different intensity. They concluded that countries that were EU members were more affected by the crisis, especially through foreign loans and investments. Also severely affected by the crisis were those that had shown greater prosperity in the transition process, and to countries policies have been inclined towards saving but with varying degrees of success in reducing the budget deficit.

Studies on this subject from the domestic researchers are scarce. (Bexheti, 2010) points out that since the financial market of the Republic of Macedonia as well as of

the region are not developed enough and are not functioning significantly with secondary financial instruments, the financial crisis did not impact directly on the sector but indirectly through the collapse of the real economy.

According to Ristevski (2010) Macedonia's economy has been hit by the global financial crisis and the most vulnerable groups of the crisis are unemployed and those living below the poverty line. The number of poor increased by 35,000 persons in 2009 compared with a year ago. He also notes that in Macedonia lacks performance evaluation of the implemented government policies, strategies, programs and projects, since independence until now.

## **4. METHODOLOGY AND EMPIRICAL RESULTS**

### **4.1. Methodology and data**

For analyzing the effects of crisis on key macroeconomic variables and on overall economic activity, ie real GDP of the Republic of Macedonia, in this paper we use the method of least squares (OLS) by incorporating a dummy variable that takes the value 1 for the period of crisis and takes the value zero for the rest of period. Models with dummy variables can be used to judge whether structural changes have occurred between the two different time periods. So these models have more to do with the verification of structural changes, from one period to another, or verify the stability of the parameters of a regression over a period of time, compare with another period of time.

Also in this work there will be performed a series of tests to measure the stability of data and models respectively. Analysis and processing of data is done through software package Stata 12.

The data used in the empirical part consists of quarterly time series from the first quarter of 1998 until the second quarter 2013 (1998q1-2013q2). The data are mainly provided by the State Statistical Office (SSO), Ministry of Finance (MF) and the Central Bank of the Republic of Macedonia (NBRM).

#### 4.1.1. The theoretical framework of the econometric model

To test the impact of crisis on the overall economic activity, we built a model with a dummy variable and a quantitative variable, namely a certain macroeconomic indicator.

The general pattern is given in the following:

$$Y = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2(D) + \beta_1 X + \beta_2(DX) + u \quad (1)$$

Where with  $\alpha_1$  is marked the intercept (constant); with  $\alpha_2$  the differentiating intercept;  $\beta_1$  is the slope coefficient that measures the marginal effect of changing Y as a result of changes in X; while  $\beta_2$  is the differentiating coefficient that indicates the difference between the slope coefficient of the function outside the crisis period and the slope coefficient of the function during the crisis period. With 'u' is presented the error term, or stochastic factor that is supposed to be with zero conditional mean and constant variance, ie  $E(u_i) = 0$  for each period t. Also, in the model is included the interaction variable between the dummy and a quantitative variable X (macroeconomic variable). The dummy variable is the divisive period:

➤  $D=1$  if the data belong to the period of crisis

➤  $D=0$  if the data belong to the period out of crisis

To see the implications of the model (1) and under the assumption that  $E(u_i) = 0$ , will be obtained :

$$E(Y_i|D_i = 0, X_i) = \alpha_1 + \beta_1 X_i \quad (2)$$

$$E(Y_i|D_i = 1, X_i) = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + (\beta_1 + \beta_2)X_i \quad (3)$$

#### 4.1.2. Analysis of stationary

To avoid the spurious regression results, will be presented step by step the way of detecting the stationarity of variables for real GDP and other key macroeconomic variables (the budget balance; exports; current account balance; M2 monetary aggregate; foreign direct investment; remittances; loans; terms of trade, inflation, and

unemployment rate) using two tests: Dickey-Fuller (DF) test and Philips-Perron (PP) test as follows:

With  $Y_t$  is presented the test variable at time  $t$ , while with  $Y_{t-1}$  the relevant variable in the period  $t-1$  and  $t$  variable represents the trend.

$$\Delta Y_t = \delta Y_{t-1} + u_t; Y_t \text{ has random walk}$$

$$\Delta Y_t = \gamma_1 + \delta Y_{t-1} + u_t; Y_t \text{ has random walk with significant movement}$$

$$\Delta Y_t = \gamma_t + \gamma_2 t + \delta Y_{t-1} + u_t; Y_t \text{ has random walk with significant movement around a stochastic trend}$$

**Hypothesis:**

$$H_0: \delta = 0 \text{ (Variable is not stationary)}$$

$$H_1: \delta \neq 0 \text{ (Variable is stationary)}$$

If the null hypothesis is accepted, it means that the data contain unit root, thus the series are not stationary. We continue the procedure by taking the first or second difference until the variables become stationary. In this case we say that the variables are of the order I (1), I (2), respectively.

If the null hypothesis is rejected, then the alternative is accepted, it means that the time series does not contain unit root and the series are stationary of order I (0).

**4.2. Data and description of variables**

The data used in the empirical part consists of quarterly time series from the first quarter 1998 to the second quarter 2013 (1998q1-2013q2). As the crisis period in the paper is considering the period from the fourth quarter of 2008 to the first quarter of 2010. The table below describes the data and sources for each of them.

**Table 2. Description of data and data sources**

Variable	Abbreviation	Description	Source
Real economic growth	GDPG	The growth rates of real GDP (%)	SSO
GDP per capita	GDPC	GDP per capita, base year 2005=100	SSO
The current account balance	CAB	The current account balance (në % of GDP-së)	NBRM, SSO

<b>Budget balance</b>	GOVB	The central government budget balance (in % of GDP)	MF, SSO
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	UNEMP	Unemployment rate (in % of GDP)	SSO
<b>Foreign Direct Investments</b>	FDI	Foreign direct investments, net (in % of GDP)	NBRM, SSO
<b>Inflation</b>	INF	Increasing the overall price level in %	NBRM, SSO
<b>Exports</b>	EXP	Exports of goods and services (as % of GDP)	SSO
<b>Net foreign assets</b>	NFA	Net foreign assets of the banking overall system (in % of GDP)	NBRM, SSO
<b>Monetary aggregate M2</b>	M2	M2 (in % of GDP)	NBRM, SSO
<b>Loans</b>	TLOANS	Total loans (in % of GDP)	NBRM, SSO
<b>Terms of trade</b>	TOT	Changes in the relative prices of exports and imports, base year 2005 = 100	NBRM
<b>Private transfers</b>	PTRANSF	The amount of official and private transfers, net (in % of GDP)	NBRM, SSO
<b>Remittances</b>	REMIT	Remittances , net (in % of GDP)	NBRM, SSO

### 4.3. The empirical results

#### 4.3.1. Results from the analysis of stationary

Before evaluating regression models we have done testing of stationary of variables through the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test and Philip-Perron (PP), based on the methodology explained above. The results are given in the table below:

**Table 3. Analyses of stationary of time series**

Variables	Test	t-statistics	p-value	t-statistics	p-value	Decision
	Level			The first difference		
GDPG	ADF	-2.579	0.179	-3.633**	0.031	I(1)
	PP	-2.915	0.281	-4.327*	0.000	
GDPC	ADF	-1.060	0.730	-3.215**	0.016	I(1)
	PP	-1.451	0.696	-5.920*	0.000	
CAB	ADF	-3.107**	0.025	-	-	I(0)
	PP	-6.072*	0.000	-	-	
GOVB	ADF	-2.700	0.513	-4.098*	0.010	I(1)
	PP	-2.891	0.718	-6.530*	0.000	
UNEMP	ADF	-1.914	0.325	-3.568**	0.046	I(1)
	PP	-1.977	0.296	-7.618*	0.000	

<i>FDI</i>	ADF	-3.157**	0.038	-3.800*	0.002	I(0)
	PP	-7.341*	0.000	-8.102*	0.000	
<i>INF</i>	ADF	-1.872	0.632	-3.924*	0.003	I(1)
	PP	-1.926	0.418	-7.412**	0.000	
<i>EXP</i>	ADF	-1.107	0.426	-3.234**	0.032	I(1)
	PP	-1.968	0.324	-4.551*	0.000	
<i>NFA</i>	ADF	-3.540	0.013	-	-	I(0)
	PP	-2.991	0.018	-	-	
<i>M2</i>	ADF	-1.740	0.325	-3.843*	0.002	I(1)
	PP	-1.977	0.296	-7.618*	0.000	
<i>NLOANS</i>	ADF	-0.198	0.938	-3.100**	0.032	I(1)
	PP	0.397	0.981	-3.102*	0.020	
<i>TOT</i>	ADF	-2.245	0.190	-3.924*	0.003	I(1)
	PP	-2.926	0.118	-7.412	0.000	
<i>PTRANSF</i>	ADF	-1.467	0.550	-3.639*	0.005	I(1)
	PP	-1.977	0.296	-7.618*	0.000	
<i>REMIT</i>	ADF	-2.601	0.092	-3.340**	0.013	I(1)
	PP	-2.912	0.076	-8.102*	0.000	

**Note :** \*\* represents the rejection of null hypotheses in the 5% level of significance. The critical value is - 2.926,

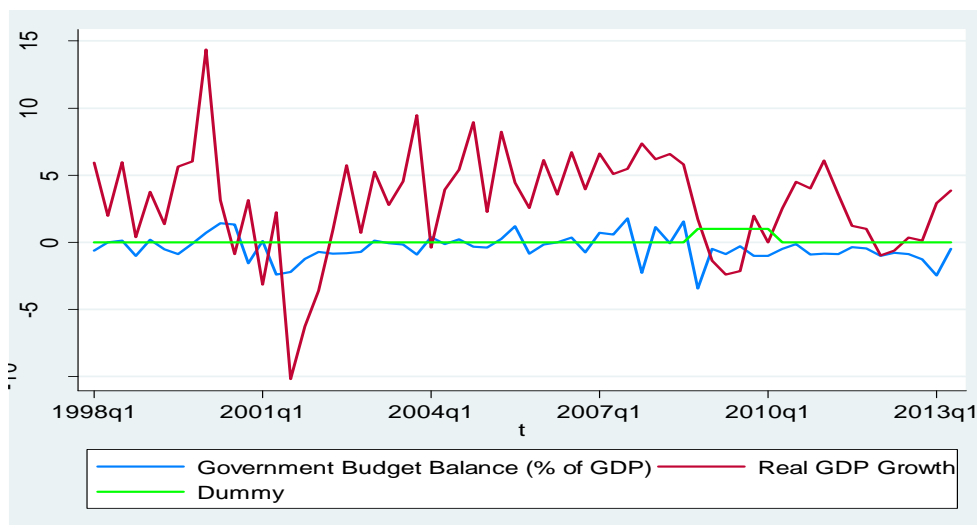
\* represents the rejection of null hypotheses in the 1% level of significance. The critical value is -3.577.

Based on the Dickey- Fuller and Philips-Perron tests, the stationary variables of order I(0) are: Current Account Balance (CAB), Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Net Foreign Assets (NFA). While all other variables are non stationary in the level, but they are transformed to stationary by taking the first difference.

#### 4.3.2. Results of regression models

In this part are given the empirical results of regression models. In the chart below are displayed the growth of real GDP, government budget balance and the dummy variable. From the graphical presentation can be noticed the economic recession from the fourth quarter of 2008 to the first quarter of 2010 and later the economy begins to recover until the first quarter of 2012. As a consequence of euro zone debt crises two quarters of 2012 are also in recession. The chart shows the deepening of budget deficit during the crises period.

**Figure 1. Government Budget Balance and Real GDP growth**



**Source:** Statistical Office of Macedonia and processing by authors

Model 1 represents the relationship between real GDP growth, budget balance and dummy variable and the interaction between budget balance and dummy variable.

**Model 1:**

$$GDPG = 3.79 + 1.4GOVB - 5.45D - 0.249D \cdot GOVB$$

$$t \text{ statistika } (7.42) (2.69) (-2.39) (-1.66)$$

$$R^2 = 0.48 ; F(3, 58) = 4.51$$

Based on the regression results all coefficients are statistically significant. Since the coefficient of dummy variable and interaction variable are statistically significant as well as F statistics that shows the significance of regression is statistically significant, imply that there is a difference between the two examined periods (out of the financial crisis and during the financial crisis).

The t statistics show that budget balance is statistically significant at the 1% level, dummy variable in the 5% level and interaction variable in the level of 10%. The positive sign before the coefficient of budget balance (GOVB) shows that the budget balance has yielded positive results in real GDP growth during the period. However, the negative sign before the dummy variable indicating that crisis has impacted negatively on the budget balance, ie increasing the budget deficit during the crisis period.

Although  $\beta_1 + \beta_2 = 1.4 - 0.249 = 1.151$ , this shows that increasing the budget deficit during the crisis period has had a positive effect in reducing the economic recession of the country by 1,151% during the crisis period. This highlights the fact

that Government anti-crisis packages have given positive results in reducing the negative consequences of the crisis.

In model 2 we express the relationship between real GDP growth, foreign direct investment (FDI) and dummy variable and the interaction between FDI and dummy variable.

**Model 2:** The impact of crisis on the foreign direct investments (FDI) and real GDP growth

$$GDPG = 3.79 + 0.05FDI - 3.13D - 1.11D \cdot FDI$$
$$t \text{ statistika } (5.18) (0.17) (-1.18) (-0.30)$$
$$R^2 = 0.08 ; F(3, 58) = 1.72$$

Based on the results of regression, coefficients are not statistically significant. Since the coefficient of dummy variable and interaction variable are not statistically significant, as well as F statistics that shows the significance of the regression also is not statistically significant, this means that between the two periods there are not structural changes. In this case we fail to reject the null hypothesis explained above in the theoretical framework of the model.

**Model 3:** The impact of the crisis on the monetary aggregate M2 and real GDP

$$GDPG = 2.07 + 0.043M2 - 4.3D - 0.26D \cdot M2$$
$$t \text{ statistika } (1.45) (1.05) (-2.53) (-1.64)$$
$$R^2 = 0.21 ; F(3, 48) = 3.47$$

The results of model 3 indicate that the coefficient of M2 monetary aggregate is not statistically significant. Since the coefficient of dummy variable and interaction variable are statistically significant means that there is a difference between the two periods analyzed (out of financial crisis and during the financial crisis). Regarding the signs before the coefficients are consistent with expectations. So M2 has a positive impact on GDP growth throughout the period, but not significant, while negative sign before the dummy variable indicates that the crisis has impacted negatively on the



monetary aggregate M2, and consequently this has adversely affected the growth rate of real GDP. According to the definition of M2, the crisis has negatively affected the deposits in domestic currency and foreign currency.

**Model 4:** The impact of crisis on credits and real GDP growth

$$GDPG = 3.18 + 0.0057TLOANS - 14.96D + 0.261D \cdot TLOANS$$

*t statistika* (2.56) (0.14) (-0.15) (-0.11)

$$R^2 = 0.08 ; F(3, 48) = 1.68$$

Based on the results of the regression, the coefficients are not statistically significant. Thus could be concluded that between the two time periods there are no structural changes. In this case we accept the null hypothesis.

**Model 5:** The impact of the crisis on terms of trade and real GDP growth

$$GDPG = 13.6 - 0.1TOT - 53.17D + 0.48D \cdot TOT$$

*t statistika* (0.99) (-0.75) (-0.84) (-0.79)

$$R^2 = 0.09 ; F(3, 48) = 2.02$$

The results of the regression show that also in this model the coefficients are not statistically significant. So there are no structural changes between the two time periods. Even in this case we accept the null hypothesis.

**Model 6:**

$$GDPG = -1.04 + 0.04EXP - 0.57D - 0.92D \cdot EXP$$

*t statistika* (-1.27) (2.13) (-1.67) (-1.60)

$$R^2 = 0.50 ; F(3, 58) = 4.28$$

The results of this model indicate that all regression coefficients are statistically significant. Since the coefficient of dummy variable and interaction variable are

statistically significant, there is difference between the two examined periods. So, for every 1% increase in exports, the real GDP will grow by 0.04%. However, the negative sign before the dummy indicates that the crisis has negatively affected the exports of RM and growth. On the basis of the equation (3) (see the theoretical framework of the model), by summing coefficients:  $\beta_1 + \beta_2 = 0.04 - 0.92 = -0.88$ , means that real GDP is reduced by 0.88% during the crisis period as a result of the decrease of exports during that period.

**Model 7:** The impact of the crisis on private transfers and real GDP growth

$$GDPG = 1.34 + 0.05PTRANSF - 1.31D - 0.63D \cdot PTRANSF$$

*t statistika* (0.75) (1.75) (-2.29) (-1.95)

$$R^2 = 0.18 ; F(3, 48) = 4.34;$$

Private transfer's coefficient is statistically significant at the 10% level of significance. For every 1% increase in private transfers the real GDP increases by 0.05%. Since the coefficients of dummy and interaction variable are statistically significant implies that there is a structural difference between the two analyzed periods analyzed. As for the signs before the coefficients, the negative sign before the dummy indicates that the crisis has impacted negatively on private transfers, and consequently this has adversely affected the growth rate of real GDP.

By summing coefficients:  $\beta_1 + \beta_2 = 0.05 - 0.63 = -0.58$ , the real GDP is reduced by 0,58% as a result of lower private transfers during the crisis period.

In the following is given the impact of the crisis on the current account balance (CAB)

**Model 8:**

$$GDPG = 2.95 - 0.299CAB - 4.03D - 0.05D \cdot CAB$$

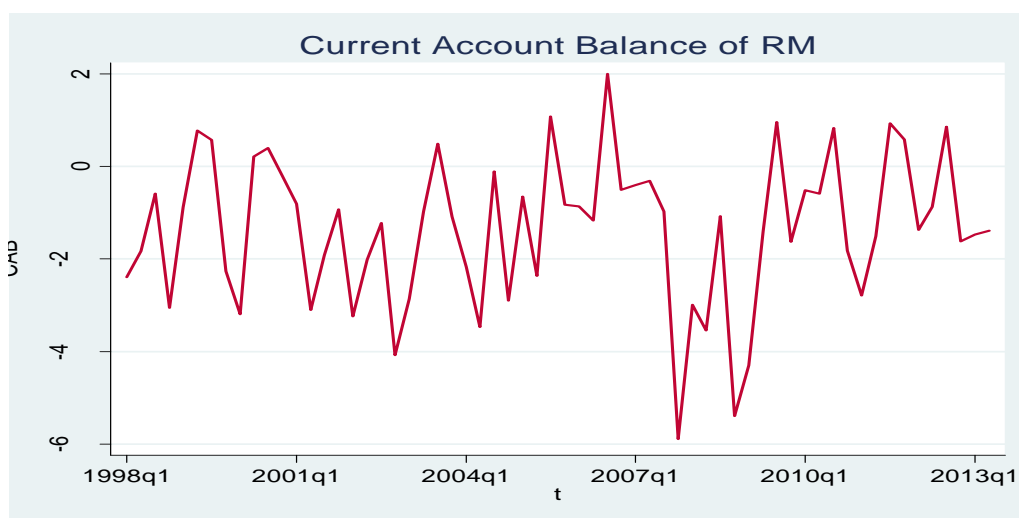
$$t \text{ statistika } (4.42) (-1.88) (-1.8) (-2.06)$$

$$R^2 = 0.29 ; F(3, 48) = 4.14;$$

Looking at the regression's results of the model 8, the coefficient of the current account balance is statistically significant at 10% level of significance. For every 1% increase of current account balance, real GDP decreases approximately by 0.3%. Since the coefficients of dummy and interaction variable are statistically significant implies that there is a structural difference between the two periods.

By summing coefficients:  $\beta_1 + \beta_2 = -0.299 - 0.05 = -0.349$ , the real GDP is reduced by 0.349% as a result of the deepening of current account deficit during the crisis period. In the following figure we present the development of the current account deficit over years

**Figure 2. Current account balance of RM over years**



Source: **NBRM and processing of data by the authors**

Similarly regressions were performed for other variables described in the previous section such as remittances, unemployment rate, inflation, net foreign assets and was estimated that there is no structural change between the period of crisis and out of the global financial crisis period, as dummy variables and interaction variables resulted statistically not significant.

Also in this part is conducted a regression model which include two dummy variables, one referring to the global financial crisis and the other to euro zone crisis,

as well as macroeconomic variables as explanatory variables. In this model as the dependent variable is taken the GDP per capita of RM.

As period of euro zones crisis we get the period (2011q1-2012q4), it is remarked as D2, while for the period of global financial crisis is taken previous considered period (2008q4-2010q1) and is remarked with D. Following pattern emerged from the regression results.

$$\begin{aligned}\log(GDPC) = & -0.184 + 0.027 \log(EXP) + 0.001 \log(FDI) + 0.073 \log(M2) \\ & + 0.02 \log(PTRANSF) - 0.021(INF) - 0.025 \log(UNEMP) \\ & - 0.048 \log(TLOANS) + 0.022 \log(REMIT) - 0.002(CAB) \\ & + 0.0054(GOVB) - 0.024 \cdot D - 0.025 \cdot D2\end{aligned}$$

The regression results indicate that the global financial crisis and the euro zone crisis had a negative impact on GDP per capita of Republic of Macedonia, as both D and D2 dummy variables are statistically significant, respectively.

In the model, as explanatory variables are used all macroeconomic variables described in the previous section, while statistically significant resulted only exports, M2, private transfers, loans and government budget balance.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the analysis, separately for each variable, we come to the conclusion that structural changes have occurred in the government budget balance, exports, the current account balance and private transfers, while all other macroeconomic variables resulted statistically insignificant. Deepening of the government budget deficit during the crisis has provided positive effects in mitigating the negative consequences. The fall of exports is estimated to have decreased the real GDP by 0.88% during the crisis period. The deepening of the current account deficit is estimated to have decreased the real output by 0.35%. While lower private transfers have reduced the real GDP by 0.58%.

The estimated results of the multiple regression explore that the financial crisis and the euro zone debt crisis affected negatively the GDP per capita of RM.

However the study is subject to limitations and shortcomings for generating stable estimates and conclusions, because the crisis cannot be considered as finished. In addition, for examining the structural changes a long period of time must be considered. But nevertheless, the results of this study have a special importance for completion the economic literature, because studies in this area are scarce.

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## **THE INDEPENDENCE OF KOSOVAR MEDIA ACCORDING TO TELEVISION EDITORS AND JOURNALISTS 53**

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PSII <sup>54</sup> 3.00

### **ABSTRACT**

According to the yearly report of *Press Freedom* which has been published by the Freedom House, from 2007 to 2016, for ten consecutive years Kosovo has been among the countries which have partially *free* media. Also, in the *The World Press Freedom Index* which is published by Reporters without Borders, Kosovo is ranked between 80th and 90th place in a list of 180 countries. Whereas in IREX-es *Media Sustainability Index*, the Kosovo media are placed in the category of *near sustainability*. Other international reports like *World Report* published by the Human

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<sup>53</sup> The research has been done with the journalists and the editors of the most important TV stations in the country: RTK1, KTV and RTV 21, which have national frequencies on terrestrial networks, whereas KLAN Kosova, even though does not possess a national terrestrial frequency has national content programming and has nationwide coverage through the cable operators.

<sup>2</sup> RTK is the only public broadcaster in Kosovo. From the four television channels, RTK1 is the main medium with generalist programming. News transmitted by RTK1 is produced by journalists and editors of RTK3. RTK3 in this case, other than the independent channel that produces news throughout the day, plays the role of editorial information for RTK1, therefore when referred to as RTK1 research, this fact should be taken into account.

<sup>54</sup> PSII - Paper Scientific Impact Indexing an international impact in science measured to be by this paper; maximal score 3.5

Rights Watch; *Progress Report for Kosovo which is compiled through the years by the European Commission as well as Kosovo Human Rights Report* published by United States Department of State, Kosovo is placed among the countries which have problems with the independence and the freedom of media. But there has never been a study that was conducted with the actors themselves; in this case journalists and editors run into limitations of their professional freedoms on daily bases in order to inform the public in an independent manner. This paper presents the results of research that was done with the journalists and the editors of four main TV stations in Kosovo: RTK155, KTV, RTV21 and Klan Kosovo. By comparing these results with those of the above mentioned reports we can conclude that they are fully compatible. On this side this paper manages to argue the hypothesis that “*the editors and journalists of the news in the main Kosovo TV stations, define Kosovo as a country with partially free media*”. Also, the results of the research that was analyzed through the prism of ‘*A Propaganda Model*’ by Herman and Chomsky, show that with the Kosovar TV stations *the five filters of the news* are fully applicable.

**Keywords: media, television, free press, independence, journalist, editor.**

## **INTRODUCTION**

In this paper, we'll try to answer the research question: "*How do journalists and editors themselves assess freedom of media in Kosovo?*" In order to pose this question we are encouraged of numerous reports given by government and non-government international organizations, which describe Kosovo as the country with lack of freedom and independence of media, but so far there was not given any survey with the protagonists, namely journalists and the media editors.

As the main reference we considered the division made by Freedom House, which in its report on Freedom of the Press distinguishes three categories of countries:

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countries with free media, countries with partly free media and countries with no free media. The purpose of this paper is to compare the reports of international organizations and research results with the results of the research made with reporters and editors, in order to ascertain whether there is a match between them or their opposition. By trying to answer the research question we'll try to argue the given hypothesis that *"journalists and news editors of leading Kosovo televisions, qualify Kosovo as a country with partially free media" as qualified by the reports of Freedom House.*

In order to come to this result, firstly, we have reviewed and presented the results of most of the reports that speak of freedom and independence of the media in Kosovo, focusing on the results from recent years. Secondly, we have limited our research with journalists and editors within four main television stations in Kosovo that receive most of the audience. Given that television is the most influential medium in the field of information in Kosovo in relation to other traditional media, newspaper and radio, we have estimated that these measures and these results will be comprehensive; taking into account that further research for other traditional media will not result in significant changes of final outcomes. Results of the research argue that Kosovo is a country with *partly free media*, where reporters and editors work under constant pressure from political interference, interference by media owners and by their superiors.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

The background of independent media and pluralism of the media market in Kosovo is very young, it is because the country since the end of World War II until 1999, when it won freedom from Serbia, has been in the same block of countries that had only the known model of state media. In 1990, Serbia closed by violence (using police forces), the media in Albanian language in Kosovo, the daily newspaper "RILINDJA" and Radio Television of Pristina, that were the only national media and which also were state media. During this period, ie during the years 1990-1990,



Kosovo journalists made the first attempts to move from the model of state media to the independent media, commercial or public. They faced difficulties in finding alternatives for creating media in Albanian language, which is spoken by the vast majority of Kosovo's population, but despite this, that kind of journalism was only in the service of freedom of the country and aimed to sensitize the international factors for situation in the country (Sinani, 2015). In this period, respectively March 31, 1997 the first issue of the newspaper “Koha Ditore” was published, which was the first private newspaper in Kosovo. Only after 1999, independent media began to open. In Kosovo today there is pluralism of media and according to the Independent Media Committee there are 20 television stations and 78 radio stations licensed, also there are four printed newspapers published, while there is a large number of newspapers online and various portals that considering the number of population that does not reach 2 million it is a significant multiplicity of media. But despite media pluralism, environment to develop the independent and professional journalism is not favourable. Almost every report related to media freedom in Kosovo, states the lack of free media or significant problems with media freedom.

In the latest report Freedom of the Press 201556, of Freedom House, Kosovo is positioned in 96th place out of 199 countries, respectively within countries with *partly free media*, scoring 49 points<sup>57</sup>. In the report from last year *Freedom of the Press 201458* Kosovo is positioned almost in the same position, four places behind, respectively in 100th place, with the same score as last year, with 49 points. Moreover, over ten years, since Kosovo is included in the reports of Freedom House, Kosovo hardly moved at all related to the assessment of media freedom, being considered always as the country with a partially free media (Table 1).

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.50	5.25

<sup>56</sup> [https://freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/FH\\_FTOP\\_2016Report\\_Final\\_04232016.pdf](https://freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/FH_FTOP_2016Report_Final_04232016.pdf)

<sup>57</sup> [https://freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/FH\\_FTOP\\_2016Report\\_Final\\_04232016.pdf](https://freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/FH_FTOP_2016Report_Final_04232016.pdf)

<sup>58</sup> [https://freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/FH\\_FTOP\\_2016Report\\_Final\\_04232016.pdf](https://freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/FH_FTOP_2016Report_Final_04232016.pdf)

**Table 1. Index of results achieved for Media Freedom according to Freedom House reports through the years. Source: Nations in Transit report on Kosovo<sup>59</sup>.**

Even in the ranking given by Reporters without Borders, over the years, Kosovo has almost identical rating with that of Freedom House and ranks somewhere among 180 countries for which it is reported. Starting from 2005, when it became part of the report, Kosovo was ranked between the places 100 and 50 which position is achieved only once in 2008 and in most years it is positioned above 80th place. In the last report, the one for 2016, it was placed as 90th (table 2). While in the assessment of this result according to Reporters without Borders, all worst Balkan symptoms are found in Kosovo. It is concluded there, that Kosovo media suffer from direct and indirect political interference, from the financial pressure and by property concentration. It is also noted that journalists who criticized the Kosovo authorities were often accused as 'traitors' or 'Serb sympathizers'. In this assessment, it is also said that the media which do not push ahead governmental lines, may be subject of financial or tax inspections<sup>60</sup>.

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011/12	2013	2014	2015
100	71	60	50	75	92	86	85	80	90

**Table 2. Positioning of Kosovo over the years in the ranking made by Reporters without Borders. The table is made relying on reports published on the website of the organization<sup>61</sup>.**

Another international report which includes and is prepared annually on media in Kosovo is that of the American organization IREX called *Media Sustainability Index*.

This report ranks the media in four categories<sup>62</sup>, same as over the years, in this report also the situation of the media in Kosovo is not good. Same as in the report of

<sup>59</sup> [https://freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/NIT2016\\_Kosovo.pdf](https://freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/NIT2016_Kosovo.pdf)

<sup>60</sup> <https://rsf.org/en/kosovo>

<sup>61</sup> Tabela është punuar duke u mbështetur në raportet e publikuara në web faqen e organizatës Reporterët pa Kufinj, <https://rsf.org/en/ranking>

last year, that is, the report for 201663, when Kosovo is included in, it is always listed in the category of countries with media *near sustainability* (Table 3).

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
2.54	2.20	2.38	2.32	2.12	2.46

**Table 3. Sustainability of media in Kosovo, based on IREX reports from 2011-2016.**

There are also other international reports regarding the freedom and independence of media in Kosovo, which are prepared by various non-governmental or government organizations. In the 2016 report of Human Rights Watch<sup>64</sup> it is noted that in 2015 journalists continued to face threats and intimidation, whereas criminal prosecution and investigations were slow. In these reports it is said that journalists reporting on radical islamic groups are vulnerable to intimidation. It is also reported that in 2015 at least one journalist temporarily left Kosovo due to death threats, whereas it is reported that there was no physical assault during 2015.

In Progress Reports of the European Commission on Kosovo, concerns were also raised and recommendations were given in regard with the state of freedom and independence of media in Kosovo. In the report for 2014, it is written:

However, the legislative and institutional framework in this area remains fragmented and ineffective. The issues such as the autonomy of journalists and editors, protection of professional standards in journalism, the right to conscientious objection for journalists and the right to responding and correction for the public remain unregulated by law. Codes of editorial conduct of individual media will be helpful in this regard. Threats and attacks against journalists still continue, even by

<sup>62</sup> The report ranks media in four categories, based on points: 0-1 unsustainable anti-free press, 1-2 unsustainable mixed system, 2-3 near sustainability, 3-4 sustainable.

<sup>63</sup> <https://www.irex.org/sites/default/files/pdf/media-sustainability-index-europe-eurasia-2016-kosovo.pdf.pdf>

<sup>64</sup> [https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/world\\_report\\_download/wr2016\\_web.pdf](https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/world_report_download/wr2016_web.pdf), p.500.

police officers, and other public officers. Hate speech cases continue to be present, mainly on the internet, including those on social media. Economic sustainability of media is not ensured. Kosovo has no effective rules on transparency of media ownership. This results in excessive concentration and violation of independence. Government advertising has an impact on the editorial policies of some media<sup>65</sup>.

While, in the following year's report, the year 2015, the European Commission finds that no progress has been made during the year in terms of freedom of expression:

Kosovo has a low level of implementation of the right to freedom of expression; during the last year, no progress has been made in this field. There were no legislative developments to regulate media ownership and transparency. No solution is found for sustainable financing of public broadcasters, leaving it susceptible to political pressure and influence. Implementation remains a major challenge. The overall environment is not in favor of the full exercise of freedom of expression.<sup>66</sup>

Among other important reports that speak about freedom and independence of media in Kosovo is The Human Rights Report of the US Department of State. In its latest report, published in 2016, but which refers to 2015, it is written:

While there were no reports of direct censorship of printed or broadcast media, journalists claimed that pressure from politicians and organized criminal groups frequently resulted in self-censorship. Some journalists refrained from critical investigative reporting due to fear for their physical or job security. Journalists occasionally received offers of financial benefits in exchange of positive reporting or for abandoning an investigation. According to the AJK, government officials, as well as suspected criminals, verbally threatened some journalists for perceived negative reporting. According to some editors, government agencies and corporations withdrew advertising from newspapers that published material critical of them. According to the AJK, many journalists complained that media owners and managers

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<sup>65</sup> <https://mapl.rks-gov.net/getattachment/2be0beff-485a-44f5-93c0-bceca4f5d6b3/Raporti-i-Progresit-2014-per-Kosoven.aspx>

<sup>66</sup> <https://mapl.rks-gov.net/getattachment/4eb17bf0-695f-4a4b-bce6-101e66ba55c9/Raporti-per-Kosoven-2015.aspx>

prevented them from publishing or broadcasting stories critical of the government, political parties, or particular officials due to the owners' preferences for, or connections with the individuals concerned. In some cases owners reportedly threatened to dismiss journalists if they produced stories critical of the government and certain interest groups connected to the political establishment. Some journalists complained that owners prevented them from producing stories on high level government corruption.<sup>67</sup>

## **METHODOLOGY**

This scientific work is empirical. In order to compile it, combined methods are used. In the research part, survey method was used through questionnaires with closed questions, where respondents, in this case they are the journalists and editors of the four main television stations in Kosovo, had the possibility to select one of the answers given. A total of 84 journalists and editors participated in the research, which comprise a significant number of newsroom employees of these televisions. Therefore, starting from this fact, we consider that the results are representative. In the part of discussion on this item, comparison method is used, whereby results of reports that are taken into consideration are compared with results of research and have served as the starting point for this research.

## **RESULTS**

There were 84 persons that participated in the survey<sup>68</sup>, editors and journalists of four leading television stations in Kosovo. 65.1% of them are journalists and 34.9% are editors. In terms of gender, 55.4% are male, 44.6% female. According to the televisions, the number of respondents was almost the same with a share of 18 up to 22 respondents, but the division is not done according the media since it was not the

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<sup>67</sup> <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/253075.pdf>

<sup>68</sup> The survey was conducted in strict confidentiality. Questionnaires completed by respondents, without their name and surname and without the name of the television, in which they work, after being filled are put in sealed envelopes.

target of this research, therefore the results of the survey will be cumulative to four televisions and not separately.

The question which expresses the main interest of this scientific work, for which the response of journalists and editors was required, was: "How do you assess media in Kosovo?" In response to this question most of the (Table 4) respondents declared that the Kosovo media are partly free, respectively 71.4%.

<b>How do you assess media in Kosovo ?</b>		Frequen cy	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Va Not free	9	10.7	10.7
	Partially free	60	71.4	<b>71.4</b>
	Free	15	17.9	17.9
	Total	84	100.0	100.0

**Table 4. Results of responses to the question "How do you assess media in Kosovo?"**

Journalists and editors were asked about interferences in their daily work. Out of all respondents 43.4% of them sad that they had direct interference, while 56.4% of them denied to have had direct interference. Regarding the intensity of interferences, 31.4% of them responded that the interferences were frequent, while 68.4% of those who responded to this question sad those interferences were rare. Whereas answering the question: who has interfered directly in their work?, respondents of the survey in the first place rank their superiors with 43.8%, from other options 14.6% declared that interferences were made by political officials, 6.3% by he owners, 16.7 by other persons, while 18.8% said they were interfered by all above-cited. According to journalists and editors participants in the survey, 50.0% of them were on the topic of politics (for all results see Table 5).

<b>Have you had direct interference in your work?</b>		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Yes	36	42.9	<b>43.4</b>
	No	47	56.0	56.6
	Total	83	98.8	100.0
Missing	System	1	1.2	
Total		84	100.0	
<b>If yes, how often did you have interference?</b>		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Rarely	35	41.7	68.6
	Often	16	19.0	<b>31.4</b>
	Total	51	60.7	100.0
Missing	System	33	39.3	
Total		84	100.0	
<b>By whom have you had interference ?</b>		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Superior	21	25.0	<b>43.8</b>
	Owner	3	3.6	6.3
	Political officials	7	8.3	14.6
	All above-mentioned	9	10.7	18.8
	Other	8	9.5	16.7
	Total	48	57.1	100.0
Missing	System	36	42.9	
Total		84	100.0	
<b>From which areas have been the news to which you have had interference?</b>		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Politics	24	28.6	<b>50.0</b>
	Economy/Business	7	8.3	14.6
	Other areas	8	9.5	16.7
	All above-mentioned	9	10.7	18.8
	Total	48	57.1	100.0
Missing	System	36	42.9	
Total		84	100.0	

**Table 5. Results of responses to questions about interference in the work of journalists and editors of Kosovo's televisions**

In addition to interference in their everyday work, journalists and editors of Kosovo's main television stations were also asked about threats related to their work. 50.6% of them said they were threatened and according to them, threats have been rare. Regarding the source of threats, the largest percentage of threats are made by unknown persons 37.2%, threats made by superiors were 11.6%, by an influential politician 7.0%, by somebody else 32.6%, while 11% by all the above-mentioned (for results see table 6).

<b>Have you ever been threatened during the exercise of the profession?</b>	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid yes	41	48.8	<b>50.6</b>
No	40	47.6	49.4
Total	81	96.4	100.0
Missing System	3	3.6	
Total	84	100.0	
<b>If yes, how often you are threatened?</b>			
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid Rarely	37	44.0	82.2
often	8	9.5	<b>17.8</b>
Total	45	53.6	100.0
Missing System	39	46.4	
Total	84	100.0	
<b>By whom are you threatened?</b>			
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid By your superior	5	6.0	11.6
By an influential politician	3	3.6	7.0
By an unknown person	16	19.0	<b>37.2</b>
By somebosy else	14	16.7	<b>32.6</b>
All above-mentioned	5	6.0	11.6
Total	43	51.2	100.0
Missing System	41	48.8	
Total	84	100.0	

**Table 6. Results of responses to questions about threats of journalists and editors of televisions in Kosovo.**



Through this research, the opinion of journalists and editors is required related to the question: who are Kosovo televisions hindered from, in fulfilling their mission of free and independent information. According to responses 39.7% of them think that the main impediment are powerful political individuals, fewer of them think that owners and powerful business individuals are the hinder, while 39.7% do not see any separation and think that these three groups are impediment of Kosovo televisions in fulfillment of their mission. When asked to determine which is the biggest impediment present in Kosovo televisions, between censorship, self-censorship, political interference, interference by owners or by all the above-mentioned, most of them think it is the interference of politics with 23.8%, while the greater number of 35.0% think that all forms are present (for all results see table 6).

<b>Who do you think impede the Kosovo's televisions to fulfill their mission?</b>		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	the owners	7	8.3	9.0
	the powerful political individuals	31	36.9	<b>39.7</b>
	the powerful business individuals	8	9.5	10.3
	All above-mentioned	31	36.9	<b>39.7</b>
	other	1	1.2	1.3
	Total	78	92.9	100.0
Missing	System	6	7.1	
Total		84	100.0	
<b>In Kosovo televisions there is more?</b>		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Censorship	8	9.5	10.0
	Self-censurship	13	15.5	16.3
	Political interference	19	22.6	<b>23.8</b>
	Interference by the owners	12	14.3	15.0
	All above-mentioned	28	33.3	<b>35.0</b>
	Total	80	95.2	100.0
Missing	System	4	4.8	
Total		84	100.0	

**Table 7. The results of replies related to impediments of Kosovo televisions in fulfilling their mission to free and independent information of the audience**

## DISCUSSION

Just as most international reports, which describe Kosovo as a country with partly free media, the results of research conducted with journalists and editors of the four main televisions in Kosovo argue such a situation. In order to test what is said in so many reports cited in this article, the survey questions were designed in such a way that tend to highlight three levels of restriction of freedom in the exercise of work of journalists and editors, which restrictions in fact are limits to freedom of media. These restriction levels were specified as: a) declaration; b) impact; c) action.

*Declaration:* Taking into account that the survey is conducted with the protagonists who face restrictions of freedom in their work, which in fact represents a restriction of media freedom, then their responses represent more than a declaration; they are direct evidence that can be taken as a fact, not a perception from outside. Thus, the figure of 82.1% of those who believe that media in Kosovo are *partly free* and *not free*, against to only 17.9% of those who believe that the media in Kosovo are free, is a testimony to which there is no dilemma to be taken as a fact. Results of responses to this question, argue the hypothesis of this paper. While two other levels only confirm it.

*Impact:* In the second group of questions for which answers are required, respondents tell of their experiences about different interferences they had. Through such testimony, surveyed journalists and editors confirm that in order to limit the freedom of media, *the limiters*<sup>69</sup> are able to interfere directly. All this is done in order to influence and hinder the journalistic products and news which are not in the interests of the individuals and groups, organizations or their businesses, and thus they influence the restriction over media freedom.

*Action:* Answers to the third group of questions, tell that if limitation of media freedom cannot be achieved by using the two forms mentioned above, then the '*limiters*' take other steps, going into actions which could be threats or direct violence on television journalists and editors.

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<sup>69</sup> We called 'limiters' all those who interfere in the work of journalists and editors in order to hinder their work, so that the news that affects their interest is not published.

The results of the survey, confirm the hypothesis of this work that *"journalists and news editors of main Kosovo televisions, Kosovo qualify as a country with partially free media"*. Also, by analyzing and interpreting these results, we can conclude that the respondents, through their responses indicate that they are aware of such a situation and that they work in circumstances of media freedom absence. Through their responses, they witness that they have experienced interference by politicians, by owners, supervisors and persons involved in their stories. Also, they were threatened by all these groups. In this line, in the fourth group of responses (Table 7) they express their opinion, considering that Kosovo televisions are mostly hindered by politicians (39.7%), just as much by all together, politicians, businessmen and owners, in fulfilling of their mission. Reporters and editors of the survey, when asked to express their opinion of the biggest impediment present on Kosovo televisions between: censorship, self-censorship, political interference or interference by the owners, the largest percentage, and 23.8% of them responded that it is political interference.

Although it is not the primary interest of this paper, however in the theoretical aspect, by analysing these results in light of the 5 filters of news identified in "A propaganda model" of Herman&Chomsky, then we can conclude that they have a wide application in Kosovo televisions. Relevance of the results of this survey and the situation of media freedom in Kosovo is also explained through the findings concisely made by Herman & Chomsky:

Perhaps this is an obvious point, but the democratic postulate is that media are independent and committed to discovering and reporting the truth, and that they do not merely reflect the world as powerful groups wish it to be perceived. Leaders of the media claim that their news choices rest on unbiased professional and objective criteria, and they have support for this contention within the intellectual community. If, however, the powerful are able to fix the premises of discourse, to decide what the general populace is allowed to see, hear, and think about, and to 'manage' public

opinion by regular propaganda campaigns, the standard view of how the system works is at serious odds with reality. (Herman and Chomsky, 1988)

## **CONCLUSIONS**

Relying on the results of research carried out for the needs of this paper, some conclusions emerge:

- Kosovo is a country with partly free media. The research results are consistent with those of many reports of international organizations addressing media freedom and independence. They are particularly compatible with the Freedom of the Press report published by Freedom House.

- Journalists and editors in Kosovo do not feel themselves free at their work. By stating a lack of freedom at their work, we can conclude that in such circumstances, they can not practice their profession freely and independently.

- Journalists and editors in Kosovo are faced with various interventions while exercising their tasks, in order to be influenced for the news content. The research results show that there is political interference, interference by the owners, by powerful individuals from politics and business as well as by the people involved in the news chronicles.

- In Kosovo, journalists and editors, also face different threats while exercising their tasks. Threats come from people of politics, persons from economy, the owners, superiors and persons subject of their news stories.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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## **Diversity of micromorphological species of Nymphaeaceae family in Lura area in Albania.**

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PSII<sup>70</sup> 3.02

### **Abstract.**

The study of Intraspecific diversity on micromorphological levels and beyond are subject to contemporary studies; In this context it matters the study of *Nymphaea alba* and *Nuphar luteum* species, the family of Nymphaeaceae. Besides the decorative and medicinal values of these species they have the status of rare species and in danger. Their study on micromorphological levels provides interesting untreated evidences in floristic studies in Albania.

The two species studied were collected in the area of the National Park of Lura in Albania. The histo-morphological study was realized with standard techniques. On this basis is provided the comparison of structural characteristics of leaf epidermal tissue epistomatal, which includes the presence of various stomatal types. The studied species are grown in the same environment, but at *N.alba* we have two stomatal types, anomocytic and staurocytic, as *N. luteum* have only anomocytic stomatal type. Data are also on the organization of vascular tissue, vascular bundles, and the presence of aerenchyma or air space, with its blade specifications of both species. Construction of

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stem of *N. alba* has a symmetry in establishing structures of vascular bundles and aerenchyma, while *N. luteum* has an asymmetrically distribution. Although these two species are part of the same genus and grow in the same environment microclimate represent very large variations between them in terms of their anatomical structural features.

**Key words:** *Nymphaea alba*, *Nuphar luteum*, stoma, aerenchyma, vascular bundles.

### **Introduction**

Nymphaeaceae family in Albania comprises only 2 species are *Nymphaea alba* and *Nuphar luteum* which are also known as water lilies respectively; *Nymphaea alba* is known as white water lily and *Nuphar luteum* is known as yellow water lily (Paparisto K., Demiri M., Mitrush I. & Qosja Xh. 1988: Flora of Albania 1. — Tirana: Academy of Sciences of Albania RPS Biological Research Center). They are herbaceous water plants, they have oval leaves and floating, floating alone flowers, carpel are usually several to many, the fringes of many perennial with crawling rhizome, Paparisto K., Demiri M., Mitrush I. & Qosja Xh. 1988: *Flora of Albania* 1. — Tiranë Academy of Sciences of Albania RPS Biological Research Center). Plants of this family are important in the trophic chain of aquatic ecosystems (Irgang et al., 1984). The presence of a cuticle thin epidermis and upper leaf facilitates the removal of water from the surface of leaves floating because the presence of water in this part of the leaf hampers the work of stomata since the stomata are located in the epidermis and upper leaf (Gonzalez, 2002). Stomata helps plant for gas exchange and absorption of nutrients, but they have no protective function against transpiration because these are aquatic plants and do not cope with drought (Fahn, 1990). However keeping an intensive hydro flow is critical for the absorption of nutrients into the aquatic environment of diluted (Scremin-Dias, 2009). Located at the stomata of the upper epidermis of the leaf allowing loss of water vapor make it easier absorption of oxygen and carbon dioxide (Sculthorpe 1967). The presence of *N. alba* kolenkima spaces loops of more uniform cell walls, closed by circular cell lumen, it is confirmed

by the description on gender *Nymphaea* (Sculthorpe 1967). (By Coan et al. 2002), the presence of as many separate chambers aerenchyma represents a significant adjustment, because it facilitates the maintenance of a minimum amount of oxygen required in aquatic environments and enables transport oxygen from leaves to roots. Parenchyma bark, air space, and collenchyma observed in the petiole of *Nymphaea* are mentioned by Gonzalez (2002) for the construction of the petiole of the leaf for this genre. According Sculthorpe (1967), the periphery of bark petiole leaf is made up of cells parenchyma or collenchyma, arranged in a formation compact, and aerenchyma dishes conductors are cortex center, a structure similar to the one described in this study from our side for *N. alba*. We also have to both species in the study the presence of vascular conduits separated and reduced, where phloem and xylem placed facing each other, quoted by Metcalfe and Chalk (1979), similar to the pattern observed for the blade of both species assessed in our work. Studies on tissue anatomy and other secretory structures present in the bodies of these two types of vegetation missing in Albania. Therefore, this article describes the stomatal types and leaf and construction of micromorphological stem of the two types mentioned above which are in Lura, Albania, showing characteristics of each of them to shed light on the differences and similarities of these species as part of the same family and unstudied species by micromorphological in Albania.

## **Materials and Methods**

### **Materials**

Leaves and stalks fully developed both types of 5 individuals *Nymphaea alba* and 5 individuals *Nuphar luteum* with coordinates: 47° N 410 24.3 "; 11° E 200 51.2 "determined by GPS.

Optical microscope, Olympus microscope connected with C200 camera, camera.

### **Technique study of micromorphological leaf:**

- Colloidal
- Tech Epidermis
- Technical with loose parts epidermis abaxial and adaxial surface of leaf



The technique consists in cleaning colloidal epidermis of the leaf with water and then left to drain the water. And in the middle of the leaf, in the epidermis and upper and lower placed transparent nail polish. Once left to dry nail polish, located above the painted part Skoch adhesive, then remove the adhesive which takes traces of the mouth of the leaf, and placed on the slide (<http://www.zoo.utoronto.ca/able/volumes/copyright.htm>). The observation under a microscope, early small zoom and 40x zoom later (Figure 1, B).

The technique with the loose of parts of the epidermis leaf consists of the leaf epidermis. Detangling with scalpel or razor and disconnected deployment of part of the left, where its state before throwing a dyestuff points or blumetilen Lugol. In our case it added blumetilen (Fig.1C) and Lugol + blumetilen a dozen times (Fig. 1D). Clean areas photographed by camera and the camera connected to the computer (Hilu & Randall, 1984; Johnston and Watson, 1976). Preparations decided to preview the microscope and determine the type of mouth.

#### **The stem microphological study techniques:**

-Transversal section the stalk saved on alcohol 70<sup>0</sup>

Parts of the stalk are saved on alcohol 70<sup>0</sup> in refrigerator for several months, was made several transversal section of them, a drop safraninë or toluidine and observed under the microscope optical microscope Olympus connected device C200 and photographed their construction (Zekaj. Zh : Practicum of Histotecnology, Tirana 2014)

#### **Analysis and illustrations**

Analysis and illustrations of materials are performed using optical microscope connected to a camera for capturing images and photographs of their respective scales in millimeters. There are also made pictures with camera.

#### **Results**

Flowers Lake has a depth of 0.8 m and an area of 14400 m<sup>2</sup>. This lake is glacial origin as other lakes of the National Park of Lura.

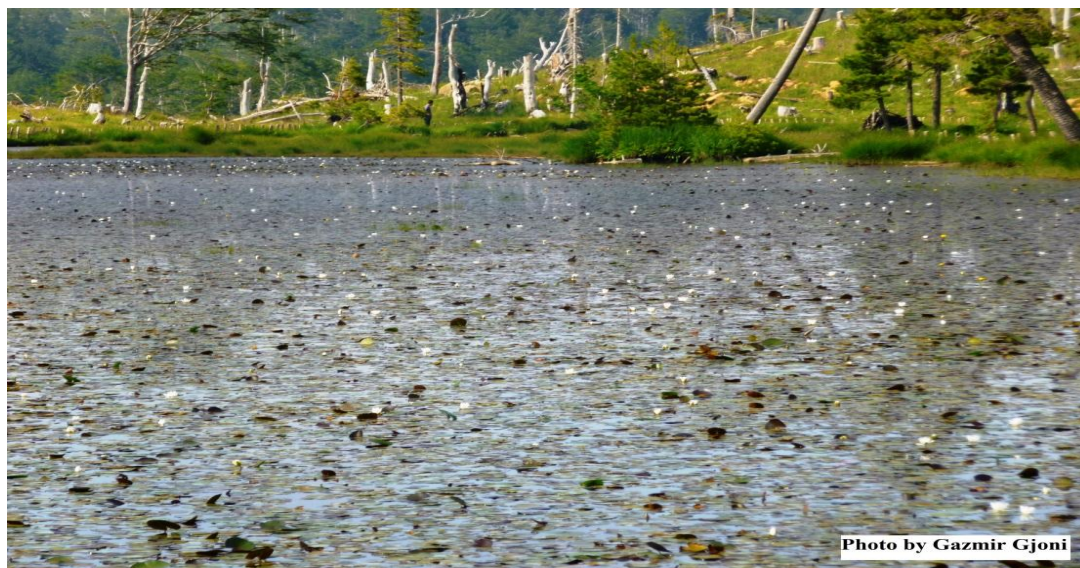


Fig.1 View of Flower Lake from which are taken *Nymphaea alba* plants and *Nuphar luteum* studied in this paper. Both plants are grown in the lake, in the same climatic and ecological conditions.

Deforestation in this area are very large, at catastrophe, it appears from the above photos showing the clear cutting and destruction of forests that surround the lake on all sides.

Table 1.The microphological characters of both species *Nymphaea alba* and *Nuphar luteum* Flowers Lake Lura, Albania.

Characters	Species	
	<i>Nymphaea alba</i>	<i>Nuphar luteum</i>
Leaf type	epistomatal	epistomatal
Anomocytic stomatal	+	+
Staurocitic stomatal	+	–
Type of collenchyma	angular	lacuna
Aerenchyma	symmetry	asymmetry
Concentric vascular bundle	+	–
Collateral vascular bundle with protoxylem lacuna	+	+
Bicollateral vascular bundle with protoxylem lacuna	+	–

Anatomic construction of two lilies *Nymphaea alba* and *Nuphar luteum* is micromorphological in different level terms, of the type of construction, the stomata, the leaf and the stem internal micromorphological. Results are shown below with the corresponding figures, they are compared between them and explaining each one.

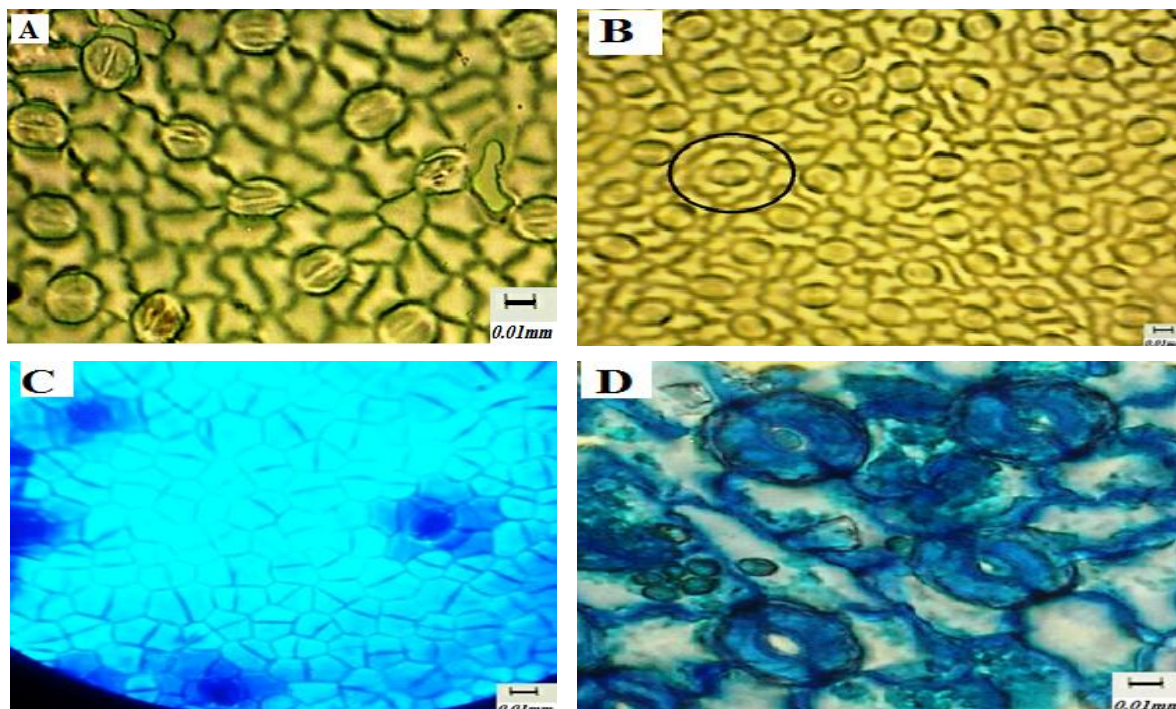


Fig. 2. Stomatal types in the upper epidermis of *N. alba* made colloidal technique (A, B) and stomatal types in the upper of *N. luteum* made epidermal technique with loose parts (C, D).

In both types of lilies epistomatal kind of leaf is therefore only have stomatal in the upper epidermis of the leaf and the stomatal type that dominates the *N. alba* is anomocytic (Fig. 2A, B) but other than the anomocytic stomata even rarely encountered staurocytic stomata (Fig.2B - surrounded mouth).

Whereas *N. luteum* only encountered anomocytic stomata (Fig. 2C, D). (Figure Scale: A, B, C, D = 40x).

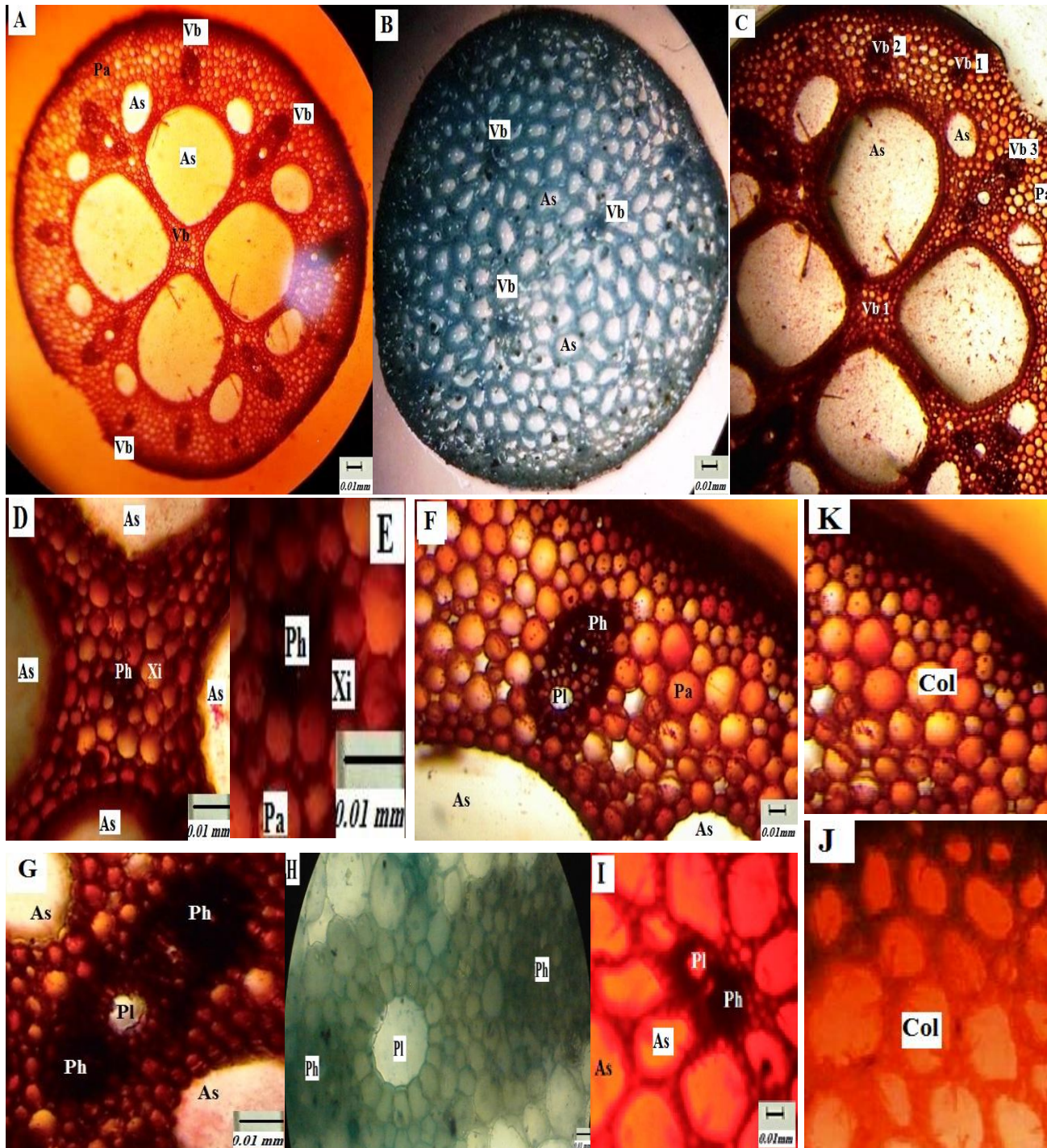


Fig. 3. Transversal section of stem of *N. alba* painted safranin (A) and transversal section the stem of *N. luteum* stained with toluidine (B). Parenchyma air chambers or ventilation or aerenchyma (A, C) to the aerenchyma *N. alba* and *N. luteum* (B). The central conductive type container vessel collateral conductor with holster (D, E) of *N. alba*; Collateral vascular bundle with protoxylem lacuna (F) of *N. alba* and (I) of *N.*

*luteum*; Bicollateral vascular bundle with protoxylem lacuna (G, H) of *N. alba*. Collenchyma angular (K) to *N. alba*; collenchyma lacuna (J) of *N. luteum*. Parenchyma compartment or the ventilation air or aerenchyma (As); Parenchyma aquifer (Pa); Tissue vascular conduits or vascular bundle (Vb), concentric vascular bundle (VB1), Collateral vascular bundle with protoxylem lacuna (VB2), Bicollateral vascular bundle with protoxylem lacuna (VB3); phloem (Ph); xylem (Xi); Protoxylem lacuna (Pl); Collenchyma (Col); (Figure Scale: A, B, C, F, I, J, K = 40x, D, E, G, H = 100X;)

The stem of *N. alba* has a symmetrical and regular placement of air chambers or as otherwise called aerenchyma and vascular tissue which is combined with aerenchyma (Fig. 3A, C). Aerenchyma of *N. alba* are divided into two types where four of aerenchyma are larger and located in the center of the stem separated by a concentric conductive bundle in the center (Fig. 3A, C) and eight others are smaller and placed around aerenchyma large symmetrically and dishes combined with layers (Fig. 3A). Aerenchyma addition to comprising the parenchyma ventilation (aerenchyma) or have air chambers and ten parenchyma aquifer *N. alba* (Fig. 3A, C, E, F). As of *N. luteum* aerenchyma are distributed irregular and asymmetrical form a reticulated system of aerenchyma (Fig. 3B).

Regarding the vascular tissue and here we have differences between the two types in the study, the *N.alba* bundle vascular are located in an orderly and symmetrical and are of three kinds bicollateral vascular bundle with protoxylem lacuna (Fig. 3G, H) , Collateral vascular bundle with protoxylem lacuna (Fig.3F) and vascular bundle with sheath (Fig. 3D, E). Bicollateral vascular bundle with protoxylem lacuna are four pieces also collateral vascular bundle with protoxylem lacuna are four pieces and collateral vessels with sheathed are eight pieces. While the vascular tissue of *N. luteum* is randomly distributed in the asymmetric system of aerenchyma reticulated and vascular bundle here are the type of Collateral vascular bundle with protoxylem lacuna (Fig. 3).

Another difference which constitutes collenchyma *N. alba* is collenchyma angular (Fig. 2K) and the *N. luteum* is type collenchyma lacuna (Fig. 2J).

## Discussions

Both types of plants obtained in the present study after mouth epistomatike leaves only the upper leaf epidermis. The leaves have a thin cuticle on the upper epidermis that helps remove water from their surface, this feature is also observed gender *Nymphaea* by (Gonzalez, 2002).

Stomata in these two species have no protective function against transpiration because these are water plants and not face drought, cited by (Fahn, 1990) on gender *Nymphaea*.

Both species bear a hydro intensive course which is critical for the absorption of nutrients into the aquatic environment of diluted characteristic noted by (Scremin-Dias, 2009) for water plants.

Anomocitike mouth in the presence of the upper epidermis of the leaf of *N. alba* and *N. luteum* confirms the description made by Solereder Nympheaceae family (1908). While the presence of staurocytic stomatal and anomocytic stomatal than those in the leaf of *N. alba* is not mentioned by the authors who have described the anatomy of the family Nymphaeaceae genus *Nymphaea* and anatomy. Located at the stomatal of the upper epidermis of the leaf allowing loss of water vapor make it easier absorption of oxygen and carbon dioxide, it confirms the description made by Sculthorpe (1967) for the family Nymphaeaceae

Collenchyma loops premises of more uniform cell walls, closed by circular cell lumen in *N. alba* species is quoted on gender *Nymphaea* by Sculthorpe (1967). While the presence of lacuna collenchyma of *N. luteum* is a characteristic different from those described in this genus, which distinguishes it from *N. alba*.

By Coan et al. (2002), the presence of many aerenchyma separated as the chamber represents a significant adjustments because it facilitates the maintenance of a minimum quantity of oxygen required in the aquatic environment and makes it possible to transport oxygen from the leaves to the root, this characteristic was evident from the our species of *N. alba* and *N. luteum*

For Sculthorpe (1967), a sufficient number of protoxylema lacuna observed in flocks of two kinds conductor may represent the only structure that transports water for many aquatic species. According to the author, some families of aquatic plants do not form metaxylem, in our case both species studied do not form metaxylem. Just tracheid are in metaxylem, this is confirmed by the description of Cheadle (1942) for the family Nymphaeaceae, which shows a lack of elements of vascular conduits for the group, encountered in our study.

Bark parenchyma, air space, and collenchyma observed in the Nymphaea stem from our side are also mentioned by Gonzalez (2002) for the construction of the tail of the leaf for this genre. According Sculthorpe (1967), the periphery of bark tail leaf is made up of cells parenchyma or collenchyma, arranged in a formation compact, and aerenchyma dishes conductors are cortex center, a structure similar to the one described in this study from our side for *N. alba*.

Conard (1905) notes the changing models of airspace in different species of Nymphaea, but we observed that all species studied *N. luteum* have aerenchym reticulated throughout the transversal section surface of the stem, unlike *N. alba* described earlier that its construction. Reticulated pattern of air space was observed by Bona and Alquimi (1995) in Hydrocleys tail Nymphoides leaf.

The standing *N. alba* has bikolaterale conductive bundle. We have combined a xylem vessels between the two vessels phloem on both sides of her, a characteristic cited by Sculthorpe (1967) for the petiole of the genus Nymphaea leaf. We also have to both species in the study of the presence of conductive vessels separated and reduced, where xylem and phloem placed facing each other, quoted by Metcalfe and Chalk (1979).

Regarding the anatomical construction, the species described in this study show different taxonomic value, totally different jobs stem, features which serve to distinguish and compare the species.

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## INFLUENCE OF VARIETY ON THE CHEMICAL-PHYSICAL COMPOSITION AND SENSORY PROPERTIES OF APPLE

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PSII <sup>71</sup> 3.05

### ABSTRACT

Apple fruit is a very heterogeneous matter, which is characterized by large variations in composition and properties. Variety is definitely one of the most important factors which influence these variations. In Kosovo market, apple is one of the most represented fruits. A study was carried out to determine the influence of variety on the chemical-physical composition and sensory properties of apple. In order to represent the most varieties of apple preferred, during 2015, 13 varieties of apple (*Boscop, Empire, Fuji, Golden Delicious, Granny Smith, Gala, Idared, Jonagold, Jonica, Melrose, Red Delicious, Red fallstaf and Saturn*) were included in this study. The apples were collected in different retail markets in Kosovo. Samples were analyzed on chemical-physical composition (total solids, sugar, ash, vitamin C, titratable acidity and pH value) and sensory properties (sweetness, sourness, taste and total acceptability). Results were statistically processed using the statistical package JMP-in 7.0 (SAS business unit) and determination of average, minimal and maximal

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<sup>71</sup> PSII - Paper Scientific Impact Indexing an international impact in science measured to be by this paper; maximal score 3.5

values, standard deviation and coefficient of variation were included. An average of total solids, sugar content, ash content, titratable acidity, vitamin C and pH value in analyzed apple varieties was 13.94%, 12.71%, 2.21%, 0.31 %, 7.29 mg/100g and 3.61 respectively. Of all 65 analyzed samples, results showed statistically different values ( $P < 0,0001$ ) among apple varieties. Moreover, a partially trained sensory panelists detected the evident differences for fruit properties of sweetness, sourness, taste and total acceptability among analyzed apple varieties. In conclusion, results of this study confirm that the variety has high influence on all analyzed chemical-physical parameters and sensory properties of apple.

**Key words:** *apple variety, chemical-physical composition, sensory properties.*

## INTRODUCTION

Fruits are attractive and nutritional foods, because of their colour, shape, unique taste and smell, and rich in minerals, vitamins and other beneficial components (Cassano *et al.*, 2003). Apple (*Malus domestica L. Borkh*) is an important fruit crop, worldwide, and its consumption is highly recommended for a healthy diet (Knekt *et al.*, 2000). Campeanu, Neata & Darjanschi, (2009) emphasizes that apple therapeutic values are well known for different illnesses (determines the absorption of gastric secretions, the elimination of toxins, has diuretic effects). Moreover, the apple fruit is one of the most important temperate fruits for its attractiveness, nutritional value, and raw material for many finished products (Mukhtar, Gilani, & Bhatti, 2010). The fruit in its fresh state has been recognized for its attractive color, unique taste and smell, enriched minerals, vitamin, and other health beneficial constituents. (Kheiralipour *et al.* 2008). Apple accounts for 50% of the world's deciduous fruit tree production. The leading apple growing country is China, producing about 41% of the world's apples; followed by the United States, India and Turkey (Ntakyo, Mugisha and Elepu, 2013). According to Kosovo Green Report 2014, in Kosovo, apples make up 24% of the total area planted with fruits in 2013, which was 8,342 ha. The total domestic production was 16,786 tonnes, which covers 56% of the domestic

demand and the rest is covered by import. The largest portion, about 60%, is used for household needs, whereas the remaining part is sold and processed.

Apple fruit is a very heterogeneous matter, which is characterized by large variations in composition and properties. The quality of an apple depends on its physical-chemical and microbiological composition, and sensory properties. Moreover, apple quality at purchase and consumption is dependent on the degree of ripeness and the absence of mechanical damage and decay (**Dobrzanski and Rybczynski, 2000**). Variety is definitely one of the most important factors which influence these variations. **Dobrzański, Rabcewicz, & Rybczyński (2006)** emphasized that more than 7500 varieties of apples are recognized. Depending on the types and growth conditions, apple fruits contain different amounts of total solids, carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins, minerals, organic acids, pectines, fibers, flavors, antioxidants etc. (**Kongoli and Boci, 2007**). Apples have low energy and fat, and are a good source of fibre, micronutrients, and phytochemicals (**Jensen et al. 2009**). Consumers are becoming more interested in the content of minerals, vitamins and phytochemicals, such as carotenoids, flavonoids and phenolic acids in fruit because of their antioxidant activity (Gil *et al.*, 2002). According to **Sestras et al., (2009)**, the sugar content of apples differs depending on the weather conditions, varieties, culture technology, position and exposure of the fruits in the crown. High contents of sugar are obtained, due to weather conditions with high temperature and high nutritive element contents of soils, which permitted the assimilation of sugars. Organic acids are an important component of fruit flavor and, together with soluble sugars and aromas, contribute to the overall organoleptic quality of fresh apple fruits. Eleven organic acids were identified in apple pulp with an additional five in the whole fruit (**Hulme and Rhodes, 1971**).

Apple contains 2-30 mg ascorbic acid per 100g, depending on the variety. According to **Davies, Austin & Partridge (1991)**, vitamin C is present in two forms in apples-ascorbic acid, and its oxidised form, dehydroascorbic acid. The variability of ascorbic acid levels between fruits of a same variety and between years can be very high (**Delmotte, 1984**).

The attractiveness of fruit to consumers is determined by visual attributes that include appearance, size, uniformity, colour and freshness, as well as non-visual attributes such as taste, aroma, flavour, firmness (texture), nutritional value and healthiness (**Mikulič-Petkovšek, Štampar & Veberič, 2009**). Among these attributes, firmness and aroma appear to be the most important for consumers (**Aaby, Haffner, & Skrede, 2002**). **Harsan et al., (2006)** pointed that firmness and sugar content are important quality attributes that directly influence consumers on purchasing fresh apple fruit.

The purpose of this study was:

1. Analysis of some parameters of physical and chemical composition (total solids, sugar, ash, ascorbic acid, titration acidity and pH value) of apple samples originating from various varieties collected in different retail markets in Kosovo.
2. Analysis of some sensory quality properties of these varieties.
3. Determining the eventual differences in physico-chemical composition and sensory properties of different analyzed apple varieties.

#### **MATERIAL AND METHODS**

In order to represent the most preferred varieties of apple, during 2015, 13 varieties of apple (*Boscop, Empire, Fuji, Golden Delicious, Granny Smith, Gala, Idared, Jonagold, Jonica, Melrose, Red Delicious, Red fallstaf and Saturn*) were included in this study. The apples were collected in different retail markets in Kosovo.

For the analysis process, 1 kg from each variety were taken and it is conducted in 5 repetition (65 samples totaly). In the laboratory, the samples of apples are cleaned, stalks and damaged parts have been removed, and then they are crushed and grinded into a homogeneous mass. Samples were analyzed on chemical-physical composition (total solids, sugar, ash, ascorbic acid, titratable acidity and pH value) and sensory properties (sweetness, sourness, taste and total acceptability). Total solids are analyzed by drying method in 102-105 °C (**Vračar, 2001**); Determination of sugar is made with Hanna Instruments HI 96801 Digital Refractometer (**Vračar, 2001**); Ash content is determined by burning the sample at 550 oC (**Vračar, 2001**); Acidity is determined by titration with NaOH titration method (**Vračar, 2001**); Determination of ascorbic acid was analyzed by titration of the sample solution with 0.02 N of J2.

(Vračar, 2001), whereas the pH value determination is made by pH-meter type "GLP 21"Crison" (Vračar, 2001).

Sensory evaluation of different apple varieties is made up of 5 partially trained sensory panelists of the commission, who have previously been trained for this purpose. Evaluation of the sensory characteristics is made with points. According to the form, each character had a certain number of points, 1-5 for sweetness, sourness and total acceptability, and 0-3 for taste of the product.

Results were statistically processed using the statistical package JMP-in 7.0 (SAS business unit) and determination of average, minimal and maximal values, standard deviation and coefficient of variation were included.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results of physical-chemical composition of different apple varieties are presented in Table 1.

*Table 1. Results of physical-chemical composition of different apple varieties*

Apple variety	Total solids (%)	Sugar (Brix)	Ash (%)	Ascorbic acid (mg/100g)	Total acidity (%)	pH
Boscop	17.66 a	16.36 a	2.28 bcd	7.40 abcd	0.32 ab	3.38 de
Empire	11.60 ef	10.50 efg	1.76 f	7.04 fg	0.32 ab	3.62 bc
Fuji	13.52 c	12.16 cd	2.17 cd	7.26 cdef	0.31 bcd	3.56 cd
G.Delicious	13.92 bc	12.60 c	2.30 bcd	7.28 defg	0.27 ef	3.31 e
G.Smith	14.68 b	12.64 c	2.49 ab	7.38 bcde	0.32 ab	3.51 cde
Gala	11.40 ef	10.40 fg	2.08 de	7.16 defg	0.35 a	3.82 ab
Idared	13.62 c	12.36 c	2.22 cd	7.51 abc	0.29 cde	3.51 cde
Jonagold	12.18 de	11.16 ef	2.31 bcd	7.12 defg	0.28 de	3.72 abc
Jonica	10.98 f	10.08 g	1.90 ef	6.92 g	0.33 ab	3.62 bc
Melrose	14.88 b	13.66 b	2.15 cde	7.32 bcdef	0.32 b	3.70 bc
R.Delicious	17.02 a	16.14a	2.35 abc	7.57 ab	0.25 f	3.92 a
Red fal staf	12.52 d	11.32 de	2.18 cd	7.09 efg	0.32 bc	3.67 bc
Saturn	17.22 a	15.86 a	2.59 a	7.70 a	0.33 ab	3.51 cde
<b>Average</b>	13.94	12.71	2.21	7.29	0.31	3.61
<b>Minimum</b>	10.98	10.08	1.76	6.92	0.24	3.31
<b>Maximum</b>	17.66	16.36	2.59	7.70	0.35	3.92
<b>StDev</b>	2.27	2.20	0.22	0.22	0.03	0.16
<b>CV, %</b>	16.25	17.27	9.99	3.07	10.55	4.54
<b>P value</b>	<,0001	<,0001	<,0001	<,0001	<,0001	<,0001

*Levels not connected by same letter are significantly different ( $P < 0.0001$ )*

The results presented in table 1. show that the highest amount of total solids are contained in Boscop variety (17.66%), Saturn (17.22%) and Red Delicious (17.02%), in contrast to lower amounts in Empire (11.60%), Gala (11.40%) and Jonica variety (10.98%), with an average of 13.94%. Differences in the amount of total solids between analyzed apple varieties were statistically significant ( $P < 0.0001$ ).

The analysis of sugar show very high content, with an average of 12.71%. Greater amount of sugar are contained in the variety of Boscop (16.36%), Red Delicious (16.14%) and Saturn (15.86%) whereas lower amounts of sugar is observed at the variety of Empire (10.50%), Gala (10.40%) and Jonica (10.08%). Differences between analyzed apple varieties for sugar contents were statistically significant ( $P < 0.0001$ ).

Average value of ash in the analysed apple varieties was 2.21%. High values of Ash are registered in Saturn, Granny Smith, and Red Delicious (2.59%, 2.49%, and 2.35% respectively). Lower values of Ash are registered in Gala, Jonica, Empire (2.08%, 1.90%, and 1.76% correspondingly). Differences in Ash content between analyzed apple varieties were statistically significant ( $P < 0.0001$ ).

The analysis of ascorbic acid shows an average value of 7.29 mg/100g. Greater amount of Ascorbic acid are contained in the varieties of Saturn (7.70 mg/100g), Red Delicious (7.57 mg/100g), and Idared (7.51 mg/100g) whereas lower amounts are observed in varieties Red fal staf (7.09 mg/100g), Empire (7.04 mg/100g) and Jonica (6.92 mg/100g). Differences in the amount of Ascorbic acid between analyzed apple varieties were statistically significant ( $P < 0.0001$ ).

From the total acidity analysis, it is observed that the values of this element are statistically different between varieties ( $P < 0.0001$ ). Thus, a higher acidity is registered in Gala variety (0.35%) Saturn Jonica (0.33%), whereas a lower acidity in Jonagold (0.28%), Golden Delicious (0.27%), and Red Delicious variety (0.25%), with an average of 0.31%.

Results regarding pH parameters showed higher values in varieties of Red Delicious, Gala and Jonagold (3.92; 3.82 and 3.72 respectively), while lower values

of pH in Saturn, Boscop and Golden Delicious variety (3.51, 3.38 and 3.31 respectively) with statistically significant differences between apple varieties in level (P=0.0001).

Results of sensory properties of analysed apple varieties are presented in table 2.

*Table 2. Results of sensory properties of analysed apple varieties*

No. of samples	Apple variety	Sweetness (1-5)	Sourness (1-5)	Taste (0-3)	Total acceptability (1-5)
1	Boscop	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.5
2	Empire	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
3	Fuji	4.0	2.0	3.0	3.0
4	Golden Delicious	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.5
5	Granny Smith	1.5	4.5	3.5	3.0
6	Gala	4.5	2.5	2.0	3.0
7	Idared	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
8	Jonagold	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
9	Jonica	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.5
10	Melrose	3.0	2.0	2.5	2.5
11	Red Delicious	2.5	1.5	3.5	3.0
12	Red fal staf	2.5	2.0	3.0	3.0
13	Saturn	3.5	2.5	3.5	3.5
Average		2.8	2.5	2.8	2.8
Minimum		1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0
Maximum		4.5	4.5	3.5	3.5
StDev		0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5
CV, %		30.8	32.6	22.9	18.1

Sweetness (1-5): 5-very sweet, 3-sweet, 1-non sweet.

Sourness (1-5): 5- very sour, 3- sour, 1-non sour.

Taste (0-3):0-no taste, 3-very tasty.

Results regarding the sweetness of apple varieties show different levels of this property. Thus, greater degree of sweetness is registered in Gala variety (4.5), Fuji (4.0), Saturn and Boscop variety with 3.5 points, while the lowest degree of sweetness is registered to Granny Smith and Jonica with 1.5 points.

Grany Smith variety has showed greater degree of Sourness (4.5), followed by Boscop (3.5) and Golden Delicious variety (3.0), whereas lower rates of sourness are registered to the Red Delicious variety (1.5 point).

Of all the researched varieties, it is concluded that the most tasty varieties are Golden Delicious, Granny Smith, Red Delicious and Saturn with 3.5 points, whereas less tasty apple varieties with 2.0 points - Empire, Gala, Idared and Jonica.

From all the 13 apple varieties analyzed, the most acceptable varieties are ranked as follow: Boscop, Golden Delicious and Saturn varieties with 3.5 points, followed with lower total acceptability to Empire and Idared variety with total acceptability 2.0.

### **CONCLUSIONS**

Based on the results obtained, it is concluded that varieties of apple showed as follow:

Highest amount of total solids (17.66%), and lower amounts (10.98%), with an average of 13.94%. Differences in the amount of total solids between analyzed apple varieties were statistically significant ( $P < 0.0001$ ).

The analysis of sugar show very high content, with an average of 12.71%. Greater amount of sugar was 16.36%, whereas lower amounts (10.08%) is observed. Differences between analyzed apple varieties for sugar contents were statistically significant ( $P < 0.0001$ ).

Ash content in different apple varieties has been with the maximum value of 2.59% and minimum value (1.76%) and average 2.21%. Differences between analyzed apple varieties for ash contents were statistically significant ( $P < 0.0001$ ).

Regarding the ascorbic acid content expressed as mg/100g, it is concluded that the average achieved in all analysed apple varieties was 7.29 mg/100g, with higer value of 7.70 mg/100g and lower value of 6.92 mg/100g, and with statistically differences in the level of  $P < 0.0001$ .



Total acidity varied between 0.35% and 0.25%, with average of 0.31% and statistically differences ( $P < 0.0001$ ) between analysed apple varieties. Moreover, pH value showed statistically differences ( $P < 0.0001$ ) between analysed apple varieties, with average of 3.61, higher value (3.92) and lower value (3.31).

Analyzed apple varieties showed statistically significant differences in the level ( $P < 0.0001$ ) for the total solids, sugar, ash, ascorbic acid, total acidity, and pH value.

Moreover, a partially trained sensory panelists detected average scale of sweetness, sourness, taste and total acceptability in value of 2.8., 2.5., 2.8., and 2.8 points respectively among analyzed apple varieties.

In conclusion, results of this study confirm that the variety has high influence on all analyzed chemical-physical parameters and sensory properties of apple.

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