

Virtual International Academic Conference

TRANSFORMATIONS AND CONSEQUENCES IN SOCIETY DUE TO COVID-19 PANDEMIC

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



[https://aab-edu.net/en/conference/transformations
-and-consequences-in-society-due-to-covid-19-pandemia/](https://aab-edu.net/en/conference/transformations-and-consequences-in-society-due-to-covid-19-pandemia/)

September 5, 2020
Pristina, Republic of Kosovo

Organized by:



In collaboration with:

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Organized by: AAB College, Prishtina, Kosovo

In collaboration with:

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Faculty of Criminalistics, Criminology and Security Studies, University of Sarajevo

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TRANSFORMATIONS AND CONSEQUENCES IN SOCIETY DUE TO COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The Covid-19 pandemic changed almost every aspect of life and society. Some sectors of society were paralyzed and some were transformed. People faced the challenge of survival due to the dangerous virus. A number of services and some manufacturing sectors were blocked, others were transformed to adapt to the new way of managing in pandemic time. Traditional education was transformed and introduced online. Communication in society through technology was considered more useful than ever before.

Even the fear of economic and social difficulties increased. Many jobs were cut, production was halted in many services, and several of them were suspended for a period of time. Subsequently, economists raised concerns on major economic consequences with prolonged recessions. But on the other hand, e-business remained the sector that was not hit by a global pandemic. In addition to increased revenues, this sector has begun to be seen as the medium with the largest opportunities worldwide, and as the only one that generates jobs and payments in any crisis situation. This crisis, among other things, showed that the Internet through fibre optics is irreplaceable in transactions and online work including the impeccable role of programmers, online platforms, and similar activities.

Governments and their health systems, in order to contain and fight the pandemic, have faced challenges in: (i) offering health services to prevent pandemics and its non-recurrence, as well as, (ii) applying learned lessons, immediate planning in the event of future potential outbreaks. The world closed while the individual was quarantined on his/her return to his/her country. Freedom of movement and human rights were restricted. Various government crisis management strategies have emerged in the world, as well as various conducts in respecting government measures. There were also places where violators of the restriction of the movement were fined and punished.

The justice system was paralyzed and court hearings went beyond the procedures provided. The administrations went online to the extent possible. In international relations, diplomacy restored the discourse of close national values and interests. There were also individual nationalist outbursts of political actors in Europe. Kosovo proved to be a typical example where politics competed over pandemics control struggles.

Despite the isolation, the frequency of communication increased. Technology and the media emerged as the biggest mitigators of physical isolation. Virtual socialization strengthened. The closed individual became an even bigger consumer of the media, with a burst of unverified messages and information. The

importance of media work increased, but at the same time, some were hit financially by the inactivity of other businesses.

Education turned almost entirely online. Schools, nurseries and kindergartens, as well as all other educational institutions, were closed. E-learning, distance learning were no longer concepts used only by a few institutions, but were introduced into mass use. There were also online graduation ceremonies. The challenge remains how it will be applied in the future, but also what are the vulnerabilities and losses from this imperative and immediate transformation.

But the pandemic caused the foundation of the society, i.e. the family, to be more united than ever before. However, the isolated daily routine and the fear of the virus at the same time along with the concern for social security, also revealed cases of increased domestic violence in some countries, but with isolated effects on mental health.

Sports and other physical activities to strengthen the human immune system were transformed into home conditions, while cultural and artistic values were consumed by the media. Social distance measures have had a significant effect on sporting events. Every aspect of the sport has been affected, from athletes to media coverage. Exhibitions, concerts, musical performances, museum visits, and cultural heritage sites were transformed online. Online cultural tourism strengthened. Enjoying the aesthetics and evoking emotions from this type of consumption remains to be discussed.

Given the above reasons, the main purpose of the conference is to bring together researchers from different fields and countries to provide scientific knowledge on the transformations and consequences of pandemics, through an interdisciplinary approach and with an open, innovative, and widely distributed approach.

The main topics include, but are not limited to:

- Economics
- Business
- Legal
- Education
- Sociology and Political Science
- Governance, International Relations
- Public Administration
- Information and Technology
- Media and Communication
- Language and Communication
- Cultural Studies
- Psychology
- Health and Medicine
- Social Work
- Sport
- Urban Studies
- Arts & Culture

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Table of contents

<i>The "new invisible Landscape" of Covid-19</i> Andrea OLDANI, Politecnico di Milano	17
<i>Ontological metaphors we get sick by: A brand storytelling approach to the Covid-19 pandemic</i> George Rossolatos	18
<i>The Gendered Impact of Covid-19: A Case of New York City</i> Calvin Odhiambo	19
<i>(De)legitimation of power of agency. A multimodal critical analysis of social practices during COVID-19 pandemic in Romania</i> Camelia Cmeciu	20
<i>Museums of Scarcity and Art Deserts</i>	21
Luis Javier Rodríguez López.....	21
<i>Public engagement by social communities and government during COVID-19</i> Harpreet Kaur, Harleen Kaur	22
<i>COMinG Together: Actions and interactions of international colleagues and associations during the Global COVID-19 Crisis</i> Margarita Kefalaki.....	23
<i>Scaling Up the Student Experience in our COVID-19 Reality: Leadership Lessons for Teaching and Learning in a Virtual Landscape</i> Carolyn Rekar Munro.....	24
<i>Navigating the World of Disinformation: Building critical thinking capabilities through a research skill development framework</i> Sophia Karanickolas, Margarita Kefalaki	25
<i>Leading with Emotional Intelligence: How Leaders in a Diverse-Based Urban College in New York Successfully Responded to the COVID-19 Crisis of 2020</i> Michael A. Altamirano, Carlos E. Rios-Collazo.....	26
<i>Higher Education in Singapore during Covid-19</i> Jürgen Rudolph, Shannon Tan, Kerryon Butler-Henderson, Joey Crawford.....	27
<i>Brexit, Covid19 and the future of British conservatism</i> Christian Schnee.....	28
<i>Twitter Use During the Covid-19 Outbreak: A Case Study of Turkey's Minister of Health</i> Mehmet Fatih ÇÖMLEKÇİ, Esra BOZKANAT.....	29

<i>Female Mourners in Eras of Pandemic: Unpacking the Mass Burials of both Spanish Flu and Coronavirus Dead on New York's Hart Island</i> Anna Rindfleisch, PhD Candidate.....	30
<i>Turning to smart learning ecosystem during pandemic situation: the case of SELI</i> Solomon Sunday Oyelere	31
<i>Digital Storytelling for teacher education during pandemics</i> Ozgur Yaşar Akyar	32
<i>Inclusive Education in Virtual Classes</i> Maria Amelia Eliseo.....	33
<i>Stressing the learning ecosystem under pandemic time</i> Regina Motz	34
<i>The Dominican Republic experience in the transition from traditional education to e-learning driver by Covid-19</i> Darwin Munoz.....	35
<i>Blockchain certificates for education</i> Juan Gabriel Barros Gavilanes	36
<i>E-learning in the view of pre-service teachers: expectations, experiences, needs and digital competences</i> Łukasz Tomczyk	37
<i>Using Social Media Pages by Students in the Bordeaux University during COVID-19</i> Jeni Peake	38
<i>Chronology to Corona-Logy: Covid-19, Neo-imperialism and Global Humanitarian Crisis</i> Sayan Dey.....	39
<i>Linguistic Analysis of Reports of COVID 19 in the News</i> Jovanka Lazarevska-Stanchevska.....	40
<i>Critical discourse analysis of Macedonian and English Headlines Addressing the COVID-19 Situation</i> Mira Bekar	41
<i>The Macedonian Language in Regard to Covid-19</i> Violeta Janusheva	42
<i>Coronavirus-inspired Metaphors in Political Discourse</i> Silvana Neshkovska, Zorica Trajkova	43
<i>Strategies for translating COVID-19-related terminology into Macedonian</i> Sonja Kitanovska-Kimovska.....	44

<i>The Narrative Strategies in Reporting the Covid 19 Stories</i> Milan Damjanoski	45
<i>The rise of usage of single words on the global discourse scene as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic: the case in North Macedonian formal and informal reporting</i> Bisera Kostadinovska-Stojchevska	46
<i>The Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic in the Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) Case Study: Republic of Kosovo and Republic of North Macedonia</i> Besime Ziberi, Donat Rexha, Rrezarta Gashi	47
<i>Kufizimi i të drejtave dhe lirive të njeriut në kohën e pandemisë Covid-19</i> Egzon Doli	48
<i>Financat familjare në kohën e pandemisë, rasti i familjeve shqiptare</i> Romina RADONSHIQI	49
<i>Knowledge, Attitude and Mental Health Considerations In Albanian Population During Covid-19 Pandemic</i> Rikela Fusha.....	50
<i>Ndikimi i pandemisë Covid-19 në shtimin e dhunës në familje</i> Veton Vula, Mensut Ademi.....	51
<i>Pandemia antipod i zhvillimit të turizmit</i> Enea STAVRE.....	52
<i>Ligjërimi fetar islam në kohën e pandemisë: a janë mediat online alternative?</i> Sedat Islami.....	53
<i>Welcome to the Dark Ages: How COVID-19 Heralds the End of Modernity</i> Omar Esparza	54
<i>Marrëdhëniet Ndërkombëtare pas COVID-19</i> Behar Haziri	55
<i>Foreign language teaching and learning: Challenges and opportunities for Higher Education amid the COVID-19 Pandemic: The Kosova Context</i> Mirvan Xhemaili.....	56
<i>India's fight against Global Pandemic- Covid 19: Analysing the Problems and Challenges</i> Bhawna Sharma	57
<i>The Impact of Covid 19 Pandemic on the Review of Lawsuits at the Administrative Court of the Republic of North Macedonia</i> Xhemazie Ibraimi	58
<i>"Covid-19 Coronavirus: The Accelerator for One of the Greatest Workplace Transformations of Our Lifetime"</i> Ananda Majumdar.....	59

<i>Pandemia dhe pasojat e saj në botën e artit</i> Bledar Radonshiqi	60
<i>Ekspozimi i sistemit bankar shqiptar ndaj riskut të kredise dhe ndikimi i pandemise Covid-19 ne sektorin banker</i> Malvina KOSOVA.....	61
<i>Raportimi i mediave online për Covid 19 në Kosovë</i> Gazmend Abrashi	62
<i>Politics of India during Covid-19: An Analysis</i> Meenakshi Bansal.....	63
<i>Psychological effects and consequences for the population that caused the pandemic outbreaks: literature review</i> Jonida Celoaliaj, Velide Pulomemoj, Ndricim Krashi, Idriz Sopjani	64
<i>Nurses Role in the Covid-19 Pandemic-Implications for the Future</i> Fatjona Kamberi	65
<i>Can the BCG vaccination protect against acute respiratory infections and COVID-19?</i> Kristela Jaupaj.....	66
<i>Role of Vitamin D in Prognosis of Patients with Covid-19</i> Jerina JAHO.....	67
<i>Comparison of Healthy Habits Before and During Quarantine Due to Covid-19, in the City of Vlora, Albania</i> Brunilda SUBASHI.....	68
<i>A Causality Analysis Between Health And Economic Growth in Albania- Pandemic Challenges For Health Care System</i> Lorena (ALIKAJ) SERJANAJ, Klaudja GUGA, Fatjona KAMBERI.....	69
<i>The Determinants of Mortality in Albania and Future Challenges due Covid-19 Pandemic</i> Klaudja GUGA, Lorena (ALIKAJ) SERJANAJ, Fatjona KAMBERI.....	70
<i>Impact of Covid-19 on Health Personnel: Literature Review</i> Glodiana SINANAJ	71
<i>“Representations & Implications of Digitally-Mediated Narratives & Images of the COVID-19: An Exploration of Digital Trauma”</i> Elham Fatma	72
<i>Can't Quarantine Art</i> Besim Mikullovcu	73
<i>Crucial Importance of Regular Physical Activity in Times of a Pandemic</i> Metodija Dojchinovski, Zoran Jovanovski, Sasho Danevski.....	74

<i>I work, I cook, I play and teach at home: Experiences and challenges of parents with online schooling in the time of the COVID pandemic</i>	
Aleksandar Takovski	75
<i>Përdorimi i rrjetit social para dhe gjatë pandemisë Covid-19</i>	
Nida Santuri.....	76
<i>Pasojat e pandemisë në sistemin e drejtësisë në Republikën e Kosovës</i>	
Emrush KASTRATI	77
<i>Coronavirus Pandemic, Government and the Kosovo Constitutional Court</i>	
Bashkim Rrahmani	78
<i>Role of Teacher in the Emotional Development of Student in the Pandemic Situation</i>	
Shrawani Shagun	79
<i>Contracts and their execution during the Covid 19 Pandemic</i>	
Majlinda Belegu	80
<i>The right to court and the COVID-19 pandemic. Comments on civil proceedings in Polish law</i>	
Aleksandra Partyk, Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski, Marek Mirosławski.....	81
<i>From bad to worse: how the COVID-19 pandemic affected women employment in Kosovo</i>	
Jeton Mehmeti.....	82
<i>Analysing the Media Content during the Coronavirus Pandemic</i>	
Monisa Qadiri	83
<i>Specifikat e ushtrimeve të sportistëve gjatë kufizimit të lëvizjes nga pandemia Covid-19</i>	
Zenel Metaj, Fitim Arifi, Iber Alaj.....	84
<i>Marginalization of 65 + years group by the effect of social spheres during Covid-19</i>	
Zeynep Genel, Batuhan Özügürü	85
<i>Dhuna gjatë pandemisë: Domosdoshmëria e ekzaminimeve mjekoligjore, në rastet e dhunës në familje</i>	
Naim Uka, Dafina Ukaj, Medina Ahma.....	86
<i>Blended Learning in the Teaching of English as a Foreign Language</i>	
Lela Ivanovska	87
<i>Impact of COVID19 – Altered Governance Dynamics</i>	
Shagufta Ansari	88

<i>Ndikimi i izolimit social dhe i vetmisë në problemet internalizuese dhe eksternalizuese në një mostër studentësh gjatë pandemisë së Covid-19 në Kosovë</i>	
Mimoza Shahini, Granit Rudi, Adelina Ahmeti, Teuta Haxhiu, Ema Skeja	89
<i>The Long Walk Home: Life, Livelihood of Migrant Labourers amidst the Pandemic, The Indian Experience</i>	
Parvin Sultana	90
<i>Resilience of the city during the pandemic: A case study of Prishtina</i>	
Adelina Tahiri Nela, Lucija Ažman Momirski	91
<i>The Concept of Necropolitics during the Pandemic of Covid-19 in Brazil</i>	
Rodrigo Tonel	92
<i>The Impact of Covid-19 on the Quality of Education in North Macedonia</i>	
Fadil Mamuti	93
<i>From Face to Face to Virtual Classes: An Assessment of Blackboard Literature Classes during Covid-19 Pandemic</i>	
Olfa Gandouz.....	94
<i>Teaching English Reading Skills to the University Students during the Pandemics COVID-19. Case study: AAB College</i>	
Mirsad Suhodolli	95
<i>Globalizmi, i sfiduar apo i transformuar gjatë pandemisë Covid-19?</i>	
Militant Plakolli.....	96
<i>Ndikimi i pandemisë Covid 19 në biznes në Republikën e Kosovës, fituesit dhe humbësit</i>	
Donat Rexha, Rifat Haxhija	97
<i>Civilian invisibility in pandemic times</i>	
Maiara Motta.....	98
<i>Online learning challenges and opportunities in Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in developing countries</i>	
Jusuf Qarkaxhija, Arianit Maraj.....	99
<i>Monetary and fiscal measures to mitigate the consequences of COVID 19: Some comparative reviews of the countries of the Western Balkans</i>	
Florije Miftari	100
<i>A 'Shadow Pandemic': A Study of increased Domestic Violence during the Covid-Lockdown</i>	
Sylee Roy.....	101
<i>Judicial Hearings and the Technological Transition in Brazil and EU: Effects of the Covid-19 Pandemic</i>	
Gabriel M. Aguiar	102

<i>Equal Educational Opportunities in the Time of Covid-19 in India</i> Ayushi Maithani, Aejaz Masih	103
<i>Challenges to Clinical Legal Education during pandemic: Designing Roadmap for future</i> Niteesh Kumar Upadhyay.....	104
<i>Edukimi dhe arsimimi profesional muzikor gjatë pandemisë - sfidat, përparësitë dhe mangësitë</i> Violeta Krasniqi.....	105
<i>Rise of Surveillance and Transformations of Privacy due to Covid-19</i> Flora Hajdarmataj, PhD Candidate	106
<i>Filipinos' Bayanihan Spirit amidst COVID-19</i> Maria Pilar Lorenzo	107
<i>Public buildings adjustments in pandemic situations: Case Study Building 5-6 in AAB College Campus in Pristina</i> Luljeta Belegu-Demjaha, Bujar Demjaha	108
<i>Possible Assignments of Public Administration Control In The Post-Pandemic Scenario</i> Alan José de Oliveira Teixeira.....	109
<i>Ndikimi pozitiv e negativ i mediave gjatë pandemisë Covid-19</i> Razie Kastrati Hasani, Diellza Rrahmanaj, Arjeta Kurtaj	110
<i>Ndikimi i pandemisë COVID 19 në papunësi dhe rritje ekonomike në Republikën e Kosovës</i> Adelina Gashi, Roberta Bajrami, Rifat Haxhija	111
<i>Funksionimi i teatrit dhe filmit në Kosovë gjatë kohës së pandemisë (Covid-19)</i> Burbuqe Berisha	112
<i>Economic recover after Covid-19 in Kosovo - Prospective Rapid Impact Assessment by PRIA-method for human security</i> Eskelinen Tuomo, Hoxha-Jahja Ardita, Kajanus Miika, Wuorisalo Jyri.....	113
<i>Efektet e pandemisë Covid-19 në shtrëngimin e duarve gjatë ndërveprimit social</i> Avni Rudaku.....	114
<i>Bank strategies to avoid bank runs during pandemic crisis</i> Pranvera Dalloshi, Delvina Kyçyku.....	115
<i>Sfidat dhe përparësitë e mësimi virtual në shkollat e mesme të larta dhe fakultetet në Kosovë</i> Besa Hoxha Beqiri.	116

<i>Vështirësitë e të mësuarit në distancë për fëmijët e klasave përgaditore (5-6 vjeç)</i>	
Gentiana Shahini.....	117
<i>Influence of Pandemic Covid 19 in Personal Income of Kosovo Diaspora Analytical Approach on the Effects on Remittances in Kosovo</i>	
Kosovare Ukshini, Blerta Haliti Baruti, Shaip Bytyçi	118
<i>Unemployment as a Problem during Coronavirus Pandemic in the Republic of North Macedonia</i>	
Agim Beqiri.....	119
<i>Mobility, security and COVID-19: the invisible enemy and the right to breathe</i>	
Pierluigi Musarò.....	120
<i>Money laundering and terrorist financing risks during the COVID-19</i>	
Ozan Gülhan, Alban Hetemi	121
<i>Covid-19- Creator of Sports Events</i>	
Damir Ahmić, Branimir Mikić, Amra Tuzović, Jasmin Hrnjić.....	122
<i>Mundësitë alternative të mbajtjes së aktiviteteve fizike, sportive dhe rekreative si pasojë e pandemisë Covid-19</i>	
Fadil Rexhepi, Shemsedin Vehapi, Fatmir Pireva, Besim Gashi	123
<i>Covid-19 and Global Governance: how can a pandemic time bring lessons to the climate change agenda?</i>	
Wilker Jeymisson Gomes da Silva	124
<i>Covid-19 and the minorities groups in Brazil and USA</i>	
Gabriella Assalis	125
<i>Ndikimi i pandemisë Covid-19 në sport</i>	
Fatmir Pireva, Shemsedin Vehapi, Besim Gashi, Blerta Abazi,	126
<i>Learning through information technology in elementary school, (City of Tirana and Durrës)</i>	
Rita Loloçi	127
<i>Covid-19 and Increasing Significance of Interdisciplinary Global Studies</i>	
Bhumika Sharma, Mohammed Muqtadir	128
<i>Sjelljet asociale të nxënësve të arsimit parauniversitar në Kosovë</i>	
Besjana Rexhepi, Kastriot Veselaj.....	129
<i>A Study on Adaptive Measures Taken by Female Teaching Fraternity to Overcome Work Life Imbalances Emphasizing on During Lockdown Phase of COVID-19</i>	
BrahmjotBagga, DrShubha R Singh.....	130

<i>The Impact of the Educational Level of the Family on the Lifestyle of Children Before And During the Covid-19 Pandemic</i>	
Nazim Myrtaj, Mimoza Shkodra, Arben Maliqi, Blerim Sylejmani	131
<i>Bashkëpunimi shkollë-familje përmes formave të ndryshme të komunikimit në shkollat e mesme të ulëta dhe të larta</i>	
Violeta Buza, Mirlinda Hysa	132
<i>Strategjitë e mësimdhënies efektive dhe përdorimi i teknologjisë gjatë mësimi online COVID-19</i>	
Nazyktere Hasani, Hysen Kasumi.....	133
<i>Rritja e efektit të mediave gjatë pandemisë Covid-19</i>	
Hasan Saliu.....	134

The "new invisible Landscape" of Covid-19

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Abstract

The landscape is the result of the relationship between the perception of a subject and an object.

Such phenomenon, in times of Covid-19, assumes a new "invisible" form, but capable of influencing and modifying any aspect of life. It is plausible that this "invisible" landscape will accompany the humanity for a long time, inevitably competing with the "ordinary" landscapes.

The microscopic dimension will re-orient our way of using the space, influencing a consolidated idea of the landscape. Everywhere, at the first alarm, our memory will be activated, and some form of self-protection will be triggered. The spaces of congestion will become an unsafe universe in which moving with particular caution should preserve individuality. New fragilities will arise involving types and figures of the landscape nowadays popular, too.

However, there is also something good in the new "invisible landscape". It is possible supporting the hypothesis that some resilient landscapes already exist, some can be consolidated, or created. Those are the representation of territories able to play an antagonistic role in the spread of coronavirus. Spaces that until recently were the more marginalized territorial forms, now can re-assume a unique, central role.

It emerges the value of the residual and enclosed space of large metropolitan areas, as a constellation of fragmented and underused spaces. This is an open field for new territorial networks, capable of reconstructing the biodiversity, providing ecosystem services and imposing themselves as significant spatial devices. It emerges a design hypothesis in a logic of degrowth, antagonistic to the dynamics that have rewarded the forms of globalization.

Keywords: *Landscape, perception, fringe belts, resilience, landscape design*

Ontological metaphors we get sick by: A brand storytelling approach to the Covid-19 pandemic

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Abstract

This paper furnishes a brand storytelling account of the Covid-19 pandemic. By adopting a fictional ontological standpoint, the virus' narrative space is mapped out by recourse to metaphorical modeling. The disease imagery stems from global mainstream media in the context of Covid-19's brand globalization, as increasing interconnectedness of and interdependence between social, cultural and economic discourses. The main narrative components (actors, settings, actions, relationships) are outlined as episodes that make up the virus' brand personality, against the background of a reading grid. Subsequently, a nexus of ontological (deep) metaphors is identified as the virus' master narrative, by identifying transfers between the global mediascape and the brand's narrative space. Deep metaphors are equivalent to cultural archetypes or mythopoetic structures which make up a collective structural unconscious. Deep metaphors stem from reducing surface metaphors to their most universal semantic dimensions by identifying permeating themes. Instead of ascribing primacy to the medical discourse, this analysis demonstrates that the medical discourse actually derives from a metaphorological discursive order. This flip of the coin as regards the ontological primacy of Covid19's sociocultural discourse over its biological correlate legitimates Virilio's remarks about virulent globalitarianism. In unearthing the cultural complexities of the new pandemic, this study contributes to the brand storytelling and narrative analytic camps of marketing and cultural research.

Keywords: *Covid-19, metaphorical modeling, fictive ontology, brand storytelling, narratology.*

The Gendered Impact of Covid-19: A Case of New York City

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Abstract

Background: There is limited understanding of the sex and gender impacts of Covid-19.

Objective: This study examines whether, how, and why Covid-19 impacts males and females differently.

Study Design and Setting: This is a retrospective analysis of 191, 650 confirmed Covid-19 cases from all 53 hospital emergency departments in New York City as at the end of May 19, 2020. The data on cases reflect both positive tests for COVID-19 confirmed by laboratories and confirmations of related deaths from the City's Office of the Chief Medical Examiner and the Bureau of Vital Statistics. The data contains counts and rates of confirmed cases, hospitalizations, and deaths. Rates are cumulative since the start of the outbreak per 100,000 people.

Results: A majority of the Covid-19 patients were people 18-44 years of age (37%) and black (16%). Males and females were equally exposed to Covid-19 ($p=0.763$) and there was no statistically significant difference in male and female hospitalization for the coronavirus ($p=0.162$). However, Covid-19 deaths were relatively higher among males than females ($p=0.035$). A number of patients had underlying conditions. The most common of these were diabetes, lung disease, cancer, immunodeficiency, heart disease, hypertension, asthma, kidney disease, gastrointestinal/liver disease, and obesity.

Conclusion: While men and women have the same prevalence, men experience more severe Covid-19 health outcomes than women. These differences are attributable to biological and cultural factors, including differential risks associated with underlying health conditions.

Keywords: *Covid-19, patients, New York, males, females.*

(De)legitimation of power of agency. A multimodal critical analysis of social practices during COVID-19 pandemic in Romania

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Abstract

Social order is disrupted when social events such as medical pandemics break out. Panic, divergent sense-makings or fake news are some of the challenges that organizations and citizens face throughout a pandemic. This has been the case of COVID-19 pandemic. The shift from urgency to action is essential during a pandemic situation and the official measures taken within the COVID-19 context show a governmental dominance and control over citizens and also bring a challenge to (neo)liberalism. The development of new and social media triggered a shift from silenced participants to prosumers of information. In this study, I will adopt D. Lupton's definition of discourse related to health: "a polyphonic web of texts, messages, talks, dialogue, or conversation from and among different players in the context of health (...) and medicine" (Lupton, 2003). Thus, I acknowledge the presence of multimodal texts, where messages are formed of words and images. Within this context of active and critical online users and organizations and of the fluidity and dynamicity of meaning making and giving, we will identify the official voice of the Ministry of Health in Romania and the online users' voices present on the Facebook page of the Romanian Ministry. Using a multimodal critical discourse analysis (Aiello, 2020; Ledin, Machin, 2018; Jewitt, Bezemer, & O'Halloran, 2016; Machin, Mayr, 2012) and having the Facebook visual posts of the Romanian Ministry of Health and the online users' comments as data, I will aim at presenting how (de)legitimation of power of agency is shaped. The analysis will imply a threefold level: descriptive (inventories of key visual resources), interpretative (the meaning potentials in the socio-cultural, or institutional contexts of production) and critical (the ideological import of imagery). The purpose of this study is twofold: (1) to examine how Romanian Ministry of Health and citizens use semiotic resources (multimodal texts) in order to give meaning and make meaning of the social practices related to pandemic; (2) to examine how the neoliberalism, socialism and conservatism ideologies are de- and re-constructed in the individual and organizational self-presentations and other-presentations at a national level in the context of COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: *Covid-19, social media, power of agency, messages.*

Museums of Scarcity and Art Deserts

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Abstract

We review the unwillingness of artistic institutions to engage with their audiences as mirrored in their incapacity to develop meaningful alternatives to art access during the time of the COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences, as in a world of widening opportunities, art becomes smaller. Social distancing measures have implied the closing of physical venues of all types, underlining the social importance of different cultural manifestations. The entertainment industry has seen a boon, with music and video streaming gaining new ground and solidifying live streaming as important expressions of their unique input into the life of the public. On the other hand, art institutions have demonstrated that their conception of artistic experience is still mostly limited to object dependency. The pandemic has revealed that institutions rely on sequestered space, sequestered experience and limitations to access in order to maintain and increase their importance. An analysis of the pandemic offerings of some of the biggest museums in the world will allow us to identify their perceived offerings and their understanding of their function in society in contrast with their own statements of purpose. As the cost of accessing any cultural manifestation decreases and we turn from an economy of scarcity to an economy of visual consumption where there is an abundance of resources and attention is scarce. Art institutions and their encircling dynamics of limitation become less interesting for the public, and this results in the exclusion of art from the semantic bubble of a great part of the population.

Keywords: *museums, scarcity, art, COVID, visual economy, social distancing.*

Public engagement by social communities and government during COVID-19

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Abstract

Under the prevailing circumstances consequent to COVID-19, citizens during lockdown underwent several psychological changes, both positive and negative. Since the quarantine of the populace in their gated abodes is with weak willpower is likely to feel depressed due to stigma, fears of disease, inadequate supplies etc. However, Government, and social community's attempts to positively engage citizens are expected to moderate the associated ill-effects. In this study, we plan to analyze the citizen centric campaigns by government and communities aimed at engaging citizens positively for fighting pandemic situation together. We plan to devise strategies for the government for positive citizen engagement through promotion of several community and NGO initiated campaigns regarding health communication norms and social service to the vulnerable and needy. We will interview Indian citizens, specifically lower middle-class families who faced severe financial problems in meeting their daily needs due to mass lay-off and pay-cuts by their employer. It is visible that in the times ahead, India is gripped with a severe mental health issues and crisis emerging due to economic suffering, unemployment, indebtedness, familial discords, domestic violence, alcohol abuse etc. during the pandemic.

Our objective is to understand citizens' needs during Pandemic situation and devise strategies to cope with it. The public engagement occurred from the social communities as well as the Government. In this paper, we will analyse the role of several social communities and Indian Government in engaging citizens positively by distributing free meals through community kitchens, telecasting Hindu mythological series on National TV, asking citizens to light diyas or clapping and aerial felicitation for healthcare professionals, launching Arogya Setu (COVID help) app, among others. The purpose is to engage citizens productively so that people do not have psychological issues and succumb to the ill effects of isolation eventually. The study is also expected to develop several policy implications for effective community participation and social mobilization in similar situations or in case of eruption of future pandemics.

Keywords: *Public engagement, social communities, Covid-19, India*

COMinG Together: Actions and interactions of international colleagues and associations during the Global COVID-19 Crisis

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused widespread health issues, economic strains, and a humanitarian crisis that spread across the world as fast as the virus itself. As a human race, we are all facing a situation where 'everything' seems to 'crack', even our actions, reactions and interactions. Being an international community of scholars and educators from the Communication Institute of Greece (COMinG), we felt compelled to be amongst the first to act, react, and interact.

Despite the widespread trauma that has been caused by the Corona virus (COVID-19) 'experience', we have used this as an opportunity to reflect on the depth of this 'Global Crisis' beyond COVID-19. The world is in turmoil, and it is important as leaders to support our wider communities, through developing trust, communicating effectively, co-creating resources, exchanging ideas and collaborating to innovate.

In this article we will share our collaborative experiences on an international scale to recreate and refresh our approaches to learning and teaching. Through our actions and interactions, we provide exemplars of how international organisations can cooperate and learn from each other through a model of cooperation proposed by international members of the Communication Institute of Greece (COMinG).

Keywords: *International Associations, Education, Educator, Crisis, Interactivity, Communication, Collaboration, Leadership, Communication Institute of Greece (COMinG)*

Scaling Up the Student Experience in our COVID-19 Reality: Leadership Lessons for Teaching and Learning in a Virtual Landscape

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Abstract

Our students, with daunting speed, have been wrestling with complicated and complex transitions ever since the pandemic crept with stealth into our education system. Their world shifted drastically with the abrupt modifications and losses of their on campus community and residencies, jobs, research projects, international study pursuits, and convocation. For some students, the challenges were compounded by a lack of basic infrastructure for online connectivity, time zone differences, and health concerns for themselves and their loved ones. Resultantly, a breakdown in student mental health was triggered, impeding their ability to be fully present, focused and productive.

Although the pandemic puts demands on faculty to plan for an unknown future, innovate with urgency, and evolve new ways of thinking about teaching and learning; it is equally imperative to be mindful of and attentive to students' lived experiences during crisis. The purpose of this presentation is to: share lessons learned in the virtual landscape that guide teaching and learning through crisis; and, explore the leadership that we, as faculty, are called to exercise that can galvanize and inspire students and foster positive, supportive and productive teacher-student relationships. Through our leadership, we can play a vital role in: relieving some of the heaviness that students feel; uplifting their optimism and hope; and, fostering their resilience in a world that is spinning out of their control. In doing so, our online classrooms can serve as a regenerative home and a temporary haven from the madness of the crisis.

Keywords: *Connectivity, Crisis, Education, Leadership, Mental Health, Pandemic, Productivity, Resilience, Students, and Virtual*

Navigating the World of Disinformation: Building critical thinking capabilities through a research skill development framework

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the widespread distribution of misinformation and disinformation on social media sites. The falsification of news by different social media commentators strategically manipulates people, by building on their fears and anxiety, with the aim of disrupting social cohesion. This paper will discuss the often-fatal outcomes that could result from disinformation, especially during a pandemic like COVID-19, through the discussion on 'fake' news examples from Australia and Greece. Consequently, this paper will outline the importance of building critical thinking capabilities in students across all aspects of the curriculum as a means of preparing graduates for a changing and challenging world. Using the University of Adelaide's Research Skills Development Framework, the authors will demonstrate how a carefully scaffolded approach to critical thinking capability building, can equip students with the capacity to seek facts and valid information as a means of addressing the challenges that disinformation poses to society.

Keywords: *COVID-19, Critical Thinking, Disinformation, News, Pandemic, Students, and Social Media*

Leading with Emotional Intelligence: How Leaders in a Diverse-Based Urban College in New York Successfully Responded to the COVID-19 Crisis of 2020

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Abstract

Strategically inclined organizations recognize the role of emergency management in their plans to address "worst case scenarios." The world has been impacted with unprecedented challenges permeating all kinds of civil structures. The Corona virus (COVID-19), a simple micro-organic form of life, has destroyed global markets and people. In the United States, approximately 881,000 Americans have lost their jobs in the month of April 2020 alone (USDOL, 2020). In terms of American education, the higher learning community has been forced to spin on its axis when public health measures have forced traditional colleges and universities to suspend residential learning, faculty staff have been laid-off and/or furloughed, and institutions continue to see their doors closed to their residential student body (Rosowsky, 2020). In response to the previous, this article describes how a small educational institution serving a diverse group of urban, under-represented, and international adult students managed to successfully operate amid the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic. The discussion provides insights on leadership initiatives that rely on emotional intelligence to maintain student retention, enrollment, and motivation, and to protect its human capital. The findings seek to provide new and enlightened perspectives that may aid challenged leaders among comparable institutions to better formulate operational responses that will help them to successfully address current and future operational crises.

Keywords: *Leadership, Emotional Intelligence, Higher Education, Strategic Management, COVID-19*

Higher Education in Singapore during Covid-19

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Abstract

Singapore's higher education scene features local Autonomous Universities and international universities that have either set up their own campuses or deliver their transnational education through Private Education Institutions. In early 2020, the city-state's use of public-health best practices had garnered praise from WHO. However, in April, the rate of new infections increased alarmingly, and some of the international media that previously cited Singapore's coronavirus response as the gold standard changed their tune and called the city-state disenchanted and Southeast Asia's new epicenter.

Initially, Singapore's education system did not witness measures quite as drastic as some other countries: Universities and schools were not closed—with some institutions of higher learning teaching fully online, while others pursued blended learning approaches. With the stricter measures that were implemented in early April, schools and universities were compelled to switch to home-based learning until 1 June. Universities responded by conducting all lessons online and by converting their exams into a variety of online formats or into take-home assignments.

In our contribution, we discuss whether the current move to online delivery will be merely an event-driven adoption or whether educators will continue to use additional technological tools for innovative andragogical practices in a post-crisis environment. Rather than falling prey to a misperception of online learning as a weak option and mistaking current emergency measures with the real McCoy (that usually requires much more extensive preparation), the current emergency measures should perhaps be evaluated as what they are: Emergency Remote Teaching (ERT).

Keywords: *COVID-19, Coronavirus, Emergency Remote Teaching, Learning, Higher Education, Singapore*

Brexit, Covid19 and the future of British conservatism

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Abstract

This paper is intended to take stock of British conservatism in 2020 and delineate its evolving features. It will be argued that both the experiences of Brexit and the Covid19 crisis have had catalysing effects on the nature of conservatism by redefining its values and objectives. The focus of this investigation transcends policy as it attempts to integrate the wider debate within the Tory party with emergent views among its external associated stakeholders – ranging from the media commentariat to think tanks. Methodologically this analysis will be taking a historical approach and trace over time the core characteristics of British conservatism in order to demonstrate how external impacts solicited responses both in ideology and policies embraced by conservatives. A discussion of the reciprocity between societal reality and the changing ideological tenets will inform an analysis of ascendant strands conservatism's amorphous worldview. To this effect it will be zoomed in on the post-war era to highlight how the positioning of conservatism has shifted dramatically in the 1970s in response to strident economic decline and social upheaval. It will also be pointed out how a decade in opposition since 1997 has ultimately led to a modernisation of conservatism personified by David Cameron since 2005. Light will be casted on Boris Johnson's ascendancy since 2019 that saw an injection of populism to conservative discourse in the run-up to a general election that centered attention on the country's ability to come to terms with Brexit. Against this backdrop it will be argued that in response the most dramatic health and economic crisis caused by the arrival of COVID-19 in the UK in early 2020 conservatism in the UK will show its adaptability once again and pragmatically adjust to unprecedented societal challenges to people's lives and livelihoods.

Ultimately, this paper delineates how the reality of conservative discourse and policy in British government is already being revamped and the author will venture predictions as to the path ahead and chart policy implications to be expected.

Keywords: *Adaptability, Brexit, COVID-19, Conservatism, Crisis, Policy, Populism, and Reciprocity*

Twitter Use During the Covid-19 Outbreak: A Case Study of Turkey's Minister of Health

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Abstract

Originating in Wuhan, China, COVID-19 has quickly spread throughout the world and become a pandemic of global proportion. Governments and health authorities have devised and implemented various digital infectious disease communication strategies to respond to the crisis. Designed as a case study, this research aims to display how the Republic of Turkey's Ministry of Health (RTMH) used Twitter to respond to the COVID-19 crisis and to manage its infectious disease online communication. For this purpose, the Twitter feed of the Minister of Health, Dr. Fahrettin Koca (@drfahrettinkoca), was analyzed over a three-month period from January 01, 2020 to March 31, 2020. The current research uses a combination of content analysis and case study methods. The findings show that prior to the first confirmed case reported in Turkey (until March 11), RTMH had adopted a one-way communication approach, prioritized information propagation, delivered messages concerning health promotion, and drew attention to forthcoming risks. Following the first confirmed case, RTMH started to use several interactive features of Twitter to shift to a two-way communication strategy. Also, it was concluded that RTMH attempted to establish an information authority by informing the public through its tweets and debunking mis- and dis-information circulating on social media.

Keywords: *Covid-19, Twitter, Infectious Disease Communication, Health Authorities, Turkey.*

Female Mourners in Eras of Pandemic: Unpacking the Mass Burials of both Spanish Flu and Coronavirus Dead on New York's Hart Island

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Abstract

This article is interested in the way mass death is mourned during pandemics. Focusing particularly on the Novel Coronavirus outbreak of 2019 and the Spanish Flu of 1918-1920 I will look at the ways mourning was and is today acceptable. There is a historical tradition in Western societies traceable as far back as Antiquity, for women to be the conductors of remembrance ceremonies and keepers of familial memory. As primary sources I etiquette manuals published between 1917-1920, magazines, blogs, and social media posts to gauge the female lamentation during catastrophe. While the early twentieth century saw a decline in the need to have the post-mortem body present in funerary rites due to the nature of the First World War; it has also provided a lasting legacy modern society has turned towards in disposing of a massive amount of dead. Comparing two case studies, the mass burial of Coronavirus and Spanish Flu dead on Hart Island, New York reveals just mourning practices are gendered and contingent on one's social class.

Keywords: *pandemics, mourners, Spanish flu, Coronavirus, Hart Island*

Turning to smart learning ecosystem during pandemic situation: the case of SELI

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Abstract

The current pandemic has created a huge dilemma in the education sector, whether to provide education completely remotely, blended or retain the traditional face-to-face? Perhaps, it is obviously impossible to opt for the face-to-face medium during the pandemic. Similarly, resource-constrained contexts may not have the luxury of a completely remote education. The situation is even incomprehensible for people with certain disabilities that would need specific support to achieve educational goals. For example, it is unclear how the elderly, migrants, physically challenged (those with certain impairment) are accessing education in the ongoing pandemic. To address some of the challenges faced by those in need of special support in education, this speech will present the services offered under the auspices of a joint educational project, Smart Ecosystem for Learning and Inclusion (SELI). SELI has implemented a digital learning platform comprising pedagogical solutions, methods, strategies and technology to address the needs of the disadvantaged persons. These solutions are especially timely and relevant in the ongoing pandemic.

Keywords: *smart learning, ecosystem learning, traditional learning, e-learning, SELI project.*

Digital Storytelling for teacher education during pandemics

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Abstract

The study conducted with pre-service physical education teachers as part of a last year practicum course called “teaching practice” in the spring semester of 2019-2020 education period. Digital storytelling was integrated to the course with a purpose to provide multimodal conversation between faculty members and pre-service physical education teachers. Course was originally planned as a 14-week course including face to face and online lessons in each week both complement each other, however face to face lessons were implemented only during the first three weeks because of the lockdown of Covid-19 pandemics. Digital storytelling workshop processes also adapted to online mode as it was not possible to conduct in face to face. This adaptation required using digital tools such as zoom and skype for story circle, google online documents for working on story text and SELI digital storytelling tool for voice recording, bringing text, sound and images as digital stories. Results of observations and focus group interviews reveals digital storytelling provided multiple ways of expressions to pre-service teachers as they could reflect on their experiences and conditions of educational exclusion because of Covid-19 pandemics.

Keywords: *Digital storytelling, teacher, Covid-19.*

Inclusive Education in Virtual Classes

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Abstract

Due to the COVID 19 pandemic a lot of schools around the world closed their doors and suddenly the face to face class has changed to virtual class. Thus, this speech will address how to maintain the inclusion of people with disabilities in this new class format. Digital technology has the potential to help students with special needs that are often unknown to teachers and students. The aim is to show the support of technology in inclusive education in the context of the SELI project (Smart Ecosystem for Learning and Inclusion). We will discuss how the teacher can choose accessible teaching materials for his classes according to each disability. And how students can take advantage of accessible digital resources to improve their learning process.

Keywords: *inclusive education, virtual classes, Covid-19, SELI*

Stressing the learning ecosystem under pandemic time

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Abstract

The learning ecosystem is a complex interrelation among academic systems (educational institutions), social groups (family, friends, informal spaces as social networks), and administrative, economic, and even health-care systems, as has become evident in these times of pandemic COVID-19. However, considering actors at the fine granularity and in the most sensitive participation, the attention must be put on learners and teachers. In this presentation, we will focus on the conceptualization of the learning ecosystem from the teacher's and learner's point of view and how the disruption of the pandemic affects these relationships. We reflect on how to effectively integrate and digitalize the learning ecosystem to accommodate the needs of modern teachers and learners from the perspective of the SELI project (Smart Ecosystem for Learning and Inclusion) and the experience lived in Uruguay during the first semester of 2020. Lessons learned show the need for a perspective of a pedagogy of care, attending to issues of diversity and vulnerability to which this emergency situation exposed us, as individuals and as an educational community.

Keywords: *learning ecosystem, Covid-19, Uruguay.*

The Dominican Republic experience in the transition from traditional education to e-learning driver by Covid-19

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Abstract

The global emergency caused by SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) has prompted governments in the region and the world to transform their education systems, mostly face to face, into a digital or blended pedagogical model, using specialized tools to continue their teaching-learning process. This paradigm shift is a major challenge for developing countries like the Dominican Republic, but at the same time, it becomes a unique opportunity to move forward on the digital transformation process. This emergency has experienced an accelerated transition to this new educational model, in public and private school, incorporating key transformations in three fundamental aspects: technological infrastructure, training and technological resources for virtual online learning environments. Despite a significant amount of dropout at the university level (approximately 30%), these initiatives have managed to maintain teaching at all levels, getting students successfully adapted to this new educational model, based in a smart ecosystem for learning and inclusion.

Keywords: *traditional education, e-learning, Covid, Dominican Republic.*

Blockchain certificates for education

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Abstract

Understanding of the usefulness of Block-chain technology can be overwhelming, specially when it is related about the implementation on real servers and without monetary goals. Every time a student finish a course, it is possible to generate a certificate through the use of smart-contracts. Thus, these certificates are stored in an international network. The speech will present experiences gained during the project with emphasis on the importance of open source code to obtain a minimal working example. The base example for certificates front-end of the SELI environment, is a nuptial vows application. Additionally, generated manuals and one-on-one sessions have been required to coordinate the installation and configuration of the back-end network in coordination with different countries like Uruguay, Finland, Turkey, and Ecuador. Then, again these materials are open source for other institutions and researchers to enjoy and improve. Other possible ideas of use of Block-chain are also discussed (e.g. IPFS and badges).

Keywords: *Certificate for education, blockchain, student.*

E-learning in the view of pre-service teachers: expectations, experiences, needs and digital competences

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Abstract

The speech will present the conditions for remote education from the perspective of pedagogical students. The aim of the research is to show the characteristics of educational needs in the area of distance education, the level of digital competence of future teachers and the experience of students in the times before COVID-19. The speech will present data collected on a sample of less than half a thousand students at the largest Polish university educating teaching staff (Pedagogical University in Krakow). The results of the research are a part of the Smart Ecosystem for Learning and Inclusion SELI project financed from NCBiR sources.

Keywords: *Distance education, digital competences, Covid-19, students, Polish university*

Using Social Media Pages by Students in the Bordeaux University during COVID-19

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Abstract

When facing quarantine a team of researchers at the University of Bordeaux, France, set up a trio of social media pages in order to connect with the students as well as an online centre in order to continue speaking workshops in English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese. After conducting market research Instagram, Twitter, and Facebook were selected as the ideal pages through which to contact the students. The pages were used to relay important welfare information, provide the students with a plenary of English activities, and promote the distance teaching that was put in place. The pages allowed the team to publish a variety of information and interactive material such as video, quizzes, student work, and links to free online resources (free workbooks, free theatre shows, free sewing patterns for masks). The online language centre emulated the physical language centre that the department normally offers its students. This gave both vulnerable and keen students a place to go in order to communicate with members of staff on a daily basis. In order to assess the scheme a survey was sent out as well as requesting testimonies from students and staff involved in the online teaching. The scheme has been a success so far and the researchers aim to keep the pages open to continue communicating with the students after the quarantine.

Keywords: *social media, Bordeaux, students, pandemics, communication*

Chronology to Corona-Logy: Covid-19, Neo-imperialism and Global Humanitarian Crisis

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Abstract

Since its inception, the Covid-19 pandemic has not only generated a biomedical crisis, but has also opened up gateways to different forms of racial, communal, geographical, political and economic crisis. As we look around the globe, we see that the already existing colonially structured chronologies of socio-cultural hierarchies have undergone major re-configurations through Corona-logy or the logic of Coronavirus. Amidst this crisis, it can be well understood through the state sponsored violence in South Africa, media censorship in North Korea and the racial and communal dehumanization in India.

Keeping these arguments at the backdrop, in order to justify the arguments, this talk will focus on how Covid-19 is used as a logic to unleash different forms of geographical and communal racism in contemporary India. Usually, the practice of racism is interpreted within the genetic and biological frameworks of skin color. But, it is also underpinned with various other parameters: religion, geography, class, gender, etc. These underlying parameters have been faking its own insignificance and disappearance in such a systemic fashion till date that it successfully continues to operate in a naturalized and multiplicative manner in the contemporary era. For instance, let us look into the recent incidents of communal (stigmatization of the Nizamuddin Markaz gathering), geographical (physical and verbal attacks on the local natives of Northeast India), class (chemical cleansing of the migrant workers) and gender (exclusion of the transgender community in relief packages) racisms that India have been experiencing amidst the Covid-19 crisis. These forms of racism, as mentioned above, are not new. But, through Covid-19 it seems to have gained further momentum.

With respect to these aspects, this presentation will reflect upon the different forms of neo-imperialistic humanitarian crisis that the world is facing today and the various possibilities through which the present Corona-logy of violence can be overcome in India and outside.

Keywords: *Chronology, Corona-logy, re-configurations, Covid-19, neo-imperialistic*

Linguistic Analysis of Reports of COVID 19 in the News

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Abstract

The discussion is focused on the language of news media reporting the spread of coronavirus. A linguistic analysis is performed on news headlines and lead paragraphs describing the danger of the virus. The aim of the analysis is to determine which linguistic tools are used, the lexical and grammatical choices that are made in order to transfer certain information, how emotions are expressed, and what perspective is taken in order to present the threat of the dangerous virus and to influence the public. A qualitative approach will be applied in analyzing the news media language and will be based on the following strategies for linguistic analyses: lexical analysis, naming and reference, and the choice of rhetorical tropes. A special attention will be paid on the careful and deliberate choice of vocabulary such as adjectives, verbs and nouns in order to intensify described events. Metaphors and metonyms, especially war metaphors are applied in order to transfer the information, or to influence or manipulate the audience, sometimes even causing anxiety on the part of the audience. The language analyses will be conducted on news in the media of European countries and how they express their stance in regard to natural disasters.

Keywords: *lexical analysis, rhetorical tropes, naming and reference, perspective, emotions*

Critical discourse analysis of Macedonian and English Headlines Addressing the COVID-19 Situation

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Abstract

This research focuses on the headlines in Macedonian and English newspapers addressing the COVID-19 situation. The aim is to identify the different ideological perspectives in two different linguistic and social environments in regard to the politics of fear (Wodak, 2015). Critical discourse analysis (CDA) approach was used since it enables researchers to present the role of the society and of the language users in reproducing the COVID-19 reality in the specific social and political contexts. CDA assumes that discourse constitutes society and culture and does an ideological work (Van Dijk, 1993). Taking this into consideration, and wanting to mirror the perspectives of the "deniers" of the seriousness of COVID-19 and of those who only promote its dangerous effects, the comparison of 30 headlines was carried out on the word, sentence and discourse level. The results show the ideological underpinnings seen in the lexical choice and the grammatical representation of the news. Specifically, the richness or lack of details, the mention or hiding of the doers of actions and the bias-related linguistics choices will be discussed.

Keywords: *ideology, COVID-19 headlines, CDA, politics of fear*

The Macedonian Language in Regard to Covid-19

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Abstract

The new disease that appeared in December 2019 affects all spheres of people's everyday living and functioning. Bearing in mind that language reflects social phenomena and that lexicon is the most flexible language segment, new words and phrases inevitably enter the lexicon on a daily basis. These novelties generate new problems not only in the lexicon but in other language segments as well. Thus, this paper addresses the new words which emerge from the disease presence as well as the problems caused by their occurrence and use, in regard to the Macedonian orthography, morphology, syntax and lexicology. This is a qualitative research that has a descriptive design, and the corpus consists of numerous articles issued in electronic newspapers. Analysis and synthesis are the methods used for processing the data and reaching conclusions. The research results indicate that the Macedonian language lexicon undoubtedly is enriched with new words. However, this extension in the lexicon has plenty of orthographic, morphological and syntactic implications related to the Macedonian language norm.

Keywords: *COVID-19, Macedonian language, implications*

Coronavirus-inspired Metaphors in Political Discourse

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Abstract

In the face of the great danger posed by the Covid-19 pandemic, political leaders worldwide, speaking from a position of authority, delivered carefully crafted televised speeches and press conferences, intended to inform the public about the pandemic, its implications and the restrictions they were imposing.

The main objective of this paper is to investigate how politicians used language, particularly metaphors, when talking about and interpreting the Covid-19 pandemic. For the purposes of this study a corpus was compiled of coronavirus-related speeches of several key world political figures – Boris Johnson, Donald Trump, Angela Merkel, and Emmanuel Macron. The speeches were delivered on a timeline from March to May 2020, i.e. the period that saw the inception, the peak and the gradual withdrawal of the first ‘wave’ of the coronavirus in Europe and the United States.

A contrastive analysis of the speeches was carried out in order to detect similarities and differences in the use of metaphoric concepts on the part of the politicians, at the three specific time points of the pandemic’s trajectory. The final aim was to ascertain whether any correlation could be established between the use of metaphoric language and the outcome of the pandemic in the politicians’ respective countries.

The analysis showed that a range of different metaphors permeated the analysed political speeches; however, the war metaphor presenting the pandemic as a fight against a deadly and invisible enemy was the most persistent one. The usage of the war metaphor was particularly frequent during the beginning and the peak of the pandemic but the results suggests that it had no real bearing on the outcome of the pandemic in the countries in question.

Keywords: *Covid-19, politicians, speeches, metaphors*

Strategies for translating COVID-19-related terminology into Macedonian

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Abstract

The COVID-19 crisis has had an enormous impact on the lives of millions of people worldwide and as such has created an urgent need for fast and accurate communication and information dissemination within and beyond national borders. Smooth and correct communication is crucial not only for medical and pharmaceutical professionals, who are in the front lines of the fight against the corona virus, but also for the general public and community members who need to understand the danger posed by the virus, the social distancing protocols and what they need to do if they feel sick. In view of the fact that the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has also introduced specific terms and phrases, such communication is possible only if relevant terminology is translated effectively and used consistently. To help achieve timely and consistent information to experts and ordinary people in this time of crisis, a number of international, governmental and independent organisations have compiled COVID-19-related glossaries in different languages. This, however, has not been the case with North Macedonia. So far no official glossary of COVID-19-related concepts has been compiled for Macedonian. It seems that most of the language used to talk about COVID-19 in Macedonian is developed “on the go” rather than in a conscious effort to facilitate accurate, effective and efficient communication for everyone involved (healthcare authorities and staff, the media, translators and the general public).

The purpose of this paper is to analyse the vocabulary used to talk about the COVID-19 situation in the Macedonian public space. Terms are extracted from the COVID-19 and SARS-CoV-2 Multilingual Terminology Collection found in the European Union terminology database (IATE) as well as other relevant COVID-19 glossaries, such as TERMIUM’s Glossary on the COVID-19 pandemic and the Translators without Border’s COVID-19 Glossary. Their Macedonian counterparts are extracted from various public sources of information such as the websites of the Ministry of Health and the Public Health Institute of the Republic of North Macedonia as well as news reports and interviews or articles of relevant healthcare authorities. The analysis is based on Vinay and Darbalnet’s (1958/1995 in Venuti, 2000) model of translation strategies. The analysis shows if direct or indirect translation strategies are used to convey COVID-19-related terms into Macedonian. The results indicate the most frequent strategies used and stress the importance of conscious and effortful control over terminology adoption and creation.

Key words: *COVID-19, terminology, translation strategies*

The Narrative Strategies in Reporting the Covid 19 Stories

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Abstract

In times of crisis and epidemics, society has always turned to art to try and find a coherent and comprehensive expression of the circumstances it faces and tries to overcome. Whether it's Boccaccio's Decameron written in the times of the plague, Breughel's Triumph of Death or Albert Camus' The Plague, works of art have served as both the documents of the times, as well as a template for future generations on depicting and framing such crisis events. Literature, as the most complex linguistic expression of society, has helped shaped our understanding and response to crisis even in modern times, especially in the discourse of the news media. Thus, the narrative strategies and techniques of literature have has profound influence on the way they report on catastrophic events, such as wars, natural disasters and pandemics. Furthermore, literature and storytelling have also been used to help cope with traumatic experiences, such as in the field of narrative medicine which uses the therapeutic aspect of stories in coping with our circumstances.

In our paper, we intend to analyze news reports, articles and stories from the region and the world on the Covid-19 pandemic in order to identify and elucidate the narrative strategies that are being used. This shall include reporting on the spread of the disease, its origins and effects, the response of the institutions and the government, as well as the human interest stories of the patients and the medical staff. Our analysis shall show how the media is using narrative strategies from various literary genres such as the epic, the heroic, melodrama, tragedy, as well as dystopia and science fiction to construct and color its discourse and stories. This will help us better understand how public opinion is shaped through the use of tried and tested literary and rhetorical strategies adapted to the new digital age.

Keywords: *Covid-19, literature, narrative strategies, media reporting*

The rise of usage of single words on the global discourse scene as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic: the case in North Macedonian formal and informal reporting

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Abstract

The global pandemic of COVID 19 brought forward many challenges, unexpected situations in every sphere of everyday life, both personal and professional. While we were (still are) exposed to everyday and constant reporting on behalf of medical experts and directed on how to behave in the reasonable way, together with the social change we experienced language change. There is a rise in the usage of everyday single words in the public discourse. As the spread of the disease has altered the lives of billions of people, it has correspondingly ushered in a new vocabulary to the general populace encompassing specialist terms from the fields of epidemiology and medicine, new acronyms, and words to express the societal imperatives of imposed isolation and distancing.

One example of this is *Self-isolation* (recorded from 1834) and *self-isolating* (1841), now used to describe self-imposed isolation to prevent catching or transmitting an infectious disease, were in the 1800s more often applied to countries which chose to detach themselves politically and economically from the rest of the world. Some of the terms with which we have become so familiar over the past few weeks through the news, social media, and government briefings and edicts have been around for years (many date from the nineteenth century), but they have achieved new and much wider usage to describe the situation in which we currently find ourselves. (OED, 2020)

The aim of this paper is to explore the usage of these uses of several single words/ notions like peak, epidemic, pandemic, elbow bump, and most important, social distancing in reporting by formal and informal outlets.

Keywords: *singe words, single notions, vocabulary*

The Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic in the Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) Case Study: Republic of Kosovo and Republic of North Macedonia

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Abstract

The aim of this paper is to analyze the impact of COVID-19 pandemic in the personal consumption expenditures in the Republic of Kosovo and the Republic of North Macedonia. Taking into consideration that COVID-19 is having negative impact on the global economy, we also considered that this situation is effecting the economy of the Republic of Kosovo and the Republic of North Macedonia. Taking into account that a huge number of employees are outside of their workplace that means unemployment rate has increased as a result of huge number of small and medium businesses (SMEs) closure. To analyze the impact of this pandemic in the personal consumption expenditures we have used primary data collected via online questionnaire that was randomly distributed using social media with a sample of 500 hundred of respondents. We used IBM SPSS program to test the validity of data, we used descriptive statistics, frequencies tables and charts, Regression analysis, Pearson Correlation and Chi Square test.

Based on the results, consumers' expenditures are in line with their expected long-term average income. We concluded that permanent income is positively related to personal consumption expenditures for consumers from both countries. Furthermore, during pandemic times the personal consumption expenditures has decreased. At the end, we came up with some key recommendations for policy makers. They should promote fiscal policies that increase the domestic products, support employers and employees, in order to be able to spend their money as they have planned before the pandemic because the personal consumption is key indicator to prevent the economy from recession.

Keywords: *COVID-19 Pandemic, Personal Consumption, Republic of Kosovo, Republic of North Macedonia.*

Kufizimi i të drejtave dhe lirive të njeriut në kohën e pandemisë Covid-19

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Abstrakt

Përhapja në masë e pandemisë Covid-19, me pasojë marrjen e masave kufizuese nga shteti, ka sfiduar sistemin kushtetues dhe juridik të një numri të madh të shteteve në botë. Mbrojtja dhe promovimi i të drejtave dhe lirive të njeriut përfshin një garanci kushtetuese, i proklamuar edhe me instrumentet juridike ndërkombëtare referuar kësaj fushe. Kufizimi i të drejtave dhe lirive të njeriut patjetër se duhet t'i nënshtrohet kushteve strikte kushtetuese dhe ligjore. Republika e Kosovës me rregullimin kushtetues që ka ofruar lidhur me këto kufizime, ka ndjekur rrugën tashmë të trasuar nga shumica dërmuese e shteteve demokratike në Evropë dhe më gjerë, duke i paraparë shprehimisht rrethanat në të cilat mund të kufizohen këto të drejta dhe liri njerëzore. Për nga natyra e ndërhyrjes së shtetit në terrenin e të drejtave dhe lirive të njeriut, kufizimi i tyre paraqet në esencë një shkallë më të ulët apo më të lehtë të ndërhyrjes në raport me shmangien nga të drejtat e tilla. Përderisa shmangia mund të bëhet vetëm në kushtet dhe rrethanat e gjendjes së jashtëzakonshme e cila gjendje është shpallur nga autoriteti kompetent, kufizimi jodomosdoshmërisht kërkon shpalljen e gjendjes së tillë. Standardet të cilat tashmë i ka ndjekur GjEDNj, kufizimi i të drejtave dhe lirive të garantuar me kushtetutë mund të bëhet pasi që autoriteti kufizues të ketë dëshmuar bindshëm plotësimin e tre kushteve strikte: 1. Parashikueshmërisë me ligj të kufizimeve të bëra, 2. Masat kufizuese të jenë legjitime, si dhe 3. Domosdoshmëria e këtyre masave për një shoqëri demokratike.

Fjalë kyç: Covid-19, Të drejtat dhe liritë e njeriut, Kufizimet e domosdoshme, Kushtetueshmëria, Ligjshmëria.

Financat familjare në kohën e pandemisë, rasti i familjeve shqiptare

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Abstrakt

Jeta është shumë komplekse e mbushur me momente pasigurie. Paraja është matës vlerë, por njëkohësisht është një mjet që të jep siguri në situata të vështira. Me para nuk mund të blesh çdo gjë, por pa para nuk mund të kesh një jete cilësore. Pasiguria përçjell efekte negative në familje, sepse familja mbart peshën e emocioneve. Pasiguria financiare dhe mungesa e mirëmenaxhimit të financave familjare përkthehet me standard të ulët jetese. Diversiteti i problematikave të shkaktuara nga koronavirusi krijoi probleme të shëndetit financiar të familjave në Shqipëri. Analiza racionale dhe reale e situatës në të cilën ndodhemi është një mundësi që na ndihmon të identifikojmë nevojat. Pandemia solli pasoja ekonomike në Shqipëri si pezullim apo largim nga puna, dëmtime të sektorit privat duke penguar prosperitetin. Pasojat u pasqyruan në dimensionin mikro dhe makroekonomik.

Menaxhim i financave familjare do të thotë të projektosh të ardhmen e anëtarëve të familjes. Ky studim synon të evidentojë efektet financiare që erdhën nga koronavirusi duke u përqendruar në financat e familjes. Shqiptarët u njohën me të panjohurën dhe mësuam që menaxhimi i financave familjare është i vetmi komponent i rëndësishëm për t'u mbrojtur.

Fjalë kyç: *financa familjare, planifikim, buxhet familjar, kursim.*

Knowledge, Attitude and Mental Health Considerations In Albanian Population During Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

The pandemic of Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), caused by virus SARS-CoV-2 represents and emerges a global challenge in the context of public health and socio-economic perspective. This crisis was accompanied with several measures in national and international level such as lockdowns, travel restrictions, school closings, work closings, and social/physical distancing. Beside the exposure of population towards the virus, application of quarantine and isolation, there was also a massive public reaction, through media sources. These factors were acting as additional stressors, leading to heightened levels of anxiety and potential mental health disorders.

This research aimed to assess the knowledge, attitude and specific mental health considerations in Albanian population during COVID-19 pandemic. A multi-method research strategy included qualitative research approach and literature review. The results are derived from a cross-sectional study, through an online questionnaire using the random sampling.

The development of health education strategies from responsible institutions is crucial for informing the population and reducing misinformation and disinformation. Moreover, focusing in mental health challenges, addressing these needs and giving a sustained and comprehensive support are important to reducing the mental health disorders. Social responsibility and inclusiveness of general population in this process can contribute to minimize negative impact in health, social and economic sphere.

Keywords: *COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2, public health, impact, Albania*

Ndikimi i pandemisë Covid-19 në shtimin e dhunës në familje

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Abstrakt

Dukuria e dhunës në familje zë një vend të rëndësishëm në legjislacionin pozitiv në Republikën e Kosovës. Kjo dukuri përveç që lë pasoja të rënda për individin si viktimë, në të njëjtën kohë shkakton pasoja edhe për tërë anëtarët e familjes. Dhuna në familje si dukuri negative në shoqëri ka qenë prezente edhe në të kaluarën të familjet kosovare, por natyrisht me një intensitet më të ulët duke e mbajtur në diskrecion të plotë brenda familjes dhe qasja e shoqërisë si dhe preokupimi i saj ka qenë fare i vogël. Familja është konsideruar si diçka private dhe që raportet brenda saj nuk do të duhej t'u interesonin të tjerëve. Viktimizimi i familjes, në rrethana të caktuara ka rezultuar si pasojë e ndikimit të disa faktorëve kriminogjenë, subjektivë dhe objektivë e socialë. Por, një dukuri e cila ka ndikuar në shtimin e numrit të rasteve të formave të dhunës ndaj familjës, është paraqitja e pandemisë Covid-19, e cila si pasojë e izolimit të familjeve brenda ambienteve të mbyllura, ka ndikuar që të një kategori e bashkëshortëve dhe familjarëve të pandërgjegjshëm, të ushtrohet dhunë në formë të ndryshme. Megjithatë, korpusi normativ është mjaftueshëm i plotësuar dhe luftimi i kësaj dukurie shihet në respektimin e plotë të normave edhe si zgjidhje për këtë dhunë gjatë periudhës së izolimit. Punimi trajton këtë gamë normash nacionale dhe ndërkombëtare për luftimin e kësaj dukurie. Ka me dhjetëra vite që ky problem është vendosur në agjendën e shumë organizatave kombëtare dhe ndërkombëtare, si nga organizatat qeveritare kombëtare, ashtu edhe nga ato joqeveritare. Ky interesim ka rezultuar me aprovimin e një numri konventash, normash ligjore, direktivash politike, rekomandime dhe këshilla praktike. Punimi konkludon se denoncimi pa ngurrim dhe respektimi i plotë i këtyre normave me tolerancë zero ndaj ushtruesve të dhunës, është e vetmja zgjidhje për të minimizuar këtë dukuri shqetësuese.

Fjalë kyç: *Dhuna në familje, Covid-19, viktimizim i grave etj.*

Pandemia antipod i zhvillimit të turizmit

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Abstrakt

Infrastruktura e ndërtimit është një sektor që aktivizon zhvillim dhe mirqënie. Situata e krijuar për shkak të virusit (Covid-19) përfshin një diversitet problemesh të pasqyruara dhe në sektorin e ndërtimit kryesisht me destinacion turizmin. Turizmi është sektor premtues dhe i rëndësishëm në ekonominë shqiptare.

Investimet e bëra në tregun e hotelierisë nuk mund të marrin kthimin e parashikuar. Ata të cilët po përballen me doza të larta pasigurie, ekspozimi ndaj riskut për shkak të pandemisë në Shqipëri janë investitorët në sektorin e turizmit. Situata inelastike krijoi një hendek dhe pasiguri në kërkesë. Kthimi i pritshëm nga investimet në turizëm është një skenar i zymtë, duke e kthyer këtë situatë në përqendrimin e turizmit të brendshëm. Mungesa e turistëve të huaj dhe prishja e kontratave shkaktoi kosto të cilat përshkallëzohen duke ndikuar në rënien e fitimeve. Mungesa e gjenerimit të fitimeve do të ketë pasoja në infrastrukturen turistike në të ardhmen. Ky studim ka qëllim të hulumtoj pasojat që solli pandemia në tregun e hotelierisë me destinacion turizmin duke përdorur metodologjinë kualitative për analizën e të dhënave.

Zgjidhja e kësaj situatë është një analizë racionale, një strategji e menaxhimit efikas. Përqendrimi në menaxhimin e riskut është prioritet në perjudhë afatshkurtër sepse pasojat e izolimit janë multidimensionale dhe ende të panjohura.

Fjalë kyç: *tregu hotelier, turizëm infrastrukturë ndërtimi, investim, koronavirus*

Ligjërimi fetar islam në kohën e pandemisë: a janë mediat online alternativë?

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Abstrakt

Pandemia covid-19 ka prekur direkt edhe jetën fetare. Nga frika e përhapjes së mundshme të virusit në objekte dhe ambiente fetare, BIRK mori vendim për mbylljen e të gjitha xhamive për të gjitha kohët e adhurimeve, duke përfshirë këtu edhe namazin e xhumasë. Për herë të parë falja e xhumasë, që është detyrim të kryhet në xhami, nuk kryhej në të. Për pasojë, nuk kishte as ligjërime ose hutbe, që është pjesë përbërëse e këtij adhurimi. Në vend të saj, Myftiu i Republikës, kishte paraqitje online çdo të premte në kohën e namazit të xhumasë, sikur që kishte ligjërata edhe nga hoxhallarë të shumtë. Madje, mund të thuhet se angazhimi me ligjërata kishte tejkaluar çdo pritshmëri. Por, pavarësisht kësaj, ankesat e besimtarëve për të kryer lutjet në xhami dhe për të dëgjuar ligjëratat ishin të mëdha. Së këndejmi, ky punim mëton të gjejë shpjegimin se mediat online a mund të paraqesin alternativë informimi dhe predikimi veçmas nëse ballafaqohemi me rrethana të këtilla sikur kjo e pandemisë? Rezultatet e punimit janë të mbështetura në një pyetësor të realizuar online. Të gjeturat e tij konfirmojnë rëndësinë që mediat online kanë edhe për informimin fetar, veçmas në kohë të këtilla të pamundësisë për të qenë fizikisht në objekte adhurimi.

Fjalë kyç: *xhami, xhuma, hutbe, ligjërime, media online, pandemi, covid-19.*

Welcome to the Dark Ages: How COVID-19 Heralds the End of Modernity

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic heralds the dissolutions of two essentialist concepts—*human* and *globe*. Its destruction will define the 21st century geopolitics and more. Part 1 of this chapter elucidates how *human* and *globe* are the conceptual sine qua non of Western Modernity which arose in the Northern Mediterranean during the Renaissance. It also analyzes how both concepts emerge from Western humanism's core assumption, dualism, through an onto-political analysis of the Great Chain of Being. Part 2 examines how humanism's success has led to a disruption in the Great Chain of Being and how COVID-19 fractures the concepts of *human* and *globe* by pitting the two against each other, thus exposing the untenability of Western humanism. Part 3 examines the consequences of this fracture, beginning with the premise that the pandemic will not immediately crumble society; rather, the pandemic discloses an unnerving truth that will only become more palpable as the climate catastrophe intensifies: humanity has crossed the event horizon into the jaws of a posthuman "Dark Age."

Keywords: *Posthumanism, COVID-19, Renaissance, Modernity, dystopia, pandemics, Western humanism, globalism, onto-politics, Great Chain of Being, climate change, AI*

Marrëdhëniet Ndërkombëtare pas COVID-19

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Abstrakt

Ky punim analizon të ardhmen e sistemit ndërkombëtar pas përfundimit të pandemisë covid-19, e cila ka paralizuar botën duke detyruar shtetet të kujdesen më shumë për veten e tyre sesa për problemet në sistemin ndërkombëtar. Që nga Lufta e Dytë Botërore, sistemi ndërkombëtar nuk ka pasur një krizë të përmasave globale. Në periudhën e Luftës së Ftohtë ka pasur kriza, por që janë tejkaluar duke arritur marrëveshje midis ShBA-së dhe BRSS-së. Pas përfundimit të Luftës së Dytë Botërore, rendi i ri botëror filloi me krijimin e OKB-së, Bankës Botërore dhe Fondit Monetar Ndërkombëtar. Sistemi ndërkombëtar u nda në botën bipolare. Tani, pas përfundimit të luftës kundër covid-19, rendi i ri botëror mund të jetë i ndryshëm, duke filluar nga modeli pentagonal i Henri Kissinger i pesë qendrave botërore si Shtetet e Bashkuara, Bashkimi Evropian, Kina, Rusia dhe Japonia, deri në një OKB të re reforma e të cilës do të rrisë më tej ndërvlerësinë e shteteve dhe ku kompetencat e OKB-së do të jenë më ndryshe. Një luftë e re e ftohtë ndërmjet ShBA-së dhe Kinës po ashtu mund të jetë pjesë e rrethana të reja pas përfundimit të covid-19. Metodologjia e përdorur në këtë punim do të jetë teoria e realizmit, liberallizmit dhe teoria e shkollës angleze.

Fjalë kyç: *modeli pentagonal, lufta e ftohtë, ekuilibri i forcave, globalizimi, ndërvlerësia;*

Foreign language teaching and learning: Challenges and opportunities for Higher Education amid the COVID-19 Pandemic: The Kosova Context

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Abstract

As COVID-19 continues spreading in many countries posing a serious threat to our health, security and lives, education in schools and universities is also facing unprecedented challenges. As a result, education has changed dramatically, with the distinctive rise of e-learning, whereby teaching is undertaken remotely and on digital platforms. Covid-19 affected higher educational institutions. Educational countermeasures are taken to continue teaching the students despite the COVID-19 difficulties. This paper aims at identifying, describing and explaining challenges and opportunities for teaching and learning English as a foreign language at Higher Education amid the COVID-19 Pandemic: The Kosova context. Based on the author's experiences, research, observations in the institution of higher education, COVID-19 guidelines, and the need for alternative solutions, this article introduces how higher education is affected and how it can respond to future challenges. This article recommends to educational institutions to produce studies to proliferate and document the impact of the pandemic to the educational system. There is also a greater need for educational institutions to strengthen the practices in the curriculum and make it more responsive to the learning needs of the students even beyond the conventional classrooms.

Keywords: *COVID-19, EFL, higher education, curriculum, online learning, online teaching.*

India's fight against Global Pandemic- Covid 19: Analysing the Problems and Challenges

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Abstract

India has done reasonably well in terms of controlling the COVID 19 impact so far; it has created its positive image globally by providing life-saving drugs like hydroxychloroquine and Paracetamol to the many countries. Considering the population and the level of education and poverty, India has managed to slow down the effect of the epidemic. However, there are multifaceted challenges which India is facing. The major problem is by the political unwillingness to support the migrant workers at the time of catastrophe, on the eve of 28th March approx. Two lakhs migrant labours gathered at UP border/Anand Vihar area, and thousands of migrant workers gather near Bandra station believing in rumours that they can go home in a free bus ride. Lakhs of people are walking several kilometres to reach back. The paper dwells into the plight of migrant workers in India and how COVID 19 has effected the migrant workers. Paper seeks to analyse the state response to the pandemic and policy analysis of the Indian government. The paper also tries to compare the reaction of India state towards the diaspora and internal migrants. The research question is that is this government's lack of management of unwillingness to arrange the food and stay for the internal migrants? What is the impact of COVID 19 on the migrant workers staying in metro cities? The India response as a third world country and the large size of the population is essential to study for assessment of the impact of COVID 19 on developing countries.

Keywords: *COVID-19, India, problems, challenges, government, migrants.*

The Impact of Covid 19 Pandemic on the Review of Lawsuits at the Administrative Court of the Republic of North Macedonia

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the impact of Covid 19 Pandemic on the general administrative judicial activity in the Republic of North Macedonia. Considering that Covid 19 as a global pandemic of global proportions is negatively affecting all spheres of life as well as all the most important state functions and activities, we also consider that this situation is affecting the judicial system of the Republic of North Macedonia. Considering that a large number of judges are out of their workplaces and this situation slows down and complicates the procedure for reviewing court disputes, the decision on the violated rights and interests of citizens remains hostage to a global pandemic.

To analyze the impact of the Covid 19 pandemic on the functioning of the judicial system and in particular on the functioning of the Administrative Court in settling administrative disputes based on lawsuits, we have compared the time periods of the Administrative Court before the pandemic and at the time of the pandemic. We have analyzed how many cases, which have been settled on the basis of lawsuits (lawsuits approved, rejected or dismissed) in the last 6 months of 2019, have been resolved and also how the work of this court has worked during this pandemic based in the total number of lawsuits initiated and compared to the total number of cases that have been decided or tried by judges for the period from January to April 2020, ie during the time of the pandemic.

The data used in this paper is taken from the reports published on the portal of the Administrative Court of the Republic of North Macedonia.

Keywords: *Covid-19 pandemic, lawsuits, Administrative Court, Republic of North Macedonia.*

"Covid-19 Coronavirus: The Accelerator for One of the Greatest Workplace Transformations of Our Lifetime"

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Abstract

The impact of the Coronavirus in the workplace was conducted among 350 Human Resource leaders in the United States to explore the situation. According to them, companies are dealing with the situation by mandating and encouraging employees to work from home. Working from home is now a new normal for employees due to the spread of the virus. Companies are taking initiatives for the largest work from home by providing training on how to successfully work from home. Other initiatives like mentoring, coaching, employee resource group have taken for the target of remote workers and their families. Microsoft is an example of creating a guide to working from home during Covid-19. Guide to working from home balances the mechanics of working from home with the emotional implications of managing all such as work, home, children, and self-care. Companies are thinking about the wellbeing of their work for future work. The wellbeing is workers' physical, emotional, mental and spiritual development that makes work-life balance. The impact of the virus is to learning a strategy about how to re-define business. The impact will be on protecting and investing in workers by the CEOs. The objective of the article is to explore the impacts and influences of pandemic over the workforce and the HR leaders about decisions. The outcome of the article is to an understanding of the market and employment in the situation and post-COVID-19 situation. Feature question is how we work, where we work, will be changed forever!

Kyewords: *Coronavirus, workplace, companies, work-life balance, employment.*

Pandemia dhe pasojat e saj në botën e artit

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Abstrakt

Bota po njihet me një epokë të re ndryshimesh në të gjithë aspektet e jetës. Në shekullin 21 arti nuk konceptohet vetëm si një mënyrë e përcjelljes së emocioneve dhe kreativitetit por si një treg i konsoliduar. Izolimi nga coronavirus sfidoi botën dhe solli dëme shendetësore, ekonomike, sociale, por është folur shumë pak për dëmet që i ka shkaktuar botës së artit. Anullimi i aktiviteteve artistike dhe prishja e kontratave për shkak të izolimit i ka sjell humbje të mëdha kompanive të fuqishme të artit. Bota e artit po njihet me një ambient pasigurie dhe me mungesë informacioni sepse shtetet kanë ide konfuze dhe nuk bien dakort për menyrën se si duhet operuar me artin në këtë situatë. Arti i drejtohet një mase të gjërë njerzish dhe shume forma të artit ndërtohen dhe zhvillohen për një grup të madh njerzish, të cilat nuk kanë kuptim me distancimin social. Normat strikte të sigurisë dhe rregullat burokratike të vendosura nga shteti kanë tronditur botën e artit, sepse rrisin frikën, pasigurinë dhe koston. Ky studim ka qëllim të pasqyroj problematikat që solli izolimi nga pandemia në art dhe kulturë dhe të kuptojmë se cilat janë shqetësimet post pandemise në terma afatgjatë. Përmes të dhënave cilësore ky punim do të ofroj një paraqitje reale të situatës së artit në Europë.

Fjalë kyçe: *art, distancim social, izolim, tregu i artit*

Ekspozimi i sistemit bankar shqiptar ndaj riskut të kredise dhe ndikimi i pandemie Covid-19 ne sektorin banker

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Abstrakt

Sistemi bankar shqiptar ka pësuar një zhvillim të madh gjatë 20 viteve të fundit. Sistemi bankar shqiptar është sektori më i rëndësishëm i sistemit financiar në Shqipëri, duke zënë rreth 85% të sistemit financiar. Kriza globale financiare e viti 2007 që preku pothuajse të gjitha vendet e botës nuk kurseu as sistemin financiar shqiptar dhe në veçanti sistemin bankar. Ky punim analizon riskun e kredisë, kreditë me probleme dhe arsyet e rritjes së nivelit të kredive me probleme, një rast studimi të Credins Bank, fakte krahasuese të Shqipërisë dhe Kosovës, dhe një model ekonometrik ku kam analizuar lidhjen e nivelit të kredive me probleme me faktorët makroekonomik, me anë të metodës së faktorëve më të vegjël (OLS), ku kreditë me probleme merren si variabël i varur dhe faktorët makroekonomik si variabla të pavarur. Mirepo ne vitin 2020, sektori ynë bankar po perballlet me vështirësi të mëdha. Shfaqja e Corona Virus solli impakt negativ jo vetëm në sektorin bankar, por në të gjithë sektorët e ekonomisë. Në cilësinë e autoritetit monetar në vend, Banka e Shqipërisë aktivizoi një sërë masash, që synojnë të zbusin efektet negative të pandemie Covid -19 në ekonomi dhe të krijojnë të gjitha kushtet e nevojshme për të ofruar një rimëkembje të ekonomisë së vendit tonë. Për këtë arsye është bërë e mundur shtyrja e një 3-mujori për pagesat e kesteve të kredise, për bizneset ashtu edhe për familjet që po hasin vështirësi ekonomike në këtë situatë. Ruajtja e stabilitetit financiar të vendit është e lidhur ngushtë me shëndetin e biznesit dhe në kushtet e krijuara nga COVID-19, bankat në territorin tonë po perpiqen tju vijne në ndihmë klienteve, nepermjet rristrukturimit të kredise, në formën e një shtyerje të perkohshme të kestit të kredise.

Fjalë kyç: *sistemi bankar, risku i kredisë, kreditë me probleme, Corona Virus*

Raportimi i mediave online për Covid 19 në Kosovë

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Abstrakt

Ballafaqimi me një pandemi globale paraqet sfidë me shumë të panjohura në shumicën e sektorëve të shoqërisë. Në një gjendje të tillë, individ, në radhë të parë, ballafaqohet me mungesën e informacionit dhe gjërave të tjera të cilat do ta ndihmonin në tejkalimin dhe kthimin në normalitet. Mundësitë e krijuara nga zhvillimet teknologjike dhe përdorimi gjithnjë e më shumë i mediave online por edhe për shkak të mundësive që i kemi për ta marrë informacionin në kohë reale, kanë ndikuar që të jemi të informuar dhe shfrytëzimi i mediave online të jetë në një shkallë shumë të lartë. Mirëpo, se si ka qenë raportimi i mediave online për situatën në vend me koronavirusin, duke qenë të vetëdijshëm për sfidën të cilën e kanë përpara krahas raportimit të drejtë dhe të saktë në njërin anë dhe, në anën tjetër, mosshkaktimit të frikës së përgjithshme në shoqëri. Ne do i hulumtojmë- analizojmë disa nga mediat online për raportimet e tyre, duke u specifikuar kryesisht në analizimin e lajmeve të tyre për gjendjen pandemike në vend.

Fjalë kyç: *raportimi, media online, Covid-19, informacioni.*

Politics of India during Covid-19: An Analysis

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Abstract

The present world is going through the worst pandemic of this century named Covid-19. The origin of the pandemic can be traced back to Wuhan, China. The biggest fear of is its spread from human to human. To safe its citizens, the present Indian Modi-led government has taken various commendable measures such as Lockdown 1.0, Lockdown 2.0, Lockdown 3.0, Janta Curfew and many others. Likewise, India government has also taken various measures to keep its citizens safe and healthy such as providing medical facilities, restrictions on movements, etc. The present paper aims to analyze the politics of India nation particularly accusation of Congress and BJP steps during Covid-19. The research methodology is explanatory in nature and for data collection only secondary sources have been taken. The analysis highlighted the measures of present central government under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi is helping the common people in the affirmative manner. In the concluding part, it has also been underlined what would be the face of India if we don't have such measures.

Keywords: *Covid-19, India, politics, citizens, government.*

Psychological effects and consequences for the population that caused the pandemic outbreaks: literature review

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Abstract

By pandemic we mean the spread of a new disease all over the world. Viruses that have caused pandemics usually originate from animal flu viruses. Evidence has shown high prevalence of psychological distress, including stress or depressive symptoms as a result of pandemics.

Review of the literature regarding the identification of the psychological effects and consequences they have caused in pandemic populations. The search included basic electronic data from: Ovid PubMed, Cochrane Library, Medline. The inclusion criteria were studies published thematically identifying the effects and psychological consequences they have caused in pandemic populations during their outbreak. More than fifty potential items were identified, but the review included the original results of the fifteen studies related to the topic of interest. High psychological effects are observed in the population but also in the health personnel which is the first line of fire, during the outbreak of pandemics. The results of this review were: depressive symptoms at medium and high levels, anxiety, and insomnia and stress perception were high, which negatively affect self-efficacy. The review of the literature showed that the pandemics that have affected the population and that have had a major impact mainly on health personnel are Ebola, SARS, H1N1 and COVI-19 which were observed to have high levels of anxiety, stress and therefore should be controlled and kept in focus during mental health pandemics.

Keywords: *COVID-19, SARS, H1N1, psychological consequences.*

Nurses Role in the Covid-19 Pandemic-Implications for the Future

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Abstract

Covid-19 pandemic created the biggest worldwide public health emergency since the SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome epidemic in 2003). As nurses comprise the largest component of the health care workforce, they play a very important role both locally and globally in managing a health crisis such as a pandemic. The purpose of this web-based survey lasted about two weeks between April and May 2020 was to assess the knowledge and nurses' attitudes toward the novel coronavirus Covid-19 pandemic. An anonymous Google form questionnaire based on a literature review was used for the data collection. 81 nurses from Vlore Albania were study participants and 81% of them were female. Most belonged to the age group 20-29 years (51%) and had less than 5 years of work experience (68.35%). The majority of nurses report having enough knowledge about Covid-19. The source of information were television, social media, work institution, and Ministry of Health (25%). 100% of nurses refer that COVID -19 is a viral infection, while 14% of participants refer that there is a vaccine to treat it. About 39% of nurses state that antibiotics are the first-line treatment. The open question found that stress, anxiety, and fear of getting infected at work were very high. Uncertainty and misunderstandings were identified in relation to the readiness to get the vaccine if it comes out. The results suggest appropriate information sources from guidelines approved by relevant bodies, participation in programs for the prevention and control of infections, and support mental health for nurses.

Keywords: *Covid-19, pandemic, nurses, knowledge, attitudes, implications.*

Can the BCG vaccination protect against acute respiratory infections and COVID-19?

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Abstract

Based on the World Health Organization COVID-19 situation report, the morbidity and the mortality of COVID-19 are lower in developing countries. This has renewed the interest in the old vaccine Bacillus Calmette – Guérin (BCG) and has led to the suggestion that vaccination with BCG might have a protecting role against severe forms of viral respiratory infections and coronavirus disease 2019. The aim of this study is to conduct a systematic review of the protective effects of the BCG Vaccine in terms of prevention of acute respiratory infections and COVID-19. A scientific literature search using PubMed, Google Scholar, and clinicaltrials.gov for systematic reviews was conducted. Studies that evaluate the association between mortality and morbidity due to COVID-19 and the protective role of BCG Vaccine and 174 articles were found. The final analysis included 22 relevant articles. The analyzed studies indicate that there is experimental evidence from both animal and human studies that the BCG vaccine has nonspecific effects on the immune system. These immunomodulatory properties can protect against respiratory infections. Also, a significant correlation between BCG vaccination and COVID-19 frequency of cases and mortality was showed in 9 of the studies. The results data could indeed suggest a protective effect of BCG vaccination, while such studies cannot provide definitive proof of causality. Also, several inherent biases should be considered when studying and interpreting the correlation between them. Finally, further research is needed to study the magnitude and the effects of the BCG vaccine on overall mortality from COVID-19.

Keywords: *COVID-19, coronavirus, BCG vaccine, respiratory tract infections.*

Role of Vitamin D in Prognosis of Patients with Covid-19

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Abstract

The objective of this study was the review of the literature regarding to the identification of positive effects that vitamin D supplements induce to patients with COVID-19. An online search was conducted on PubMed, Google Scholar and Cochrane about scientific articles related to the objective of the study. 12 articles were found in full text format and time period January-May 2020. The literature review included 7 studies that met the criteria for this study. Scientific articles published during this period of time about the contribution of vitamin D to patients affected by SARS-CoV-2, included studies about patients to whom vitamin D was applied in therapy and this resulted in positive changes in prognosis or studies for patients with vitamin D deficiency. Vitamin D has been known before for its effects on reducing the risk of respiratory tract infections and some studies have pointed out the mechanisms of how this effect is realized. Vitamin D supplements, especially applied to "COVID patients", reduce mortality and improve the patient's medical condition. Also, some studies have identified clinical cases with a very severe prognosis in patients with concentrations under the normal level of 25-hydroxy vitamin D. Finally, it is worth to mention the fact that it is necessary to conduct even deeper studies about this new disease for the whole globe.

Keywords: *COVID-19, Vitamin D, SARS-CoV-2 infection.*

Comparison of Healthy Habits Before and During Quarantine Due to Covid-19, in the City of Vlora, Albania

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Abstract

The aim of the study was to identify healthy habits before and during quarantine due to COVID-19. This is a transversal, comparative study of healthy habits in the citizens of Vlora, conducted during two different time periods, July 2019 and March 2020, before and during quarantine due to COVID-19, through the distribution of an online questionnaire to social networks, attended by 174 entities in July and 222 entities in March, respectively. Comparing the two study samples, before and during quarantine, it resulted in that: 73% and 68% of participants consumed at least 2 fruit rations; 85% and 79% consume at least one salad ration per day; 52% and 49% consume whole foods; 62% and 49% consume meals on a regular basis; 88% and 79% drink 4 - 8 glasses of water a day; 83% and 74% defecate once a day; 78% and 81% sleep regularly 7 hours a day; 89% and 68% rest and rest 1 day a week; 77% and 80% take situations calmly and each according to its importance; 52% and 38% practice any sport or exercise every week; 64% and 77% breathe deeply several times a day. The results highlighted changes and the impact of healthy eating habits and lifestyle as a result of quarantine. In conclusion, quarantine increases the likelihood of eating and eating unhealthy foods.

Keywords: *COVID-19, quarantine, healthy habits, lifestyle.*

A Causality Analysis Between Health And Economic Growth in Albania- Pandemic Challenges For Health Care System

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Abstract

The aim of this paper is to explore the dynamic relationship between health factor (a proxy of human capital) and economic growth in Albania by using aggregate secondary data. As defined in the empirical literature to measure the overall health of the economy we have used as a proxy "overall mortality rate" and specifically "infant mortality rate", because it represent not only a direct measure of healthcare quality but also it can measure the economic and social welfare of a community. In the empirical model we have included "the birth rates" as a proxy for demographic changes in the country. The data are taken from the World Bank's World Development Indicators for a period of 1990-2019. A first difference logarithmic model is used to investigate the relationship between short run fluctuations in "GDP per capita" and changes in health proxies. The Engle and Granger (1987) co-integration technique founds that no long-run relationship exist between health and economic growth in Albania. To capture the short run causal effects between them we have applied the VAR model. The results show a strong bi-variate short-run Granger causality relationship between health and economic growth in Albania. The paper concludes that the health system is an important factor for economic growth but its quality is not in the right level. It is recommend that policymakers should take a closer look at this sector and must increase public expenditures in the near future even in terms of health care system challenges as a result of pandemic.

Keywords: *health, fertility, economic growth, VAR Granger.*

The Determinants of Mortality in Albania and Future Challenges due Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

One issue that has sparked debate and much interest among policymakers and various interest groups is the epidemic situation in which we find ourselves. Today many countries are facing the negative effects that the epidemic is causing in the health system, in our daily lives but also in the whole economy. Albania, like any other countries, is facing it, but with a lower mortality rate compared to other countries in the region. As a result, the development of a descriptive and quantitative analysis of the determinants of mortality is necessary to orient public health policies towards the right areas. The aim of this paper is to examine the factors that determine the mortality incidence in Albania. According to a conceptual model described in this paper, the incidence of mortality is determined by an interplay of factors associated with the individual, illness and the environment. The secondary data were used and gathered by the Institute of Statistics in Albania. A Vector Error Correction model was estimated to determine the socio-demographic factors that influence mortality rate in Albania. By applying Granger causality test interesting results were found and the relevant suggestions have been made.

Keywords: *mortality incidence, Granger causality, time series, health.*

Impact of Covid-19 on Health Personnel: Literature Review

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Abstract

Health personnel is at the forefront of the COVID-19 blast response and as such are exposed to the risks that risk them from infection. Risks include pathogen exposure, long working hours, psychological distress, fatigue, stigma, physical and psychological violence. The purpose of the literature review was to study the literature regarding the impact of Covid-19 on health personnel. The Medline/PubMed databases was used to identify recently published English-language articles. The data were interpreted appropriately in the context of the purpose of the study. The keywords used were COVID-19, Corona Virus, health personnel, mental health, and impact. Ten of the more than thirty-seven important articles were included in the final analysis. Studies have shown that women, nurses, and first-line health care workers are particularly vulnerable to experiencing depression, anxiety, and insomnia in these working conditions. Medical health workers need adequate health care and working conditions, for example, the provision of necessary and sufficient medical protective equipment, the regulation of adequate rest, and healing programs aimed at strengthening resilience and psychological well-being. Focusing on the healthcare provider's experiences, understanding the similarities and differences between the experiences of different groups of healthcare providers, developing targeted measures, and providing sustainable and comprehensive healthcare providers were essential to improvement their physical and mental health during COVID-19 pandemics.

Keywords: *COVID-19, Corona Virus, health personnel, mental health, impact.*

“Representations & Implications of Digitally-Mediated Narratives & Images of the COVID-19: An Exploration of Digital Trauma”

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Abstract

This presentation bears significance for understanding trauma in relation to digital *social* media and communication. Presently the concept of trauma crosses the boundaries in the digital era and marks new expressions and impacts against the framework of the inevitable transformations and consequences brought by the pandemic COVID-19 that has influenced all domains of life. In this glocal, technologically advanced and digitalized world the digital media report and configure an event that creates massive disruptions and embodies trauma, we referred to that elicited distressing or disturbing experience as digitally generated trauma or digital trauma. In this presentation, we attempt to argue that Digital Trauma as an overwhelming experience of sudden or elongated cataclysmic event constructed and disseminated through social media inherently foster vicarious trauma. While the ways digital technologies present the event(s) e.g. COVID-19 in discussion here, also continually remix, reconstruct, and expand the actual happening(s), which not only blur the distinction between reality and imagination but also illustrate that Digital Trauma can be fashioned through the convention of sharing perturbing *concocted* narratives and circulation of *unsettling* images online. Since scant research is conducted on the mediatized trauma, we expand on the notion of Digital Trauma precipitated by social media. Therefore, for the theoretical scaffold to develop arguments we draw upon the original conceptualizations of Harju and Sommer’s “Digital Affect Cultures” (2018), Menyhért’s “Digital Trauma Studies” (2017), and Kaplan’s “Trauma Culture” (2005).

Keywords: COVID-19, trauma, social media, technology, culture.

Can't Quarantine Art

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Abstract

The first half of 2020 was challenging for all life spheres, leaving each cell of society unprepared, as we did not have a known model of how to act in such conditions, so almost everything was quarantined.

In the classes developed with the 1st and 2nd year Graphic Design students, detecting the quality of the difficulties, I applied a specific theoretical framework, procedural and technical methodology, followed by group and individual motivation, in order to achieve a maximum result during this pandemic time.

As a result of applying the above procedures and research, I learned that in quarantine time, online learning can generate impressive results, in which case, based on the practically found results, it has been able to present the first virtual exhibition in Kosovo "CAN 'T QUARANTINE ART" in which, artworks of my students were explicitly presented. This exhibition, in addition to being special in terms of presentation, it was also distinguished by artistic values, themes and the way of expressing the idea visually which barrenly left an impression on society, to the media and the artistic community.

While we are considering a second wave of pandemics, I hope it will not be so, I conclude that these findings, to call them elementary, provide the basis for further development of this concept in other areas, especially in the academic field.

The presentation will include a video clip from the virtual exhibition.

Keywords: *art, quarantine, Kosovo, pandemics, exhibition, online learning.*

Crucial Importance of Regular Physical Activity in Times of a Pandemic

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Abstract

The benefits of continuous physical activity are evident all throughout the human life. We have a constant need of movement, whereas our organism's systems function much better when we are constantly active. In coping with depression symptoms, many researchers recommend increasing the quantity of aerobe activities, which raise the heart frequency in a controlled manner as a depression prevention. Physical activities which include exercises for the strength of skeletal muscles have shown in practice a positive effect on the reduction of anxiety. Moderate to high intensity activity and exercising during the day for children and adolescents is connected to increased self-confidence, self-respect, high levels of concentration, corrective posture and better sleep; whereas for adults, light cyclic movements are mandatory for better coping with chronic diseases.

The pandemic caused by the corona virus COVID-19 closed all gyms, fitness clubs, sports playgrounds, pools and child animation centers. This is the key issue in the realization of everyday physical activities, which have a preventive effect on both the physical and mental health. People all over the world have been forced to find an adequate substitute for their regular everyday activities. Thus, as with the other areas of life, physical activity was completely transferred via the social media, as well as other online tools. In such complex circumstances for the entire humanity, everybody has the opportunity to draw a common conclusion that one should turn to the core value – health, which also refers to regular physical activity.

Keywords: *physical activity, organism, children, adolescent, adult, health.*

I work, I cook, I play and teach at home: Experiences and challenges of parents with online schooling in the time of the COVID pandemic

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Abstract

The global COVID pandemic has challenged every segment of public and private life, education included. The pandemic has closed down all educational facilities, forcing schoolchildren parents to undertake a new challenge – online schooling, a method that has significantly redefined traditional teachers', parents' and pupils' roles in the process of education. Without an organized, systematic guidance and support by institutions, the Ministry of Education and Science in particular, Macedonian teachers were either unmotivated and/or not prepared for the unconventional, online schooling, while parents had to assume some of the teachers' traditional roles (presenting and explaining material, organizing and structuring activities, control, guidance and support, etc). Within this context, the primary objective of this research is to identify and discuss parents' experiences and challenges merged from their involvement in online education.

Through an online survey and a series of semi structured interviews with parents the study will collect data on the divergent reactions by parents (ranging from satisfaction with the teachers' contribution and involvement to a bitter criticism of the teachers' lack of engagement and commitment) in an attempt to offer a compelling arguments/evidence in support of the assumption that the challenges of the online schooling in Macedonia are but a symptom of series of grave problems, among which, the lack of personal commitment, sustained and systematically synchronized efforts by teachers and the institutional negligence, and lack of adequate educational policies, crisis management strategies, teachers' training programs, and consistent policy implementation.

Key words: COVID-19, homeschooling, parents, teachers, education system.

Përdorimi i rrjetit social para dhe gjatë pandemisë Covid-19

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Abstrakt

Sëmundja me koronavirus (COVID-19) është një sëmundje infektive e shkaktuar nga një virus i zbuluar i ri, SARS-CoV-2. Shumica e njerëzve të infektuar me COVID-19 do të përjetojnë me lehtë pa trajtim të veçantë krahas sëmundjeve të frymëmarrjes. Që nga Prilli i vitit 2020, OBSH raporton 6,912,751 raste të konfirmuara dhe 400,469 vdekje të konfirmuara në mbarë botën, zona ose territore urbane dhe rurale. Interneti dhe rrjetet sociale janë bërë mjeti më i vlerësuar për lirinë e fjalës, demokracinë, të vërtetën, argëtimi dhe burimi i informacionit. Në një situatë pandemie si Covid-19, rrjeti social është bërë burimi kryesor për të përhapur informacione, qasje në lajmet më të reja, mjekimin dhe masat e sigurisë në lidhje me virusin, rrjeti social bëhet vendi më i kërkuar për mbledhjen e informacionit dhe vendi ku kalon më së shumti kohë. Në këtë studim, studiuesi ka provuar të zbulojë përdorimin e rrjetit social para dhe gjatë pandemisë Covid-19. Mënyra se si njerëzit përdorin rrjetet sociale, rritet përditë e më shumë. Shpejtësia me të cilën përhapet informacioni në rrjete sociale është e paimagjinueshme. Gjetjet e këtij studimi do të ndihmojnë për të kuptuar vendin e rrjeteve sociale në jetën tonë shoqërore. Intervistat u realizuan me përdorues aktivë të rrjeteve sociale, të cilët ndjekin informacionet në lidhje me pandeminë që shfaqen në platforma të ndryshme të rrjeteve sociale. Rëndësia e hulumtimit qëndron në zbulimin e varshmërisë ndaj rrjeteve sociale para dhe gjatë pandemisë.

Fjalë kyç: sëmundja, COVID-19, rrjete sociale, informacion, varshmeri, siguri.

Pasojat e pandemisë në sistemin e drejtësisë në Republikën e Kosovës

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Abstrakt

Paraqitja e Pandemisë Covid-19 edhe në Republikën e Kosovës, në marsin e këtij viti, ndikoi në ndryshimin e çdo aspekti të jetës dhe shoqërisë. Kështu, kjo ndikoi në bllokimin e shumë sektorëve si në prodhim dhe në shërbime publike, e në anën tjetër disa shërbime publike fitohet përshtypja sikur u gjendën në një situatë befasie, por nuk ishin në gjendje që të vepronin dhe të ofronin shërbime qytetarëve në rrethanat e krijuara.

Në këtë drejtim sistemi i drejtësisë në Republikën e Kosovës pa ndonjë angazhim dhe bashkëpunim me organet kompetente dhe pa ndonjë analizë më të thellë të gjendjes së krijuar dhe në emër të zbatimit të vendimit të Qeverisë së Republikës së Kosovës, me 15.03.2020 Këshilli Gjyqësor i Kosovës (KGJK), nxori vendimin nr.53/2020 ku i zvogëloi esencialisht të gjitha aktivitetet në KGJK, dhe i autorizoi kryetarët e gjykatave që siç potencohet në vendimin e cekur, t'i reduktojnë aktivitetet gjyqësore në atë mënyrë që të caktojnë një staf esencialisht të zvogëluar në Gjykata, për të i kryer vetëm kërkesat për sigurimin e prezencës në procedurë, apo kur ka kërkesa nga Prokurori i Shtetit për caktimin e paraburgimit, dhe rastet e dhunës në familje të procedohen.

Një veprim i tillë i KGJK-së, nga komuniteti juridik vlerësohet jo i drejtë, sepse sistemi gjyqësor në Kosovë ka vonesa të tepruara në gjykimin e rasteve. Prandaj edhe në rrethanat e krijuara, po që se të kishte pasur bashkëpunim me organet profesionale, për të i sqaruar çështjet e efektit të pandemisë dhe ndërmarrjen e masave për t'u mbrojtur nga ky virus, atëherë vlerësohet se pa e rrezikuar shëndetin e askujt, ka pasur mundësi që në kuadër të gjykatave, të punohet edhe në disa nga sektorët e çështjeve civile, me çka edhe do të zvogëlohej numri i rasteve të pazgjidhura.

Fjalë kyç: *pandemi, gjyqësor, efikasitet, pasojë, analizë.*

Coronavirus Pandemic, Government and the Kosovo Constitutional Court

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Abstract

Kosovo Government and the Ministry of Health during the Coronavirus pandemic undertook some measures which were politically opposed by the opposition and by the President of the Republic, whereas Kosovo Constitutional Court two times within a very short time took the decision against the Government measures. The Measures of the government were opposed by the opposition with the justification that by those measures human rights were violated whereas in a moment Kosovo President called on the people and even Kosovo institutions to not respect these measures. Later on these measures were raised before the Constitutional Court and the court came out with the decision very quickly. With this paper the author will analyze Government measures and the Constitutional decision in the spirit of the Kosovo Constitution as well as the political activities of the opposition and the behavior of the President related to these issues. For the needs of this paper methods of legal analysis and the method of political analysis will be used whereas findings and the conclusions of the paper are expected to be contributing not only to the academic debate in Kosovo.

Keywords: *Pandemic, Government, Constitution, Constitutional Court, Opposition*

Role of Teacher in the Emotional Development of Student in the Pandemic Situation

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Abstract

Teachers play an important role in developing the student's capacity to regulate his or her emotions and to relate successfully to peers. Increasingly, teachers are also expected to intervene in student's emotional development by implementing emotional literacy programmes and delivering preventative interventions which has become more important in this pandemic situation. The routes by which student's emotional development can be influenced by teachers in the time of dependency on the technology and electronic gadgets. School or colleges are the primary contexts in which students learn to function independently of their families where they need to be emotionally strong and independent. The paper is proposed to examine the impact of nurture groups on student's emotional and behavioural difficulties and how significant improvements in measures of clinical difficulties and class-room behaviour can be made when the classroom is virtual and the activities of students cannot be seen or even controlled. Students vary in their capacities to interpret other's emotional states and to understand, express and control their own emotional responses. Due to their role as significant in student's lives, teachers can be argued to play a critical role in the development of these capacities. A range of findings which support this premise, in educational and psychological literature, suggest that a student's emotional development can be affected by his or her experiences of teachers, is proposed to be analysed in the paper. Associations between categories of teacher-pupil relationships and student outcomes will critically reviewed in the paper.

Keywords: *emotional development, teachers, students, education, personality.*

Contracts and their execution during the Covid 19 Pandemic

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Abstract

The consequences of Covid 19 Pandemic are heavy worldwide. They are even harder in Kosovo. These consequences are faced everywhere: in education, economy, health and in justice as well.

Based on the measures undertaken by the Kosovo Government and the Ministry of Health the life in Kosovo was in a way entirely suspended in the field of justice and this had in the contracts whereas the volume of impact depend from the types of contracts. The created circumstances had a bigger impact in the contracts of transport, labor, sale, rent, etc. Many contracts due to the pandemic were not signed or even if signed and agreed they were not realized. Some of them were suspended, some were revoked and some of them continued to be realized as parties agreed. Number of contracts was reduced and their conclusion was done online. This paper will analyze the conclusion of contracts and nonfulfillment of contracts. Thus the paper will analyze violation and nonfulfillment of main obligations from contract parties. All this due to the insolvency of parties derived from pandemic. The author for the needs of this paper uses the methods of comparison analysis, method of legal analysis so the findings and conclusion will be drawn which are expected to serve the practice and the academic debate.

Keywords: *pandemic, law, contract, fulfillment, nonfulfillment*

The right to court and the COVID-19 pandemic. Comments on civil proceedings in Polish law

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Abstract

Has the COVID-19 pandemic adversely affected the implementation of the supreme right to a court in Poland? In our presentation we would like to try to answer this question by focusing on the new legal instruments that have been introduced in relation to civil cases. The increase in the number of cases of COVID-19 in Poland has created the necessity to immediately present solutions that would be an answer to the changed reality and the way the justice system functions.

Above all, the legislator considered it necessary to "freeze" the course of procedural and material deadlines. As a result of these regulations, periodically the course of time limits in court proceedings did not start, whereas that already running courses were suspended. The above was related to changes in the way courts work and limited access to filing pleadings. Undoubtedly, the suspension of time limits was important for the operation of judicial authorities, but on the other hand it had an influence of prolonging the time of conducted proceedings. We will indicate whether this solution affected the exercise of the right to a court in civil cases.

At the same time, as a result of changes in the law, the possibility of conducting e-hearings or e-sessions was introduced. In the presentation these regulations will be presented. We will also draw attention to both positive and negative aspects of their application.

Keywords: *Covid-19, implementation of the supreme right, civil proceedings, Polish law.*

From bad to worse: how the COVID-19 pandemic affected women employment in Kosovo

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Abstract

As a result of the coronavirus pandemic and the shutdown of businesses, a large number of Kosovo citizens suddenly lost their jobs. Data from the Employment Agency show a dramatic increase in the number of jobseekers. Out of 37,392 new jobseekers registered during the first four months of 2020, 32,377 of them registered in April alone. Over half of them (16,820) are women. Kosovo women are not only more interested to find a job; they appear to be better educated than men. The same jobseekers data show that men constitute the majority among jobseekers with no education as well as among those with primary and secondary education, while women constitute the majority among jobseekers with Bachelor, Master and PhD degrees. For instance, four out of five jobseekers with PhD are women, and 80 among 132 jobseekers with Master's degree are women. By using the latest data from the Employment Agency, the Statistical Office and the Ministry of Finance, this paper aims to provide an analysis of the immediate impact of COVID-19 pandemic on women employment in Kosovo. Given the very high rate of women's economic inactivity and other employment barriers, the hypothesis of this research suggests that unemployment rate among women may rise even further due to COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: *Pandemic Covid-19, women, employment, Kosovo*

Analysing the Media Content during the Coronavirus Pandemic

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Abstract

This coronavirus pandemic has put the entire world in a state of panic and crisis ever since reports of positive cases hit the news from Wuhan, China in January. After taking lives of thousands of people and breaching borders across the world, this outbreak has also been compared to historically recorded dreaded epidemics and pandemics that have affected the mankind like the 'The Great Influenza' (Spanish flu of 1918), or the Black Death (form of bubonic plague). There are active researches going on around the world to address the issue from multiple perspectives, including the role of artificial intelligence in explain and predicting the patterns related to this outbreak caused by a novel coronavirus (nCoV). The current research focuses on analysing the twitter data gathered from two prominent hashtags #COVID19 and #Coronavirus during the first three months. Tweets about these hashtags have been studied to understand how social media users have expressed their concern about the coronavirus disease. The findings revealed that the perception was mostly neutral while users mentioned any of these hashtags, however, there were more positive sentiments recorded for #Covid19 while #Coronavirus was mostly mentioned in tweets which has positive sentiments. It is interesting to note that people expressed least negative sentiments for both the hashtags, which does indicate that there has been a less concern and involvement on part of people about the disease.

Keywords: *Pandemic, Coronavirus, Social Media, Twitter, Twitter users*

Specifikat e ushtrimeve të sportistëve gjatë kufizimit të lëvizjes nga pandemia Covid-19

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Abstrakti

Ky hulumtimi është bazuar në situatën aktuale në nivel global, me ç'rast pandemia e koronavirusit (Covid-19) ka transformuar jetën e përditshme të njerëzve. Kalandari sportiv edhe në vendin tonë, ai rekreativ e profesional, kanë qenë të pezulluar. Sportistët gjatë kësaj periudhe nuk kanë pasur mundësinë e hyrjes në ambientet e stërvitjes dhe shumë pak mundësi për të vrapuar, vozitur biçikletën etj. Këto janë hulumtuar nëpërmjet një ankete për të dhënë përgjigje se si bllokimi (Urdhri i Kontrollit të Lëvizjes-UKL) ndikon në praktikën e ushtrimeve sportive si dhe si kanë reaguar sportistët gjatë pandemisë. Mostra është me 192 sportistë elitarë, profesionistë dhe amatorë të të dy gjinive. Rezultatet nga kjo anketë janë analizuar nëpërmjet programit statistikor SPSS versioni 25.0 për windows. Gjetjet identifikojnë atë që ka ndodhur në aspektin e përgjithshëm, në të gjithë vendin tonë, gjatë UKL-së në lidhje me sportistët dhe praktikën e tyre stërvitore. Rezultatet gjithashtu konfirmojnë nevojën e zhvillimit të modeleve të veçanta dhe adekuate për të gjithë sportistët të cilët kanë kaluar kohën e bllokimit nga Covid-19; vërtetojnë raportet ndërmjet sportistëve dhe trajnerëve si dhe kreativitetin e sportistëve për të menaxhuar kohën, hapësirën dhe mënyrën e stërvitjes.

Fjalë kyç: Covid -19, sportistë, trajnerë, UKL, Kosova.

Marginalization of 65 + years group by the effect of social spheres during Covid-19

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Abstract

The increasing social media consumption brought many disadvantages besides its incompatible advantages. The raise of social media consumption in social life aligned these platforms to the most primary resource for any kind of information obtained by society. Furthermore, increasing consumption of social media context affects the societies' reality perception and feedback attitudes. Therefore, the popularity of digital media consumption blew polarization and marginalization up among the members of society.

By the explosion COVID 19 pandemic, these disadvantages came to the exposed surface of the public sphere with tearing the substantial hatred discourse at various topics. Although the effect of media on hatred discourse is not a new issue of the studies, due to the inefficient media literacy level among the societies triggered the flow of misinformation, and instant communication habit transformed the frequency and layers of marginalization. Within scope, this study aims to analyse social marginalization of 65 and older years group during the Covid-19 pandemic by the effect of social media. In this aim, in the first part of the study discusses marginalization cases during different health and public health issues in the literature. In the research part of the study, Turkish social media comments and hashtags against 65 years and more elderly groups are analysed to understand the marginalization themes in the effect of disinformation flow. The study aims to contribute to the crisis period with a case study from a different perspective.

Keywords: *social media, pandemics Covid-19, social media consumption, 65 + years group.*

Dhuna gjatë pandemisë: Domosdoshmëria e ekzaminimeve mjekoligjore, në rastet e dhunës në familje

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Abstrakt

Si procedurë dhe si provë kryesore në përcaktimin e veprës penale “dhunë në familje”, ekzaminimi klinik mjeko-ligjor shpeshherë anashkalohet, duke iu mundësuar kryerësve të veprave të kësaj lënde të lirohen nga procedura si pasojë e mungesës së provave mjeko-ligjore për dokumentimin e provave të dhunës së ushtruar. Sipas nenit 142, të Kodit të Procedurës Penale, në paragrafin 1, çdo ekzaminim ose analizë nga ky nen i nënshtrohet rregullave të ekspertizës dhe deklaratës së ekspertit nga nenet 133-140 të këtij Kodi. Instituti i Mjekësisë Ligjore në Prishtinë është i vetmi institucion profesional dhe shkencor, i cili ka obligim dhe përgjegjësi ligjore dhe profesionale për dhënien e mendimit, në konstatimin dhe kualifikimin e dëmtimeve trupore të rastet e dhunës në familje. Procedurat ligjore të trajtimit profesional mjeko-ligjor të rasteve të dhunës në familje kryhen përmes dy mënyrave të ekzaminimit mjeko-ligjor: 1. Ekzaminimi i drejtpërdrejtë i viktimave të dhunës në familje, në Institutin e Mjekësisë Ligjore, dhe 2. Ekzaminimi i materialeve të çështjes, të cilat vijnë të bashkëngjitura në shkresa të lëndës, përmes urdhërësës së Prokurorit të Shtetit, për kualifikimin e dëmtimeve trupore. Praktikrat tona mjeko-ligjore tregojnë për një numër të konsiderueshëm të rasteve të dhunës në familje, që e anashkalojnë ekspertizën mjeko-ligjore dhe si pasojë mbeten pa u trajtuar ose hidhen poshtë në mungesë të provave mjeko-ligjore. Ky numër i rasteve të dhunës në familje, gjatë periudhës kohore të pandemisë ka shënuar rritje të konsiderueshme, duke vazhduar të paraqitet si sfidë e vazhdueshme në rastet e dhunës në familje.

Fjalë kyç: *Mjekësi ligjore, ekzaminim, dhunë në familje.*

Blended Learning in the Teaching of English as a Foreign Language

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Abstract

Blended Learning (BL) is the integration of Face-to-Face classes with a virtual component where students work on different interactive activities. It extends learning foreign language through the innovative use of information and communication technology. It is the combination of different training media such as technologies, activities, and types of events and accommodates a variety of learning styles. Through BL, students become far more active in their own learning, feeling more technologically empowered and able to learn anywhere and anytime in the manner that best suits their lifestyle. Blended learning environments provide educators with a variety of features and tools that effectively foster social interaction. Teachers can encourage their students to engage in social interaction by using one of the social media tools. In blended learning environments, students can express thoughts and feelings. They can also assess their own work and become aware of others. Through blended learning that promotes inquiry processes by providing designed tasks, Internet resources, and interaction with others, students can develop language skills more effectively. The aim of the paper is to display interactive activities that can be used to build a blended learning experience for students. More precisely, these additional activities include visually rich images to help students approach the development of their language skills.

Keywords: *blended learning, English language, students, interaction*

Impact of COVID19 – Altered Governance Dynamics

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Asbtract

The crisis caused by COVID19 pandemic is redefining the structure of traditional governance paradigms. Amidst this crisis governments all over the world are confronting new political economic and social realities. It will redefine the nature of political discourse in the international system and alter India's political system as well. There are prospects for a fundamental reexamination of governmental priorities and a rethinking of what security means.

Tackling the Covid-19 outbreak will require political will and decisive actions from the government in terms of ramping up the healthcare infrastructure, ensuring public distribution of essentials to full fill basic needs and income transfers to the poor among others. Both the government and citizens have to recognize that issues of public interest must include health and welfare schemes.

The scale of the pandemic, the national lockdown, the economic crisis has affected every citizen irrespective of class, caste, geography, gender, age and religion. It has affected our society, our economic structure and these altered variables certainly will have an impact on our political system. Covid-19 will shape the legacies of governments and leaders it may alter how elections are fought what citizens demand and what political parties will need to deliver .It is a societal change that will test existing models and alter political priorities for years to come,

Keywords: *Governance, Priorities, Political System*

Ndikimi i izolimit social dhe i vetmisë në problemet internalizuese dhe eksternalizuese në një mostër studentësh gjatë pandemisë së Covid-19 në Kosovë

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Hyrje

Gjendja e izolimit social dhe fizik gjate Covid-19 ka ndikuar në rritjen e kërcënimit të integritetit fizik dhe psikologjik të popullatës, sidomos nga paqartësitë rreth këtij virusi. Qëllimi i këtij studimi ka qenë që të gjejë se a ka pasur ndikim ndjenja e izolimit dhe vetmisë në shfaqjen e problemeve internalizuese dhe eksternalizuese në një grup të studentëve.

Ky është një studim kohort i realizuar gjate muajit prill-maj 2020, ku kanë marrë pjesë 215 studentëve të psikologjisë dhe mjekësisë që ndiqnin mësimin online. Pjesëmarrësit kanë qenë të gjinisë femërore 86% dhe 14% të gjinisë mashkullore, ndërkohë që 36,3% vinin nga fshati dhe 63,7% nga qyteti. Pjesëmarrësit kanë plotësuar pyetësorët online, në google form. Instrumentet e përdorur kanë qenë Shkalla e Vetëdhembshurisë (SCS, 2003), Shkalla e Vetëvlerësimit të të Rriturve për Problemet Emocionale dhe Sjelljes (ASR, 2006), Tekniken e Vlerësimit të Situatës (SART, 1999) si dhe Shkalla e Vetmisë (SLS, 1996). Të dhënat janë analizuar me Paketën Statistikore për Shkencat Sociale (SPSS 23).

Rezultatet kanë gjetur që problemet internalizuese ishin në korelacion të rëndësishëm statistikor me të gjitha shkallët e SCS. Pjesëmarrësit që kishin skorim të lartë të ankthit kishin skorim të ulët në shkallët pozitive të SCS (vetë-mirësi, bashkëndjesia njerëzore si dhe vetëdijësim) në ndërkohë që kishin skorim të lartë në shkallët negative si vetëgjyqimi, izolimi dhe mbi-identifikimi). Pjesëmarrësit të cilët kishin shkallën e vetmisë më të lartë kishin edhe më shumë probleme internalizuese. Këto dy variabla janë gjetur të jenë parashikues të rëndësishëm statistikorë edhe për problemet eksternalizuese. Ky studim ka treguar që izolimi social mund të mos jetë strategjia e duhur për t'u ballafaquar me ankthin në kohë të pandemisë.

Fjalë kyç: *izolim social, vetmi, studentë, Covid-19, Kosovë.*

The Long Walk Home: Life, Livelihood of Migrant Labourers amidst the Pandemic, The Indian Experience

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Abstract

Some visuals have everlasting effects. The long unending rows of migrant workers walking back to their homes with their meagre belongings was one such sight in India. Indian state is grappling with the case of rising cases of Covid 19. A country still reeling with poverty, lack of education, information and a huge informal labour sector, the country's public health system is already overwhelmed by the proportion of the problem. The pandemic has had far reaching impact on the marginalised section of the people. The poor, daily wage earners, migrant labourers had to bear the brunt of a 21 day lockdown imposed by the state without much of a preparation. Left without a job, a source of earning, a place to stay, migrant labourers came out in large number on the very first day of the lockdown violating social distancing, curfews. The crisis continued through the three month long period. This paper will try to focus on the impact of the crisis and the lockdown on the migrant labourers in India. A large informal sector, weakening unions, absence of proper safety net and social security meant the most vulnerable section suffered a lot. However to cope up with the economic loss due to lockdown, the government came up with a number of new laws which further weakens labour right – like increasing working hours. The paper will study if a weak social security in place, dilution of welfarism, absence of an empathetic discourse led to the migrant crisis. Based on this, the paper will try to suggest some measures to ensure safety net for the vulnerable migrant workers section.

Keywords: *covid crisis, lockdown, migrant labour, welfare state, India, social security*

Resilience of the city during the pandemic: A case study of Prishtina

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Abstract

A pandemic is a disaster that also affects urban planning and management. The recent situation of a pandemic has dramatically transformed cities. Their cityscapes remain empty, while people find shelter in the buildings. What should the urban environment change in the future in terms of public health? How have pandemics and epidemics shaped our cities in the past? How can we plan our cities to make them more resilient to pandemics and epidemics today? What are the vulnerabilities and capacities of cities in the event of a pandemic? These questions will be tested on the city of Prishtina, which has grown over the last two decades without seriously addressing the issues of density, open and built-up areas, green and public spaces, transport, sustainable regions and smart infrastructure. The main methods to be used for this study are the analytical and observational. Research materials are to be drawn from wide-ranging literature, such as books, research articles, published analyses, municipal and national reports, and other documents, in addition to the collected data through site observing in selected neighborhoods of the city of Prishtina. Dimensions of resilience will be addressed, which are crucial for the future spatial development of the city after a pandemic.

Keywords: *pandemic, city resiliency, urban planning, urban management, Prishtina.*

The Concept of Necropolitics during the Pandemic of Covid-19 in Brazil

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Abstract

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared that the epidemic of the viral disease called COVID-19 - primarily identified in December 2019 in Wuhan, China - has reached the catastrophic level of a global pandemic, forcing political leaders to adopt urgent responses such as quarantine, isolation, social distancing, surveillance, restriction of certain rights and freedoms etc, in order to reduce the quick spread of the virus. In this context, this study analyses the political discourses during the pandemic of Covid-19 in Brazil. The methodology comes from a bibliographic review, based on the hypothetical-deductive method, with the objective of promoting reflection over the relationship among the concept of necropolitics with the astonishing pronouncements given by the Brazilian president Jair Bolsonaro when he insinuated the admissibility for the human sacrifice in favor of the country's economy, suggesting that people should go back to work and save the country's economy instead of staying home, threatening the safety of the population, not taking into consideration the recommendations given by the health authorities. Finally, it has been observed that even more dangerous than the virus itself is the necropolitical perspective that dictates who lives and who dies - in this case, who breathes and who suffocates - , the nation's economy over human lives. Nevertheless, it's vital to remember that democracy and the State are necessary conditions for the achievement and respect of human rights as well as the adoption of positive measures of additional protection for the most vulnerable are indispensable.

Keywords: *Necropolitics, Covid-19, Brazil, WHO.*

The Impact of Covid-19 on the Quality of Education in North Macedonia

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Abstract

Introduction. It is true that the Covid-19 changed almost every aspect of life and society. The slogan "Stay home Stay safe" stopped the exchange of students and staff between educational institutions. **Methods.** The literature review method was used for synthesizing and analyzing research findings, as well as several months of experience with distance education. **Results and discussion.** As the needs of people are changing, the education system also has change, and this change should be accepted by the people. Education system is a process that needs transformation and changes, it must be reformed and adapted to contemporary education in a globalized world. Well-known definition that "education is the process of receiving or giving systematic instruction, especially at a school or university", means that education cannot be realized from home. But, based on logical reasoning and the motto that "This year should be saved" by the most competent people in education from all over the world, it also means the importance of changes, transformations, consequences and responsibilities of educational centers. **Conclusion.** The effects of the virus have already begun to be seen but there is not enough scientific data. I hope that this virus will end as soon as possible and that the educational process will be carried out at the right time, in the right place and in the right way.

Keywords: *Covid-19, Education, N. Macedonia*

From Face to Face to Virtual Classes: An Assessment of Blackboard Literature Classes during Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

The present paper examines the innovative ways of teaching literature and it addresses the benefits and the challenges of teaching literature at critical times. Online teaching has proved to be a relatively effective solution for ensuring the continuity of courses and for the success of the academic year during the period of confinement. I will refer to my experience of teaching the literature module (drama up to the age of Shakespeare and the eighteenth-century novel) at the Faculty of Sciences and Humanities, the University of Sattam Ibnu Abdelaziz as a case study. Online teaching has been a source of debate among critics and this paper will start with Terry Anderson's Theory and Practice of Online Learning to better understand the multimodel for online teaching. Using blackboard has become an imperative in a time of sudden transformation.

The paper reports the literature instructors' interaction with the use of the blackboard and the experience of using ICT materials at the time of the corona. The qualitative research is meant to show that the use of online teaching is an efficient and a motivating way for learners. The paper will finally address the way the blackboard will be implemented in the future and it will deal with recommendations for dealing with online literature courses in hard times of imperative transformations.

Keywords: *ICT \ Online Literature Courses \ BlackBoard \ Multimodel for Online Teaching \ Teacher and Student development \ The University of Sattam*

Teaching English Reading Skills to the University Students during the Pandemics COVID-19. Case study: AAB College

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Abstract

Various circumstances impose changes on teaching and learning. This is the case nowadays when nearly everything from businesses to teaching have almost come to a halt. Being creative as a professor is not only helpful but also required to help students prove progress despite difficulties faced. This will further help students overcome the obstacles during the pandemics. Of course, this is not easy for professors or students but finding the right ways out of this all makes it possible. The research paper to follow deals with teaching of English – reading skills to university students during the pandemics COVID-19. It is based on the researcher's experience in teaching reading skills to the first - year students online. Besides, it takes a closer look at the students' participation and interest for the online lectures despite difficulties and other issues that may have impeded participation in the lectures. This, as the research paper in question points out, may serve as a good ground for future online teaching at university level not only during pandemics but also when there are no such situations. The paper is also based on some of the students' seminar papers prepared dealing with the current situation caused by the pandemics.

Keywords: *Teaching English, reading skills, online teaching, pandemics, effect, motivation*

Globalizmi, i sfiduar apo i transformuar gjatë pandemisë Covid-19?

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Abstrakt

Globalizmi jo rrallëherë ka qenë i sfiduar dhe i penguar në zhvillimin e tij nga faktorët politikë, ekonomikë e socialë. Sfida direkte sot erdhi nga një krizë shëndetësore globale, e njohur si pandemia Covid-19. Kjo krizë shëndetësore ka bërë që globalizmi të transformohet dhe të adaptohet në kushtet dhe rrethanat e tilla dhe se i gjithë qëllimi i këtij punimi kërkimor është që të gjejë formën e ndryshimeve dhe transformimeve potenciale të këtij procesi global, brenda periudhës së krizës pandemike Covid-19. Ky punim është bazuar në grumbullimin e të dhënave dhe të fakteve me kërkime hulumtuese për të bërë më pas një kritikë dhe një analizë me metodë kualitative. Nga rezultatet e nxjerra nga ky punim kuptohet qartë se me gjithë sfidat e mundshme (cilatdo qofshin ato), globalizmi ka aftësinë 'për t'u përshtatur' dhe për t'u transformuar në diçka që mund të quhet më shumë instrumentalizim politik dhe ekonomik e social i vendeve të mëdha, sesa një megasistem i integritit global. Andaj, ky punim kërkimor vjen në përfundim se globalizmi është pasi që sfidohet, ai gjithmonë transformohet, sepse kjo është mënyra më e mirë për avancimin dhe zhvillimin e tij.

Fjalë kyçe: *globalizmi, sfida, transformimi, pandemia Covid-19, adaptimi.*

Ndikimi i pandemisë Covid 19 në biznes në Republikën e Kosovës, fituesit dhe humbësit

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Abstrakt

Ndikimi i virusit COVID 19 pa dyshim që do të efektoj edhe bizneset në Republikën e Kosovës, sikurse bizneset tjera në vendet tjera të botës. Shumica e binzeseve të mëdha, të mesme dhe të vogla janë ndikuar negativisht nga pandemia COVID 19, gjithësesi janë edhe disa biznese për të cilat pandemia COVID 19 ka pasur ndikim pozitiv. Për të analizuar ndikimin e virusit COVID 19, ne do t' i kontaktojmë rreth 100 kompani të mëdha dhe NVM për të matur ndikimin ndaj COVID 19.

Rezultatet do të analizohen duke përdorur analiza statistikore, ku interpretimi i të dhënave do të bëhet përmes programit SPSS. Bazuar në rezultatet apo gjetjet ne vërejmë se në shumicën e bizneseve si; pajisje elektrike, material ndërtimor, përpunim i drurit, turizëm dhe bizneset transportuese, efekti i virusit COVID 19 është negativ, kurse në disa biznese virusi COVID 19 ka pasur ndikim pozitiv si; Tregti me pakicë, Tregti me shumicë dhe bizneset farmaceutike.

Duke pasur parasysh rezultate të tilla dhe për shkak të efekteve negative të virusit COVID 19, rekomandimet e mëtutjeshme janë sugjeruar për politikëbërësit në Republikën e Kosovës.

Fjalë kyç: *pandemia, bizneset e mëdha, NVM-të, Kosovë, ndikimi në ekonomi.*

Civilian invisibility in pandemic times

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Abstract

In Brazil, under-registration of birth certificates is still a reality, even though these numbers have decreased during previous years. Although these unregistered citizens aren't acknowledged by the Government, they survive through informal employment. However, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the duty to stay at home and furthermore the closure of non-essential stores triggered high unemployment rates. Since both formal and informal jobs were affected, some Governments created welfare policies. In Brazil, a R\$ 600.00 monthly emergency benefit was approved by the Congress to be provided for three months along some guidelines of requirements. Nevertheless, after two months, it's estimated that over 2,000,000 Brazilians still weren't granted their right. Most problems are related to the application itself: difficulty due to illiteracy, lack of internet access, divergence on government database information and even absence of civil identity. Those who aren't registered, don't have identification documents. Legally, they're invisible to the State and, consequentially, they aren't able to request the aid. This research aims to analyze how, albeit being free, the under-registration of birth certificates in Brazil is an issue unveiled in the midst of a pandemic, raising awareness of the absence of this essential human right. In order to do so, it'll be studied how personality rights are regulated in Brazil, presenting the analysis of official data regarding under-registration estimative and evaluating how this subject affect those Brazilian citizens on being visible and, consequentially, receiving Government assistance.

Keywords: *Civilian invisibility, pandemic times, Brazil, Government assistance*

Online learning challenges and opportunities in Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in developing countries

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Abstract

The rapid development of information technology has influenced the change of concepts of the learning environment. Today, educational institutions are increasingly focused on teaching through technology. Many universities around the world are practicing online learning thanks to the use of technology and broadband capacity that developed countries have implemented in their core and access infrastructures. Seeing the benefits of learning through technology, developing countries are also seriously considering using the benefits of technology for learning. However, there are some challenges that need to be overcome, especially in developing countries, such as poor network infrastructure, lack of ICT knowledge (Information and Communication Technology), poor content development, and so on. This gap is seen not only between Countries, but also within countries. In this paper, we will discuss the main challenges and opportunities that online learning brings in HEIs in developing countries, with particular emphasis in Kosovo.

Keywords: *Online learning, technology, education, HEI, digital learning*

Monetary and fiscal measures to mitigate the consequences of COVID 19: Some comparative reviews of the countries of the Western Balkans

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Abstract

It is now clear that the pandemic, in addition to infecting millions of people and losing the lives of hundreds of people, is seriously hitting the economic activity of all affected countries, causing job losses, negative economic growth, reduced investment, etc. How economic consequences are being fought and in which directions the economy will be oriented in the future are issues that are challenging many economists and analysts. Future economic orientations will depend on how governments, institutions and society react to the Corona virus and its economic consequences, both globally and nationally. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to review the fiscal measures taken by governments, monetary measures and the role of banks in mitigating the economic impact on the household, businesses and national economy caused by pandemics. The research is mainly based on reviewing and analyzing data from the countries being analyzed. The reaction of the governments of the Balkan countries, to mitigate the negative effects of the crisis, can be said to have been immediate by adopting monetary and fiscal measures which in structure have been almost the same in all countries, but with different volumes of financial funds depending on the economic and financial capabilities of the countries. Such measures will significantly increase the level of public debt of these countries.

Keywords: *Corona virus, fiscal measures, monetary measures, economic effects.*

A 'Shadow Pandemic': A Study of increased Domestic Violence during the Covid-Lockdown

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Abstract

This paper is located in the context of the proliferating domestic abuse witnessed by women during the novel Coronavirus pandemic, and the consequent lockdown that was enforced to contain it. The restrictions on all movements provisioned by the lockdown enforced by several countries, initially starting in the early months of 2020, entrapped the victims with their most-probable perpetrators in their households. That such a claim is not unreasonable is proved by the WHO subsequently calling it a "shadow pandemic." Apart from the most obvious cause, this paper analyses the various other reasons and markers of this surge in domestic violence during the pandemic. It also investigates and evaluates the response of the administrative authorities regarding the same. The researcher aims to develop and propose certain preventive measures which might assist in curbing such events. This paper is supported by secondary data, which has been gathered from various sources including a pamphlets released by the World Health Organisation as well as information released by the National Commission for Women and National Family Health Survey and reports in leading newspapers across the world.

Keywords: *Domestic violence, pandemic, women, lockdown.*

Judicial Hearings and the Technological Transition in Brazil and EU: Effects of the Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

Court hearings have been, for long, one of the key elements of judiciary proceedings, both civil and criminal. A hearing traditionally relies on the physical presence of parties, lawyers and other people involved in the process, such as public prosecutors, before the Judge in charge of the trial. However, current technical development allows people to meet face-to-face online, and both Brazil and the European Union included in its judicial proceedings possibilities for parts of the legal proceedings to be held in virtual environment, especially hearings. In most Brazilian states, and in the Federal courts, the new lawsuits have been fully electronic for a couple of years, and although it is possible the questioning of defendants and witnesses by online means since 2009 in criminal procedure and 2015 in the civil procedure, the use of this feature was not common. Then, the mandatory social distancing due to the Covid-19 pandemic made traditional hearings a threat, causing their prohibition, as rulings and legal acts from Brazilian courts and the National Council of Justice shows. However, the extended lockdown and the need for the continuation of judicial activity, forced the rapid practical implementation of virtual hearings, even in Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) methods, such as mediation. The goal of the article, then, is to analyse these abrupt changes and how it can shape the future, using the more advanced EU Law as comparative mark.

Keywords: *Technological Transition, Brazil, EU Law, Federal courts.*

Equal Educational Opportunities in the Time of Covid-19 in India

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Abstract

Education was declared as the right of every child back in 2009 in India. But there are times when we are reminded of the inequalities that still persist in the educational structure of the country. With the onset of Covid-19 in India and the state of lockdown across the nation, the institutes of formal education in India have been struggling to come up with innovative measures to impart education, complying with the norm of social distancing. Digitalization of learning resources as well as the teaching-learning process has emerged as the one-stop solution in this time of crisis that aims to substitute the learning environment of schools or colleges. This move, however, ignores that only 15 percent of the rural households in India have access to the internet in comparison to 42 percent urban households (National Sample Survey Data 2017-18). Moreover, with the loss of livelihood, income and migration of families in this period, it is being expected that thousands of students from the vulnerable socio-economic groups will be dropping out from schools once they reopen. The paper thus probes into such challenges being encountered by the Indian educational system in the time of the pandemic, especially with regards to accessible learning opportunities for all. The paper also calls for the need to prioritize alternate strategies and resources of learning that better suit the unique social, economic and cultural setup of India in such times of emergency. Such shift re-imagines the current educational scenario of the country in a decentralized and inclusive manner. The paper advocates the centrality of learners with all forms of abilities and cultural capital in the curriculum above its content.

Keywords: *Educational equality, Covid-19, Right to Education*

Challenges to Clinical Legal Education during pandemic: Designing Roadmap for future

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Abstract

As we have all seen that the entire world has been impacted by the Corona Virus and almost all the nations are under lockdown to avoid spread of the virus. During this entire situation of lockdown and pandemic, workplaces have gone virtual and classrooms have gone online. The entire Edtech industry is on boom and the concept of online learning is here to stay for a long time even after the situation goes back to normal. Clinical Legal Education which was still developing in many countries has faced several challenges during this entire situation and the previous techniques of Clinical Legal Education have either become completely ineffective or not as effective as they used to be previously. The authors will deal with the entire situation and online education, what impact does it have on Clinical Legal Education, what are the challenges faced by Clinical Legal Education and since this entire concept of online learning is here to stay, the authors will also discuss about the various measures that can be taken and how to design a roadmap for future as far as clinical legal education is concerned and will also discuss about various techniques of teaching which can be used.

Keywords: *Clinical Legal Education, Covid-19, India, online learning.*

Edukimi dhe arsimimi profesional muzikor gjatë pandemisë - sfidat, përparësitë dhe mangësitë

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Abstrakt

Kriza globale e vitit 2020 e krijuar nga virusi Covid-19, u bë shkas edhe i transformimeve në sistemin edukativ të përgjithshëm dhe atë profesional artistik. Me mbylljen e kopshteve, shkollave dhe institucioneve edukative, fati i nxënësve, respektivisht edukimit dhe arsimimit të tyre, për disa muaj mbeti në duart e mësimeve dhe udhëheqësve të shkollave. Kjo padyshim ishte një sfidë e vështirë, ku fillimisht dukej pa rrugëdalje. Mësimeve të këtyre shkollave filluan punën me vetiniciativë, në fazën e parë duke eksperimentuar organizimin e mësimit nga distanca, përmes platformave të ndryshme. Meqenëse format e punës në këto shkolla janë të ndryshme duke filluar nga mësimi individual në instrument (që ishte sfida më e madhe) e deri te mësimi në grupe të vogla 3-5 nxënës, grupe të mëdha 10-15 veta, grupe deri në 70 nxënës, si dhe mësimi klasor deri në 25 nxënës, e bëjnë edhe më të vështirë punën efektive për dallim prej shkollave ku mësimi është vetëm klasor. Por, përkundër vështirësive, mësimeve të këtyre shkollave duke u ballafaquar për herë të parë me situatën e krijuar, e kaluan këtë fazë në mënyrë të shkëlqyeshme, duke u angazhuar maksimalisht për gjetjen e formave më të mira dhe më efikase për realizimin e mësimit. Në këtë drejtim shohim edhe përparësitë që u evidentuan ku mësimeve të këtyre shkollave (edhe pse pa dëshirën e tyre) u aftësuan për përdorimin e teknologjisë informative në mësim. Kjo si kërkesë e mësimeve moderne në këto kohë i aktivizoi të gjithë pa dallim nivel arsimit, profesionl, moshe, gjinie, etj. të mësojnë të tjerët, duke mësuar edhe vet. Natyrisht kemi shumë anë pozitive, por janë evidente edhe mangësitë të cilat do të na përcjellin. Është për t'u admiruar niveli i nxënësve pjesëmarrës si dhe interesimi dhe gatishmëria e tyre për të realizuar mësimin nga distanca si dhe angazhimin e stafit që nxënësit edhe në këto kushte të kenë arritje të mirë dhe të mos e ndjejnë peshën e rëndë të situatës së krijuar.

Fjalë kyç: *Edukim, muzikë, nxënës, shkollë, mësime, pandemi, etj.*

Rise of Surveillance and Transformations of Privacy due to Covid-19

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Abstract

The coronavirus pandemic has led governments worldwide to improve their surveillance programs to track the spread of COVID-19. During the Covid-19 time, privacy topic was for a critical test for so many countries and democratic societies. Also, some researchers highlight mass surveillance by their states may become the norm in a post-Covid-19 world. The most common form of surveillance used to control the pandemic is the use of smartphone location data, which can track citizens-level movement down to enforcing individual quarantines. Some governments used apps that offer coronavirus health information, while also sharing location information with authorities during the pandemic time. This research will elaborate different practices of global surveillance during the COVID-19; in the context of dictatorial surveillance states like China and the examples of EU countries, where debates arise in the content fighting for human rights and privacy in the digital age. Therefore, this paper will present global surveillance actions in response to the coronavirus pandemic, where more than 30 countries where potential privacy issues are occurring. However, the Covid-19 pandemic time states around adopted various emergency measures such as mass lockdowns or mass surveillance. But the consequences of those actions will be identified as a privacy threat and human rights violation after post-COVID-19 world.

Keywords: *Covid-19, Surveillance, Privacy, Human rights, Digital dictatorship*

Filipinos' Bayanihan Spirit amidst COVID-19

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Abstract

Utilising Develtere's typology, the traditional aid industry is dominated by three major groups: official bilateral development agencies (the first pillar); multilateral international institutions (the second pillar); and non-government development organisations (the third pillar). In the past two decades, the field of development cooperation has seen the emergence and proliferation of a gamut of novel actors that form part of what Develtere and De Bruyn call the fourth pillar of development, a term coined in the field of international development cooperation to refer to non-traditional players and non-development specialists. Within the Philippine context, this concept resembles the local notion of bayanihan, a spirit of solidarity exercised by Filipinos in times of need. Similar to the fourth pillar actors, Filipinos who exercise the spirit of bayanihan, impelled by the commitment to solidarity, extend a non-domain-specific aid and carry out ad hoc initiatives in response to a particular need. This paper argues that in spite of the fact that the Filipinos' bayanihan spirit is laudable in facilitating their resilience amid the crisis, it must also be admitted that the COVID pandemic situation has laid bare deep fractures of socio-economic inequality in Philippine society. It is within this context that this paper discusses these similar concepts of the fourth pillar and bayanihan, and unpacks some of the socio-economic realities these thresh out within the ambit of the ongoing COVID-19 crisis.

Keywords: *development cooperation, fourth development pillar, bayanihan, Philippines, COVID-19*

Public buildings adjustments in pandemic situations: Case Study Building 5-6 in AAB College Campus in Pristina

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Abstract

Epidemiological situations that escalate with pandemic as it is the case with COVID 19, influences the changes in daily routines of people's life and work in all disciplines. This directly affects architectural buildings, due to the necessity for adjustments of the interior and exterior functions, for new requirements. The field of education is affected in all its levels, and needs special attention from professionals. During the pandemic situation schools are closed, while the teaching and learning process is organized online. Despite the gradual normalisation of the situation, it is necessary that the return of students in buildings is very carefully organized in order to offer their maximal security. Considering the fact that public buildings, especially educational buildings, can accommodate a big number of people, architects should consider their suitability for the pandemic situation from its phase of conceptualisation when the program is defined and further with the detailed design plan. Taking into consideration that most of school buildings already exist, adaptation and adjustments of such during pandemic situations remains the future challenge for architects.

This research paper will be designed based on a case study approach – Building 5-6 of the AAB College Campus in Pristina. It will be a case study aiming to find the answers in the following research questions: How should the pandemic issues be considered in the conceptualization and materialization of public buildings? What is the relation between the requirements defined by pandemics and requirements for fire protection, earthquake, or other emergency situations? How can the rule to 'keep the social distance' influence the transformation of existing buildings?

Issues elaborated in this research paper are important and will contribute not only for the selected building but for other schools, universities and other buildings of public character.

Keywords: *Pandemic, Public Buildings, Building Management, AAB College in Pristina*

Possible Assignments of Public Administration Control In The Post-Pandemic Scenario

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Abstract

As it is known, the world today faces a new Coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic. Many countries have implemented measures to face the health crisis, including Brazil. Among them, in Brazil, there was an edition of Law 13.979/2020, which included measures to confront public health of international importance resulting from responsible coronavirus until the year 2019. Such legislation deals with the waiver of bidding, exceptionally subject to some measures. In addition, Legislative Decree 6 of 2020 allowed a state of public calamity to occur, thereby releasing the President from reaching tax targets for 2019. The scenario, although abnormal, is implicated in the diversion or management of resources public by state statutes, for example - what are the time bands for specific license and contract legislation. Thus, financial aid and exceptional measures adopted by Brazil end up sending an old practical problem: corruption and poor management of public resources. The picture is even more damaging, which depends entirely on public services, especially public health. In this step, management control, notably post-pandemic control, becomes extremely relevant, that is, in view of the pandemic scenario, what are the (new) adjustments to public administration control in Brazil? To determine the proposed problem, intend to carry out an eminently bibliographic research, covering the main and recent scientific writings with respect to the pandemic and the law in Brazil, a pertinent legislation and eventual jurisprudence. As for the initial hypotheses of investigation and proposition, check if the control is administered by the public administration under Brazilian law, considering the legislation issued during a pandemic, as the context of the absence of jurisprudence rules and as the practical probabilities, situations that present supported, for example, in article 22 of the current Law of Introduction to the Rules of Brazilian Law (LINDB). This does not in any way mean or assess all public acts of governments, which may be affected and justified in the face of exceptionality. The article is under development; therefore, it does not present results so far.

Keywords: *Administrative law; Covid-19; Public Administration Control; Accountability; Brazilian law.*

Ndikimi pozitiv e negativ i mediave gjatë pandemisë Covid-19

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Abstrakt

Ky punim diskuton rreth mediave të cilat kanë qenë baza e informimit të qytetarëve rreth pandemisë Covid-19. Media është e njohur si forcë e fuqishme që formon mënyrën se si ne e përjetojmë botën dhe veten tonë. Mjetet kyçe të cilat na shërbyen më së shumti në informim kanë qenë dhe janë akoma: Interneti, TV, radio, celularë e të tjerë. Po ashtu kjo situatë shërbeu si një kornizë përmes së cilës politikanët ushtruan ndikimin e tyre ndaj qytetarëve, institucioneve publike dhe bizneseve private jo vetëm në Kosovë, por edhe në rajon. Qëllimi i këtij punimi është që të analizojë dhe shtjellojë ndikimin të cilin e kishin mediat në informimin dhe dezinformimin rreth pandemisë për publikun. Në këtë studim synojmë të konstatojmë nëse media sociale po informon apo dezinformon publikun në lidhje me pandeminë Covid-19, duke adoptuar metodën cilësore të studimit fenomenologjik. Mënyra se si njerëzit përdorin internetin dhe mediat sociale po ndryshon ngadalë. Shpejtësia me të cilën përhapet informacioni në mediat sociale është e paimagjinueshme dhe gjetjet e këtij studimi do të ndihmojnë për të kuptuar nëse media sociale po shpërndan informacione ose dezinformata për publikun në lidhje me shpërthimin e Covid-19. Punimi do të fokusohet në konsekuencat negative që kjo pandemi po shkakton në gjithë vendin. Do të trajtohet ndikimi negativ i saj në jetën sociale ku do të kemi mundësinë për të krijuar një shoqëri të vetëdijshme në mënyrë që kjo pandemi të mos përhapet. Mirëpo ky fenomen ka edhe ndikimet ekonomike duke përfshirë që nga mbyllja e shumë bizneseve që shkaktoi humbje të punës për shumë qytetarë.

Fjalë kyçe: *Pandemia Covid-19, Media, Publiku, Informata, Dezinformata, etj.*

Ndikimi i pandemisë COVID 19 në papunësi dhe rritje ekonomike në Republikën e Kosovës

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Abstrakt

Pandemia Covid-19 ka shkatuar dëme të mëdha ekonomike në të gjithë botën. Ajo që nuk mund të thuhet tani është shkalla e ndikimit dhe efektet e saj në të ardhmen. Kësaj gjendje ekonomike nuk i shpëtoi as ekonomia e Republikës së Kosovës, një vend me rritje të ngadaltë ekonomike dhe me shkallën e papunësisë më të lartën në rajon. Qëllimi i këtij studimi është të shpjegojë se në ç' masë ndikon pandemia Covid-19 në shkurtime të mundshme të vendve të punës dhe në rritjen ekonomike. Për të vertetuar këtë lidhje, bazuar në literaturën teorike kemi ndërtuar një model ekonometrik duke shfrytëzuar të dhënat e viteve të kaluara dhe muajve të fundit (gjatë kohës së pandemisë në vitin 2020), të dhënat dytësore janë përdorur nga treguesit makroekonomikë në raportet dhe databazat e ndryshme kombëtare dhe ndërkombëtare. Për gjetjen dallimeve dhe analizën e të dhënave janë përdorur modelet e regresioneve të shumëfishta si OLS model (ordinary least squares) dhe VAR model (vector autoregression). Bazuar në modelet e lartcekura vërtetohet lidhja negative në mes të papunësisë dhe rritjes ekonomike duke zbatuar ligjin e Okun-it.

Fjalë kyç: *Pandemi Covid-19, papunsi, rritje ekonomike, Republika e Kosovës*

Funksionimi i teatrit dhe filmit në Kosovë gjatë kohës së pandemisë (Covid-19)

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Abstrakt

Bazuar në situatën e krijuar gjatë muajve të fundit të këtij viti për shkak të pandemisë Covid-19, ky punim synon të pasqyrojë realitetin e krijuar në fushën e artit, kryesisht të teatrit e filmit. Dihet që teatri dhe filmi nuk zhvillohen pa shikues. Pjesa kryesore e kësaj bote artistike zhvillohet përmes audiences. Audienca është pjesa kyçe e gjenerimit të të hyrave ekonomike dhe emocioneve që ofron publiku.

Qëllimi kryesor i këtij punimi është që të japim përgjigje në këto pyetje: Cili ka qenë roli i stafit menaxhues të Teatrit dhe QKK-së për filmin dhe teatrin? Si u krijuan kushtet dhe çfarë vendimesh u morën që ky proces të shtyhet tutje, në segmentin e teatrit dhe filmit? Cila ka qenë gjendja financiare e stafit artistik (stafit të rregullt dhe artistëve të lirë) gjatë kohës së pandemisë?

Në bazë të intervistave dhe hulumtime të realizuara me aktorët e artit, kemi nxjerrë disa konkluzione të cilat na drejtuan në dy rrugë. Rruga e parë ka të bëjë me të metat ose dobësitë teknike që ka pësuar teatri gjatë realizimit të shfaqjeve online (pjesë e mundësuar përmes platformës së teatrit kombëtar) si dhe pamundësia e gjenerimit të të hyrave financiare nga ana e filmit. Rruga e dytë ka të bëjë me përparësitë që ka realizuar filmi (shikueshmëri të lartë krahasuar me situatën para marsit të 2020), ndërsa nga ana e teatrit është se kemi arritur të bëjmë krahasimin në mes të sasisë dhe cilësisë së realizimit të shfaqjeve përmes platformës së lartëpërmendur dhe, gjithashtu, përveç marketingut të mirë për teatrin, kemi pasur qasje të lehtë në të gjitha shfaqjet.

Fjalë kyçe: *teatër, kinematografi, artistë, të hyra financiare, marketing, audiencë.*

Economic recover after Covid-19 in Kosovo - Prospective Rapid Impact Assessment by PRIA-method for human security

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Abstract

The Covid-19 pandemic changed almost every aspect of life and society. Economic recover after Covid-19 is an urgent question also in Kosovo. The Covid-19 pandemic is not only a health crisis, it is a human security crisis —depriving our freedom from fear, freedom from want and freedom to live with dignity. The pandemic demands a human security approach of comprehensive, across-the-board human protection and empowerment. The response measures so far have been concentrating on human protection, while empowerment has entirely been missing. The human security approach is a comprehensive methodology that allows for a broad perspective on the challenges that people and Governments face.

This paper gives the recent results from the workshop organized at early June 2020. The workshop participants were representing the most affected areas that have been reoriented and other interest groups like NGO, Administrative, Chamber of Commerce and researchers. The aim of the workshop was to discuss and deliberate economic recover after Covid-19 in Kosovo. The Prospective Rapid Impact Assessment method with Into-tool and portfolio analysis utilized.

The total ideas count is 61 with 3 criteria count and total 17 different evaluations.

Keywords: *Covid-19, Pandemic, Human protection, Economy*

Efektet e pandemisë Covid-19 në shtrëngimin e duarve gjatë ndërveprimit social

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Abstrakt

Ky hulumtim teston lidhjen ndërmjet masave gjatë ballafaqimit me pandeminë globale e lokale COVID-19 dhe reduktimit të përshëndetjeve të përditshme me duar edhe pas pandemisë, gjatë ndërveprimit social. Gjatë pandemisë dhe pas lirim të disa masave kufizuese ekstreme, si ora e ndalimit për qarkullim të lirë, ka pasur edhe prononcime të sociologëve e studiuesve të ndryshëm në botë, mbi fundin e shtrëngimit të duarve si përshëndetje e kontaktit fizik, edhe pas përfundimit të pandemisë. Pyetësi me 10 pyetje, është kryer me 300 respondentë nxënës të ciklit fillor e të mesëm, dhe studentë në Komunën e Gjilanit - në Kosovë, gjatë muajit maj dhe vitit të shpalljes si pandemi globale. Hulumtimi jonë tregon një korrelacion pozitiv midis thirrjes për distancë fizike e sociale dhe rënies së shprehisë për të shtrënguar duart gjatë ndërveprimit social e kulturor. Ka dallime në ndryshimet e qëndrimeve për zakonin e shtrëngimit të duarve edhe pas COVID-19, sa i përket grupmoshave të ndryshme. Gjersa hetohet një korrelacion më i fortë i efekteve në rënien e shtrëngimit të duarve në grupmoshat më të reja, te nxënësit, kurse një korrelacion më i dobët në grupmoshat më të rritura, te studentët. Ne konkludojmë se, shtrëngimi i duarve gjatë ndërveprimit social do të reduktohet edhe pas COVID-19 dhe do të mund të transformohet në forma të reja përshëndetëse, por nuk do të bie krejtësisht si zakoni kulturor gjatë kontakteve sociale.

Fjalë kyçe: *përshëndetje, shtrëngim duarsh, ndërveprim social, pandemi, COVID-19*

Bank strategies to avoid bank runs during pandemic crisis

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Abstract

The outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic coincided with sever impacts on economy. This paper discusses the strategies employed by banks in order to avoid cash withdrawal in pandemic time. The main aim is to see how banks behave in the situations of economic shocks. Based on **Diamond–Dybvig model (1983)** due to high uncertainty for the future consumption depositors favour liquid assets, but the bank will be unable to pay all the depositors in the same time if they want to withdraw their deposits. The data provided by CBK on the cash and other liquid assets show that, banks in Kosovo managed this situation very well. Balance sheet data regarding liquid assets seem to be stable, therefore the main aim of this paper is to show what kind of strategy was used by banks in Kosovo in order to convince the depositors to stay with them. In order to answer the main question, we have analysed the situation in several ways. First, a survey with depositors was conducted, then the survey with banks in Kosovo and also the bank social media was analysed. The results show that banks expected a bank runs but did not rush to take decisions. The risk of bank run was assessed as medium to high and they expected to be affected from "contagion effect" and they were provided by their parent companies with concrete directives how to avoid bank runs. On the other side 60% of respondents thought that they should keep more cash during this time, but in fact they did not hurry to withdraw due to banks reaction by keeping their clients informed through social media, SMS or other contact forms. Another indirect factor that should be taken in consideration is the perception of cash as a tool for coronavirus spread which changed the way how consumers chose to pay during this time. The results of these findings are important for another possible pandemic crisis and other economic shocks.

Keywords: *bank runs, economic shocks, COVID-19*

Sfidat dhe përparësitë e mësimi virtual në shkollat e mesme të larta dhe fakultetet në Kosovë

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Abstrakt

Ndryshimet e përnjëhershme janë gjithmonë të një vështërise të caktuar. Kështu, izolimi kushtëzoi mësimin virtual dhe kontaktimin në forma të ndryshme për të gjitha nivelet e shkollimit, si në botë, ashtu edhe në Kosovë. Derisa në shkollimin parashkollor, atë fillor dhe shkollimin e nivelit të mesëm të ultë, Ministria e Arsimit, Shkencës dhe Teknologjisë që e angazhuar me mësimin nëpërmjet të televizorit, mësimdhënësit e shkollave të mesme të larta dhe fakultetet u detyruan të gjejnë mënyrë vetanake të komunikimit me nxënësitë, gjegjësisht studentët. Derisa fakultetet patën organizimin institucional në ofrimin e platformave të caktuara mësimdhënësve të tyre, natyra dhe kushtet e arsimit tonë të nivelit të mesëm të lartë, nuk mundësuan një përgatitje të tillë. Shfrytëzimi ose mosshfrytëzimi i platformave të caktuara mbeti zgjedhje e vetë stafit edukues. Prandaj, në mënyrën dhe rezultatet e kësaj forme të mësimi ndikuan një sërë faktorësh, si: mosha, mundësitë, përgatitjet paraprake, dëshira, vullneti etj. Të gjithë këta faktorë kanë të bëjnë, si me mësimdhënësit, ashtu edhe me nxënësitë dhe studentët. Megjithatë, një nga faktorët kyç mbetet mosha. Për të ardhur te rezultatet në hulumtim janë përfshirë, si nxënësit dhe studentët, ashtu edhe mësimdhënësit, të cilët japin mësim në të dy nivelet (me qëllim të pasqyrimit më të qartë të dallimeve). Në rezultate ka elemente të njehta, por edhe ndryshim, mes niveleve dhe pikëpamjes së personave të përfshirë nga pozita të ndryshme. Një ndikim në saktësinë apo mosaktësinë e përgjigjeve ka pasur edhe plotësimi dhe dorëzimi online i pyetësorëve të plotësuar, gjë që ka pamundësuar anonimitetin e plotësuesve të tyre. Aq më tepër, është vërejtur hezitim në plotësimin e tyre, posaqërisht nga mësimdhënësit. Prandaj, ka rezultuar interesante edhe përqindja e personave, të cilët i janë përgjigjur pyetësorit. Qëllimi i këtij hulumtimi ka qenë që të krijohet një pasqyrim i punës virtuale, i përparësive dhe mangësive të saj, si rezultat i të cilave mund të bëhet përmirësimi, duke pasë parasysh platformat e shfrytëzuara, por edhe ndryshimi i disa mundësive të një mësimdhënieje ndryshe, edhe atëherë kur mësimi do të mbahet në objektet shkollore, gjegjësisht ato të fakulteteve.

Fjalë kyç: *mësimi virtual, shkollat e mesme të larta, fakultetet, përparësitë dhe mangësitë, përmirësimi i mësimdhënies*

Vështirësitë e të mësuarit në distancë për fëmijët e klasave përgaditore (5-6 vjeç)

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Abstrakt

Aplikimi i masave parandalues kundër përhapjes së Covid 19 në Kosovë rezultoi me mbylljen e institucioneve edukativo-arsimore për të gjitha nivelet e arsimit. Procesi i zhvendosjes së mësimi të drejtpërdrejtë në formatin në distancë ose online u organizua edhe për fëmijët parafillorë, duke mundësuar zhvillimin e tyre në kushte shtëpie. Hulumtimi synon të hedhë dritë mbi problematikat, nevojat dhe vështirësitë e aplikimit të mësimi në distancë për fëmijët e klasave përgaditore, prindërit e tyre dhe edukatorët. Hulumtimi empirik do të realizohet përmes diskutimit në grupe fokusi dhe anketimit përmes pyetësorëve. Mostra jonë përfshin 20 edukatore dhe 30 prindër të fëmijëve. Rezultatet nga hulumtimi tregojnë se rrethanat e reja të krijuara si rezultat i përhapjes së Covid-19, përfshirë ndryshimet në arsim, kanë shkaktuar një sërë vështirësish tek fëmijët, prindërit dhe edukatorët në Kosovë. Gjetjet nga studimi konfirmojnë brengat e përbashkëta nga dy grupet raportuese në studim, shqetësimet dhe vlerësimet për mësimin të realizuar deri në fund të vitit shkollor 2019/2020.

Fjalë kyç: Covid-19, mësimi në distancë, fëmijët, prindërit, edukatorët, vështirësi.

Influence of Pandemic Covid 19 in Personal Income of Kosovo Diaspora

Analytical Approach on the Effects on Remittances in Kosovo

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Abstract

The spread of the Corona Virus has caused an unprecedented health and economic emergency as well. The economy is collapsing everywhere. Trade, investment and employment are the main indicators that will reflect on the effects of this pandemic, the end of which is still unknown. Therefore, all countries of the world have already given up on long-term investment planning, and this will have major consequences.

Since the pandemic has affected all countries, it will also have negative effects on the migrant economy. Thousands of migrants have been stranded, many have lost their jobs or are waiting for this to happen, many of them receiving half or nothing of their wages. Kosovo as one of the countries that receives the most remittances in Europe, is expected to have a significant decline in remittance revenues and this will affect consumption, investment and consequently gross domestic product.

A statistical treatment will be provided in this paper on remittance movements in Kosovo over the years; it will focus on the last year where for three months the world was in chaos and many cities in which thousands of Kosovars work and operate were isolated, and many sectors stopped working. Statistics from the research show that our compatriots are in a state of panic and insecurity, despite the fact that they do not see a change in plans for the period under consideration. They have continued to operate and have not experienced a significant decline in their purchasing power, and this will not reflect on their planned expenditures in Kosovo. This has so far been confirmed by the revenues of remittances reported by the relevant institutions, but with a downward trend.

Keywords: *remittances, pandemic Covid 19, statistics, comparative analysis, Kosovo diaspora*

Unemployment as a Problem during Coronavirus Pandemic in the Republic of North Macedonia

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Abstract

The macroeconomic problems of North Macedonia are numerous, but a fundamental problem that determines the daily functioning of North Macedonia is what most ordinary citizens think: that is unemployment. Global unemployment is a bitter problem, not only in North Macedonia. The unemployment rate in North Macedonia is very high compared to other countries in the Balkans. North Macedonia has the highest unemployment rate in the most rigid labor market structure.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused huge losses to the economy of North Macedonia. The pandemic caused many jobs to close and unemployment to rise. The government distributed funds to help companies affected by the pandemic. However, due to the pandemic the number of unemployed is on the rise.

The question is why does North Macedonia have a high rate of unemployment, and what are the factors that led to the astonishing unemployment figure? The above question will be elaborated in the further course of this paper. Emphasis is placed on COVID-19 as the cause of unemployment issues in North Macedonia, analyzing the factors that led to unemployment and the policies of the Government of the Republic of North Macedonia to reduce unemployment.

Keywords: *pandemic, coronavirus, COVID-19, unemployment, causes, North Macedonia*

Mobility, security and COVID-19: the invisible enemy and the right to breathe

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Abstract

Several news media framed Covid-19 as an invisible enemy, using metaphor of war to describe the current situation. The definition of the emergency as a war conducts inevitably to the identification of an enemy. The hyper-visibility of the war against this invisible enemy leads to a generalized fear of 'the others' and to the identification of this invisibility in visible bodies.

Through a qualitative analysis of public discourses carried out with and for Amnesty International Italy, this talk analyses how Covid-19 overshadowed and reframed migration narratives and discourses.

Moving within the concept of (in)visibility, the talk explores the two macro-discourses around migration during the lockdown: on one side, the link between migration and illness (fear of infection) that led to strict border security measures; on the other, the utilitaristic regularization of migrants working in informal economy. The conclusion reflects on long-term implications of the pandemic on mobility justice (Sheller 2018) and what Mbembe (2020) has defined the 'right to breath'.

Keywords: *Mobility, security, Covid-10, migration.*

Money laundering and terrorist financing risks during the COVID-19

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Abstract

The main purpose of the study is to identify and analyse Money Laundering (ML) and Terrorist Financing (TF) risks during the COVID-19 pandemic crisis. The study identifies ML and TF risks during the pandemic crisis of 2020 and assesses the impact of those risks in the economy. Our objective is to provide policy recommendations based on ML and TF typologies identified during COVID-19. The study aims to contribute to the current literature on the risks of ML and TF that appear during pandemic crisis and their impact in the economy. Moreover, another contribution of the study is that it provides clear recommendations to institutions and regulators to mitigate risks related to ML and TF and the effect of such risks in the vital sectors of the economy, which further damage the reputation of the countries as well as economic growth of the respective economies. The main recommendations to the regulators and institutions are: to conduct a national risk assessment on the impact of COVID-19 on ML/FT risks as well as systems; to improve collaboration between regulators and reporting subject (e.g. banks); to re-enforce the customer due diligence on digital banking products and services; to encourage using electronic banking services and products as well as digital payment options by having in place a strong customer due diligence mechanism.¹

Keywords: *Money laundering; terrorist financing; risks; COVID-19.*

¹ The views expressed in this study are those of authors and do not represent those of institutions where they are working in.

Covid-19- Creator of Sports Events

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Abstract

In this paper, research will be done on Covid 19 and its impact on sports and sporting events. Knowing what the situation is when it comes to Covid-19, how much sport has entered a crisis situation and the problem of its realization, the question arises, how great is the impact on the survival of sports and sports events and what are the consequences !? The question arises, how to manage crisis situations in sports, if that crisis is specifically represented by Covid-19. In this research, a significant emphasis is placed on the view of crisis management. Therefore, the expected results should provide a certain overview that will be obtained by analyzing the situation on the ground and analyzing the views of the human professional staff on the problem. Based on the obtained data, the results can be a guide for successful problem solving or a successful way of management in this crisis situation caused by Covid 19.

Keywords: *Covid-19, crisis management, sport.*

Mundësitë alternative të mbajtjes së aktiviteteve fizike, sportive dhe rekreative si pasojë e pandemisë Covid-19

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Abstrakt

Gjendja e krijuar si pasojë e pandemisë Covid-19, ka paralizuar në shkallë të lartë jetën normale të shoqërisë thuajse në tërë globin. Përveç çrregullimit të sistemeve shëndetësore, ekonomike, sociale etj., kjo gjendje ka dëmtuar seriozisht edhe aktivitetet fizike, sportive dhe rekreative. Një gjendje e këtillë, ku kërkohet distancë nga njëri-tjetri, e në shumë raste edhe izolim, është e pamundur të organizohet proces normal stërvitor dhe garues në të gjitha nivelet. Puna më e vështirë është organizimi i procesit stërvitor, pasi që shumica e sporteve kanë përmbajtje stërvitore kolektive, me më tepër bashkushtrues. Me qëllim të zbutjes së këtyre pasojave, janë duke u ndërmarrë masa përkatëse, sidomos rreth organizimit të eventeve (garave) sportive. Për këtë kohë pandemie janë provuar raste dhe situata nga më të ndryshmet të cilat i kanë detyruar ekspertët e disa fushave të përpilojnë programe individuale dhe kolektive stërvitore në salla dhe në natyrë. Nevoja e domosdoshme e mbajtjes së formës sportive i detyron sportistët për përpjekje të vazhdueshme të gjetjes së formave të organizimit të stërvitjeve duke minimizuar rrezikun nga infeksioni. Kjo mundësohet me këto dy mënyra: a) masa mjekësore apo testime të vazhdueshme të sportistëve; b) 'karantinimi i ekipeve' për periudha më të gjata kohore që minimizon kontaktin me njerëz të tjerë përveç anëtarëve të klubit ku stërviten; c) kujdes maksimal për ruajtjen e largësisë minimale të lejuar dhe kontaktit ndërmjet sportistëve. Megjithatë këto dhe mënyrat e tjera janë jo të mjaftueshme për zhvillim normal sportiv, ku pasojat do të jenë të pariparueshme për një kohë të gjatë. Ndërkaq aktivitetet rekreative në ambiente të mbyllura ose në natyrë mund të kontrollohen më lehtë.

Fjalë kyç: *Pandemia Covid-19, aktivitete fizike, sport, rekreacion, pasoja.*

Covid-19 and Global Governance: how can a pandemic time bring lessons to the climate change agenda?

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Abstract

Is there a hierarchy among global public goods? The political commitments made in relation to tackling climate change, although it has brought outcomes, still constitute an undertaking without consensus and effectiveness in practical terms. Alongside the global crisis regarding the increase of greenhouse gas emissions, the COVID-19 pandemic emerged as a parallel matter but it looks like it has a minimum of consensus, although the dilemma "health or economy" could be conflicting. The study highlights the greater systematization of global governance regarding confrontation of COVID-19 to the detriment of climate change policies is a relevant element to be deepened, considering the emergence, path dependence, feedback loops, inflection points and non-linearity that both global public goods have. The reason why there's greater systematization and articulation to face this cross-border public problem compared to the measures taken to tackle climate change are still as gray clouds, although some conjunctures can be made. The same debates about roles, ethical issues and consideration of the "hierarchy" of goods (economy or environment? economy or health?) already exists in the fight against climate change. This would be a "milestone" for behavioral changes and improving global governance. Can COVID-19 teach global crisis management for future events? These are some questions that need to be addressed in this research, which is based in a qualitative approach, using the literature review technique to understand the differences between those types of governances.

Keywords: *Global governance, COVID-19, Climate change, Global public goods.*

Covid-19 and the minorities groups in Brazil and USA

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Abstract

Since the Coronavirus has arrived in Brazil, everything has changed. First of all, the TV and all the media communicated and advised to people stay at home. We could see the fear in faces of workers that needed to get the subway with a lot of people inside it. Some weeks after, exactly on the 17th of March, almost all the places in the this city were closed. We had stayed in that way for about a month, but in the middle of it the president, Bolsonaro, said "that the virus was not so danger and the population would came back for their jobs". The same way that has happened in USA, has happened in Brazil as well. Authoritarian, racist and ignorant, those adjectives have used a lot of time in the social media to describe the way the presidents in different countries in the world were acting. Being carelessness with the population, not just with the health, but it a bunch of ways became clear to the population that this kind of government cannot continue. In Brazil and the USA, both countries, despite of being in a distinct economic position, they preserved the idea of no caring about who not have money. It is clear when the test identify the Coronavirus is almost 30% of the minimum wage in Brazil, remembering that make per capita is a little bit more than minimum wage. USA is not in a different place, BBC News published that black people is being more affected, furthermore, almost 9% of the country have not health insurance. In the other hand, the hope is that this pandemic will be able to change Politics, change people's mind. Showing the civilization that is impossible to be narrow mind in a world of globalization, we are just one, just one Earth, which needed to be together, independent of race, class or gender. Politics will be totally different after this pandemic, cause this virus is proving to the world that our health is the more important subject in the government, and if the president is unable to care about, they should not be elected and never continue in his function. Therefore, Politics is the mirror of society thought, so if these countries has this kind of sick government, it is just a reflection of who is electing them. This pandemic will be totally useful to change and incentivize people to care of the minorities groups, because they cannot survive alone.

Keywords: *Covid-19, minorities group, Brazil, USA*

Ndikimi i pandemisë Covid-19 në sport

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Abstrakt

Pandemia COVID-19 ka shkaktuar ndërprerjen dhe anulimin më të madhe në kalendarin e garave sportiv në të gjithë botën që nga Lufta e Dytë Botërore. Në gjithë globin në shkallë të ndryshme, ngjarjet sportive janë anuluar ose shtyrë. Lojërat Olimpike Verore të vitit 2020 në Tokio për herë të parë në historinë e lojërave moderne, janë shtyrë, dhe do të mbahen në 2021. Shikuesve u është ndaluar hyrja në terrenet sportive për një kohe të pacaktuar. Pandemia COVID-19 ka filluar të trondit institucionet në shumicën e Shteteve të Botes, dhe mbase edhe boten sportive mbi të gjitha. Edhe pse disa federata sportive fillimisht planifikuan t'i zhvillojnë lojërat pa shikues, një gjë e tillë për muaj të tërë u anulua, dhe rregullat strikte të vendosura nga OBSH-ja bene që të analizohet në detaje për fillimin e garave në sport. Për të ruajtur shëndetin e sportistëve dhe të tjerëve të përfshirë, ngjarjet më të mëdha sportive në nivele ndërkombëtare, rajonale dhe kombëtare janë anuluar ose shtyrë. Qëllimi kryesor i punimi është të hulumtoj ndikimin e COVID-19 në sport, aktivitetet fizik dhe mirëqenien dhe efektet e tij në zhvillimin shoqëror, ndikimi i COVID-19 në ngjarjet sportive dhe implikimet në zhvillimin shoqëror. Ky hulumtim synon të ofrojë sportistëve, trajnerëve, stafit mbështetës nga të gjitha fushat e shkencave sportive dhe mjekësore, organeve sportive, instituteve sportive, dhe politikëbërësve, informata të bazuar në gjetjet mbi implikimet e pandemisë COVID-19 dhe të mësuarit që është shfaqur, veçanërisht në lidhje me menaxhimin efektiv të shëndetit mendor të sportistëve përballë vështirësive. Pandemia COVID-19 ka pasur dhe do të vazhdojë të ketë efekte shumë të konsiderueshme në botën sportive, si dhe në mirëqenien fizike dhe mendore të njerëzve në mbarë botën. Rekomandimet e dala nga ky hulumtim do të kontribuojnë në rihapjen e sigurt të ngjarjeve sportive dhe turneve pas pandemisë, si dhe të maksimizojnë përfitimet që sporti dhe aktiviteti fizik mund të sjellin në përmirësimin e gjendjes pas COVID-19.

Fjalë kyç: Covid 19, aktivitet sportive, sportistet, lojërat olimpike.

Learning through information technology in elementary school, (City of Tirana and Durrës)

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Abstract

The sensitive progress of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has affected all spheres of society, including education. The Albanian state and society could not ignore this development, which is why it was adopted and further implemented by passing laws and by-laws.

This study aimed to explore the impact of ICT in the teaching and learning process in primary schools (such as Durres and Tirana). This study, provides an explanation of conceptual framework of ICT, as well as its benefits and the need for its use in classes.

The study hypothesis is that,

Using ICT facilitates comprehension and makes teaching and learning more attractive in class.

There are some research questions, which enable the analysis of the use of technological equipment in the teaching process, the frequency of use, the difficulties of use, the qualification and training of teachers in that field. How does ICT facilitate the learning process?

Methodology

This is an empirical research, as it is based on data collected and monitored in the field. This empirical analysis was conducted through the survey and observation method. The comparative analysis between the two schools enabled us to really see the differences stemming from the use of ICT. To give a complete overview of the conceptual framework of ICT the article reviewed literature by Albanian and foreign authors.

Keywords: *teaching, technology, lessons, learners, elementary school.*

Covid-19 and Increasing Significance of Interdisciplinary Global Studies

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Abstract

The modern world is witnessing one of the deadliest times. The Covid-19 is another case caused by zoonotic diseases. The strategy to deal with similar situations in the future is preventing them. A better knowledge of causes and consequences of certain human activities, lifestyles, and behaviors in ecosystems is crucial for a rigorous interpretation of disease dynamics and to drive public policies. Known as 'One Health Approach', a global strategy based on holistic and transdisciplinary and multi-sector expertise in dealing with the health of mankind, animals, and ecosystems is widely advocated. The pandemic has made United Nations and World Health Organisation stress for integration of human health, animal health, plant health, ecosystems health, and biodiversity. It encourages and promotes the interdependence, coexistence, and evolution of living beings and their environment, which is itself in a state of constant transformation. The approach combines interface with ecosystems in the "one medicine" concept. The time calls for promotion of an interdisciplinary and inter-sectoral approach. Engagement at different levels of health governance, from a global level right down to a local level, by encouraging participative approaches that bring together communities, scientific experts, administrations, and other key players is much needed. It is essential to include ecology and evolution in any medical, veterinary, and agronomic training. The development of collaborative national and international research networks is a must.

Keywords – *Collaborative, Covid 19, Global, One Health.*

Sjelljet asociale të nxënësve të arsimit parauniversitar në Kosovë

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Abstrakt

Në sferën e arsimit parauniversitar në Kosovë, në veçanti në shkollat fillore, devijimet e sjelljes së nxënësve konsiderohen një problematikë e kahmotshme e cila vlerësohet të jetë shqetësuese jo vetëm për personelin e shkollës dhe prindërit, por dhe për shoqërinë në tërësi. Periudha disamujore e izolimit për shkak të pandemisë Covid-19, mund të ketë pasur efekte të tjera në këto sjellje. Punimi u vë theks *sjelljeve asociale* dhe rolit të madh që ka psikologu në rastin e çrregullimeve të sjelljeve të nxënësve në shkollimin e mesëm të ulët dhe të mesëm të lartë. Përmes anketimit, intervistimit dhe vëzhgimit të punës edukative mësimore, qëllimi i punimit është që të identifikojë se cilat mosha e cilët shkaktarë bëjnë që nxënësit të kenë sjellje asociale dhe sa është numri i nxënësve me sjellje të tilla nëpër klasa. Identifikimi i gjendjes dhe i këtyre faktorëve ndihmon që të përvetësohen metoda se si të trajtohen këta fëmijë dhe këto sjellje negative të pakësohen, qofshin metoda tradicionale, apo metoda me specifika të reja të ndikuara nga rrethanat e reja shkaku i pandemisë Covid-19.

Fjalë kyç: *introvert, ekstrovert, sjellje, devijim, pandemi.*

A Study on Adaptive Measures Taken by Female Teaching Fraternity to Overcome Work Life Imbalances Emphasizing on During Lockdown Phase of COVID-19

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Abstract

Introduction states that COVID-19 pandemic is inconsistent. During COVID-19 we all are suffering through an invisible enemy that is Corona Virus. Initially, Wuhan city in China was first to detect about this virus, which has now grown out rapidly all over the world. Goal of this study states that this pandemic is changed every sector and everyone's life in drastic manner. All work has been shifted from desk & organization to work from home. Outbreak of this virus has led a burden on women who have to balance their life in between house & work life. Methodology adopted in data in collection was from secondary sources. This research paper is a descriptive kind of paper that gives a detail outlay about female teaching fraternity going through work life imbalances with impact on their lives during the phase of Lockdown because of COVID-19. Conclusion suggests some measures to overcome this imbalance caused. This pandemic has pushed all of us into following up social distancing practice, but the situation also demands to stay hyper-linked via the internet & isolate in COVID-19. The prior requirement is to stay safe in our homes & manage with this interim alarming time. Women just need to allocate all activities & manage them to their best potential in prevailing situation.

Keywords: *COVID-19, Pandemic, Female Teaching Fraternity, Work life Balance, Imbalance.*

The Impact of the Educational Level of the Family on the Lifestyle of Children Before And During the Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

The lifestyle of children is most affected by the family, which is defined as a basic social community based on the common life of a close circle of blood relatives, usually parents and children, in which biological-reproductive, economic and education functions are combined. The purpose of the research is to confirm the impact of the educational level of parents on the lifestyle of their children before and during the COVID-19 pandemic. The research included 110 students of both genders from Secondary Schools "Mehmet Isai" and "Arbëria" in Gjilan divided into two groups of 55 students, according to the educational level of their parents. The lifestyle survey included 8 questions on physical activity, daily cigarette consumption, alcohol, eating habits and sleep before and during COVID -19 pandemic. To verify the difference between the groups, the Chi-square test (χ^2 test) was applied. Survey analysis shows that children of parents with higher educational level have more knowledge about the role of physical activity and spend more time on physical activity, consume less cigarettes and alcohol and more regular eating and sleeping habits at the level $p < 0.00$. We can conclude that the educational level of the parents has a significant impact on the motivation of children to engage in physical activity, reducing the consumption of cigarettes and alcohol, for sleep and regular nutrition.

Keywords: *physical activity, survey, family, COVID-19 pandemic, Chi-square test*

Bashkëpunimi shkollë-familje përmes formave të ndryshme të komunikimit në shkollat e mesme të ulëta dhe të larta

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Abstrakt

Ndërtimi dhe zhvillimi i partneritetit shkollë – familje është temë e diskutimeve të shumta mes profesionistëve të fushës së edukimit, andaj themi se bashkëpunimi me prindër është i domosdoshëm për ngritjen e cilësisë në arsim pasi familja luan një rol të rëndësishëm në procesin e të nxënës dhe zhvillimin e fëmijëve. Ky bashkëpunim del te jetë edhe më i nevojshëm në kohën kur mesimi nga distanca u realizua i imponuar se fundmi nga pandemia COVID-19. Është e rëndësishme t'u kushtohet kujdes formave të komunikimit që aplikohen nga drejtuesit dhe mësuesit e shkollës në raport me prindërit, të kuptohet si dhe sa planifikohet dhe realizohet bashkëpunimi lidhur me takimet dhe arsyet e mbajtjes së tyre mes mësuesve dhe prindërve gjatë një viti shkollor në nivel të arsimit të mesëm të ulët dhe të mesëm të lartë. Përmes analizës së të dhënave është kuptuar se aplikimi i formave të përshtatshme të komunikimit ka ndikim pozitiv në bashkëpunimin shkollë – familje. Bashkëpunimi shkollë – familje po ashtu është në nivel më të kënaqshëm në arsimin e mesëm të ulët krahasuar me arsimin e mesëm të lartë. Arrihet në përfundim se duhet të planifikohen dhe aplikohen format e drejtpërdrejta të partneritetit në shkollat e mesme të ulëta dhe në shkollat e mesme të larta pasi sjellin rezultate pozitive në zgjidhjen e problemeve dhe marrjen e vendimeve së bashku me prindër. Po ashtu duhet të krijohen strategji për ngritjen e partneritetit shkollë – familje në veçanti në arsimin e mesëm të lartë për të kuptuar rëndësinë e bashkëpunimit nga ana e prindërve dhe mësuesve edhe në raste të veçanta si në kohën e pandemisë COVID-19.

Fjalë kyçe: bashkëpunim, shkollë, familje, forma të komunikimit, COVID-19.

Strategjitë e mësimdhënies efektive dhe përdorimi i teknologjisë gjatë mësimit online COVID-19

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Abstrakt

Përhapja e koronavirusit ka rezultuar me mbylljen e shkollave dhe universiteteve dhe si rezultat i kësaj, mësimdhënia ka ndryshuar në mënyrë dramatike, me ngritje të dallueshme të mësimit elektronik, me anë të së cilës mësimi ndërmerret në platformat dixhitale. Supozohet se mësimi online ndikoi në rritjen e mbajtjes së informacionit dhe ka marrë më pak kohë, domethënë ndryshimet që koronavirusi ka shkaktuar mund të jenë ende të pranishme. Studimi synon të hetojë lidhjen midis strategjive të mësimdhënies efektive, përdorimit të teknologjisë dhe mësimit online gjatë COVID-19. Pyetjet e hulumtimit përfshijnë: (1) A ka ndonjë lidhje midis strategjive të mësimdhënies efektive dhe mësimit online gjatë COVID-19? (2) A ka ndonjë lidhje midis përdorimit të teknologjisë dhe mësimit online gjatë COVID-19? Metoda e përdorur në studimin empirik ishte qasja sasore. Është marrë një pyetësor i strukturuar dhe një mostër sistematike jo rastësore e të anketuarve. Është gjetur një lidhje pozitive midis strategjive të mësimdhënies efektive dhe mësimit online gjatë COVID-19 sipas studentëve. Studimi tregoi se sipas studentëve një përqindje e konsiderueshme e variancës në mësimin online shpjegohet nga strategjitë e mësimdhënies efektive. Studimi gjithashtu tregoi se sipas studentëve ekziston një lidhje pozitive midis përdorimit të teknologjisë dhe mësimit online gjatë COVID-19. Gjithashtu është zbuluar se një përqindje e konsiderueshme e variancës në mësimin online shpjegohet me teknologjinë që përdoret gjatë COVID-19.

Fjalë kyç: mësimdhënie efektive, përdorimi i teknologjisë, COVID-19, mësimi online

Rritja e efektit të mediave gjatë pandemisë Covid-19

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Abstrakt

Gjatë periudhës disamujore të izolimit nga pandemia, përdorimi i mediave shënoi një rekord të paimagjineshëm historik. Kjo erdhi për shkak të mbylljes së detyrueshme të njerëzve në shtëpi të cilët jetonin në rrethana frike nga rreziku i virusit, duke konsumuar vazhdimisht informacione për gjendjen me pandeminë, si dhe informacione shpresdhënëse kundër virusit. Në këto rrethana të rritjes së konsumit mediatik, në kohën e mediatizimit të thellë dhe në kohën e kulturës digjitale, u shtua dukshëm edhe prania e lajmeve të rrejshme (fake news). Krahas kësaj, u shtua edhe efekti i medias mbi publikun. Për këto arsye, qëllimi kryesor i këtij punimi është që të analizojë shkaqet e rritjes së efektit mediatik mbi publikun. Kjo do të realizohet nëpërmjet shqyrtimit kritik bibliografik dhe duke krahasuar rrethanat e tanishme të frikës kolektive, me rrethanat e frikës ndërmjet dy luftërave botërore. Përfundimet dëshmojnë se rrethanat e reja gjejnë shpjegim të qëndrueshëm nëpërmjet një teorie të vjetër, asaj hipodermike, e zhvilluar ndërmjet dy luftërave botërore, e njohur edhe si teoria e propagandës. Dallimi është te drejtimi i lëvizjes së informacionit dhe te menaxhimi i lajmeve të rrejshme. Dekada më parë informacioni përhapej në mënyrë vertikale (nga lart-poshtë) dhe menaxhohej nga qeveria, ndërsa në kohën e pandemisë kemi rishpërndarje horizontale të lajmeve të rrejshme nga vetë publiku, thënë ndryshe, një propagandë demokratike online.

Fjalë kyç: *fake news, kulturë digjitale, mediatizim i thellë, propagandë.*

Katalogimi në botim - (CIP)

Biblioteka Kombëtare e Kosovës "Pjetër Bogdani"

37.09:004(496.51)"2020"(048.8)

Book of abstracts : Transformations and Consequences
In Society Due to Covid-19 Pandemic : Virtual
International Academic Conference / organized by
Kolegji AAB. - Prishtinë : Kolegji AAB, 2020. - 134f. ;
21 cm.

ISBN 978-9951-494-94-6

ISBN 978-9951-494-94-6



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