

University of Vlora "Ismail Qemali"

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**UNIVERSITY OF VLORA “ISMAIL QEMALI”, ALBANIA**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

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**2<sup>nd</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE  
“HUMANITIES AND EDUCATION”**

**BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**

**23<sup>rd</sup> of June, 2023**

**Vlora, Albania**



## Introduction

This is a brief presentation of the conference book of abstracts for the Humanities and Education International Conference. Within these pages, you will find a diverse collection of abstracts that encapsulate the rich tapestry of research and ideas presented at our esteemed gathering.

This conference serves as a meeting point for scholars, researchers, educators, and practitioners from various disciplines within the humanities and education fields. It is a celebration of intellectual curiosity, innovative thinking, and the transformative power of the humanities in shaping educational practices and outcomes.

The abstracts contained in this book represent the tireless efforts and groundbreaking research of individuals who are dedicated to advancing our understanding of the intersection between the humanities and education. Each abstract offers a glimpse into the breadth and depth of topics explored, ranging from special education and psycho-social support in education to history, geography, arts, social sciences, and cultural studies and more.

The abstracts encompass a wide range of themes, including the integration of humanities into the curriculum, the role of critical thinking in education, the impact of arts-based pedagogies, the exploration of cultural heritage, and the promotion of social justice in educational settings. They delve into the theoretical frameworks, methodological approaches, and empirical findings that shape our understanding of these complex issues.

This book of abstracts aims to inspire and ignite further dialogue, collaboration, and intellectual exchange. It provides a valuable resource for participants and attendees to navigate the conference program, identify areas of interest, and engage in meaningful discussions with fellow scholars. The abstracts are organized thematically, allowing readers to explore specific domains or delve into interdisciplinary perspectives that bridge different areas of research.

We extend our gratitude to all the contributors who have shared their abstracts, insights, and expertise. Their dedication to advancing knowledge within the humanities and education serves as a testament to the importance of interdisciplinary dialogue and collaboration.

As you peruse these abstracts, we encourage you to engage with the ideas presented, seek opportunities for collaboration, and envision how the findings may inform your own research, teaching practices, and contributions to the field. Let these abstracts spark your curiosity, challenge your assumptions, and inspire you to make meaningful contributions to the realm of humanities and education

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# PREDICTING ACADEMIC PROCRASTINATION AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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**Background.** Academic procrastination is defined as the voluntary postponing of the academic tasks due to the contradiction between intention and action. Research show that academic procrastination has various negative, internal and external consequences for the procrastinator. Negative internal effect include self-blame, shame, tension etc, whereas negative external consequences are related to low academic achievements, loss of opportunities, strained relationships, etc. The procrastinator knows what he wants to do and has the willingness to accomplish these planned tasks, but he keeps postponing their completion. Many factors have been researched in relation to academic procrastination, one of them being academic self-efficacy. The concept of self-efficacy refers to the individual's beliefs about his ability to organize and implement the action steps to reach the desired goal, and his beliefs about the ability to learn or perform a task. There is lack of studies that explore the relationship between academic procrastination and academic self-efficacy at the level of Albanian environment.

The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship among academic self-efficacy and academic procrastination. The study has further delved into the question of whether there is significant difference in levels of academic procrastination and self-efficacy among graduate and undergraduate students.

**Data** was obtained from 120 students studying at the Department of Education, Faculty of Humanities - University of Vlora Ismail Qemali in 2022. Purposive sampling method was employed in the present study. Subjects were administered two instruments, Academic procrastination scale (Solomon & Rothblum, 1984) and General Self-Efficacy Scale (Schwarzer and Jerusalem, 1995).

**The results** of the analyses showed a negative and significant relationship between academic procrastination and self-efficacy. Regression analyses showed that self-efficacy was a significant predictor for academic procrastination. There was no significant difference found among graduate and undergraduate students on academic procrastination and self-efficacy.

**Keywords:** *Academic procrastination; academic self-efficacy; education*



# TEXTS IN CONTACT: SOME PROBLEMS OF PSYCHO-CULTURAL ADAPTATION DURING ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING

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One of the phenomena that accompanies the teaching of a foreign language is the relationship of students with the cultural profile of the relevant selected texts, in the sense of adapting a circumstance of meeting (contact) with the "Other", the "Foreign", expressed in them. Conditions, circumstances, events, terms, toponyms, different actants are given as constructs with which the student interacts on a given identity experience. This process is often overlooked, taken for granted, although it represents a complex interval in the methodological and psycho-pedagogical level. As products of a certain culture and civilization, such texts, however predetermined for a standard community of non-English-speaking students, provide models of world perception, behaviour and "global" expressions, with which students confront concepts, expressions and behaviour of created in the Albanian environment. What happens during this process, especially in the way the "foreigner", the "other" is understood? How does this affect the productive acquisition of a foreign language? The paper deals with the description and typology of some aspects of this phenomenon, through the comparison of educational texts in Albanian with those in English, with the construction of some advisory theses for successful cultural adaptation during this phase.

**Keywords:** *English teaching, "Other", "Foreigner", cultural meetings, psycho-cultural phenomena.*

# PSYCHOTIC SYMPTOMS IN PATIENTS WITH DEMENTIA: A META-ANALYTIC STUDY

## INTRODUCTION

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The aim of this study is to highlight the presence of psychotic symptoms in patients with dementia. The symptoms include delusions, hallucinations, disorganized speech, and behavioural changes. Methodology: it is a meta-analytic study in which scientific articles from PUBMED were analysed. The results of articles with the highest impact were collected and comparatively analysed. Results: The following observations were made in this study: • In Alzheimer's dementia, delusions of theft, jealousy, abandonment, persecution, as well as visual hallucinations primarily involving lost or deceased individuals were noted. • In vascular dementia, delusions, primarily of persecution, were more frequently observed. • In Lewy body dementia, visual hallucinations were more common. Conclusions: Study has documented the presence of psychotic symptoms in patients with dementia, which often constitute the main disabling problem for the patient, family members, and the community. Early identification, assessment, and prompt intervention are crucial.

**Keywords:** *dementia, psychotic symptoms, assessment, intervention*



# CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT, ACTIVE LEARNING AND CRITICAL THINKING

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Classroom management, reflection on effective methodology for practical implementation in the classroom, are the basic provisions with which successful teaching, active learning and critical thinking can be realized. It is true that the teacher faces surprises every day, which come to him unexpectedly, even though he has not foreseen such cases, but how he can avoid these problems that prevent the normal development of the teaching process, it depends on how much he possesses classroom management skills and knowledge, how he manages to coordinate and stabilize the object as a whole of learning development. Developing critical thinking has been the subject of many educational articles recently. There are many teaching methods to encourage thinking and active learning in the classroom, including case studies, discussion methods, written exercises, questioning techniques and debates. The development of critical thinking has been the focus of teachers at every level of education for years. The skills and abilities of communication, critical thinking and problem solving, as well as working in groups are the main segments in the technological society of the 21st century. Thus, a large part of teachers to adapt to changes and to prepare students with the skills of necessary have started using new methods and platforms in teaching. Therefore, this research aims to present classroom management strategies, innovative teaching methodologies that help students develop skills including self-inquiry, problem solving and critical thinking skills. As the main instrument of the research, a structured questionnaire was designed and administered for teachers and students of different schools. The research is quantitative in nature and the data was analyzed through the SPSS program. Participants are 100 teachers and 100 students of primary and lower secondary schools in the municipality of Pristina.

**Keywords:** *management, critical thinking, active learning teaching, strategy.*

# ASSESSMENT OF ACADEMIC STRESS LEVELS AMONG STUDENTS UNDER THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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This study aims to investigate the impact of factors such as the psychological overload, fear of infection, social relationships, and isolation on the level of academic stress among students at "Ismail Qemali" University in Vlora during the COVID-19 pandemic. A questionnaire with 45 variables divided into three sections was used as a data collection instrument by the researchers. A total of 192 students were selected through simple random sampling as a probability sample, and they responded to the survey instrument. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 16.0 for Windows XP was used to perform data collection and statistical analysis of the factors influencing the increase in the level of academic stress among students. Based on the  $r$  correlation coefficient values ranging from (.462 to .577), the study shows a significant statistical relationship between the students' stress level and the factors identified through factor analysis. The results of the Adjusted R Square, where  $R^2 = .359$  explaining 35.9% of the variance in the dependent variable, indicate that the multivariate linear regression model is successful.

**Keywords:** *academic factors, students, perception, academic stress.*

# THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL SUPPORT ON QUALITY OF LIFE IN USERS OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

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Quality of life is a complex concept that cannot be expressed using only quantitative indicators because it describes also a subjective assessment of life in general. Social support is the support we provide from others around us. As human, when we are in stressful situations, we are more motivated to refer to others for help, seeking what is called social support.

Studies have highlighted the importance of caring, love, and supportive relationships, along with social acceptance and understanding, as elements that play a positive role in a person's quality of life. The social network had its own importance in the link between quality of life and social support (Caron et al., 1998), making a strong social network a predictor of a better quality of life (Hansson et al., 2007).

The present study aim to investigate the impact of social support on quality of life in mental health patients in Vlore, Albania. 40 women and 60 men, from 20 to 65 years old, diagnosed with mental health problems, beneficiary of mental health services (hospital patients, family household patients, community patients) were participants of this study. The Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS) and WHOQOL-BREF was administered to the users of the mental health services. Results show that the relation between perceived social support and quality of life, from the correlational analysis, shows that MSPSS in total, has a positive relationship with all subscale of quality of life. In particular, the social support received from friends was accompanied by high levels of satisfaction in the various field of quality of life. Patients who perceived less social support reported lower quality of life compared to those who perceived moderate or high levels of social support.

The study noted that social support was an important predictor of quality of life. The perception of social support by the important other was an important variable correlated with the perception of quality of life in mental health patient. This means that the more social support mental health patients perceive, the more satisfied they are with their quality of life.

**Keywords:** *social support, quality of life, mental health.*

# MOBBING- PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE IN THE WORK ENVIRONMENT

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Mobbing comes from the verb mob-to do violence, to attack someone in the workplace. Mobbing represents an aggressive verbal and psychological behavior directed by a group of people directed at one or more people, thus managing to victimize him. The purpose of the study is to show the importance of mobbing and its impact on the mental health of those people who suffer from this phenomenon. Scientific articles from PUBMED (344 articles), PMC (744 articles), THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY (163 articles) were consulted and collected. The search in these articles was carried out using the keyword "Mobbing" in the domains of these platforms. The data of the articles with the most important material were collected, analyzed and compared.

**Keywords:** *Mobbing, workplace, psychological violence, mental health*

# CHALLENGES AND DIFFICULTIES THAT HISTORY TEACHERS ENCOUNTER, TEACHING ABOUT THE COMMUNIST PERIOD

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As a history teacher, explaining the Communist period can present several challenges in today's context. To overcome these challenges, it is important to foster a respectful and inclusive classroom environment, encourage open dialogue, provide a range of perspectives, and emphasise critical thinking skills. Additionally, staying updated on historical research and utilising diverse teaching resources can help provide a more nuanced understanding of the Communist period. Here are some of the main challenges that a teacher might encounter:

**Objectivity and bias:** The Communist period often evokes strong emotions and polarised opinions. It's important to approach the subject with objectivity and avoid personal bias. Balancing different perspectives and presenting a comprehensive view can be challenging, especially when dealing with controversial events or ideologies. **Sensitivity and cultural context:** Some students or their families may have personal connections or experiences related to the Communist period, which can make the topic sensitive. It's essential to be respectful and sensitive to diverse cultural backgrounds, ensuring that discussions remain constructive and inclusive. **Lack of primary sources:** Access to reliable primary sources can be limited, particularly when discussing communist regimes that tightly controlled information. Relying on secondary sources and balancing differing accounts can be a challenge when trying to provide a comprehensive and accurate understanding of the period. **Controversial and emotive topics:** Teaching about the Communist period involves discussing topics such as authoritarianism, human rights abuses, political repression, and economic failures. Addressing these subjects while maintaining a respectful and open learning environment can be challenging, as students may have strong emotional responses or preconceived notions.

**Teaching critical thinking:** The Communist period presents an opportunity to teach critical thinking skills by examining different historical interpretations and evaluating the impact of ideology on societies. However, encouraging students to analyse primary and secondary sources, question propaganda, and form their own informed opinions requires

careful guidance and support. Global and regional perspectives: The Communist period affected different regions of the world, including Eastern Europe, Asia, and Latin America, each with its unique historical context. Incorporating global and regional perspectives can be challenging, as it requires a broader understanding of the interconnectedness of historical events and their implications.

***Key words:*** *teaching, communism, sources*

# LIFELONG LEARNING IMPACT ON PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Lifelong education is quite important, as a concept spread throughout the world. The formulation of the national educational policy is based on the concept of lifelong education. This philosophical fact "Lifelong learning" had the basis of the scientific concept necessary for a complete explanation and rigorous argument where there is still a gap between theory and practice. Lifelong education does not refer to a particular identity, but to ideas, principles and research methods. Each individual experiences a human, professional and social process, and it happens at different stages of life, taking the form of an integrated and unified concept. At the end, a combined education in personal and professional aspects should be achieved. In life, man has suffered many cultural developments which refer to the beginning and end of life, from infancy to old age, suffering the various stages of educational development at all levels, including school, family, society, maintaining and improving the quality of social life. In each new social period, the concept of knowledge undergoes changes in order to gain a new elasticity. New knowledge and qualities are adapted, because lifelong education; that human life is uninterrupted by education and continuous thinking. Through education, people improve themselves. Universal education includes rich and poor people, regardless of race and gender, an equal opportunity to be educated. This survival is for every person in a society today.

**Keywords:** *lifelong learning concept, gap, education, universal, time period*



# THE RELATIONSHIP STRENGTHENING BETWEEN SCHOOL AND OTHER ACTORS IN THE INSTITUTION

## The inclusion of learners in school activities

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This article investigates an important aspect in today's education, such as the building of effective partnership parents-school-community in comprehensive schools.

Different studies have come to a conclusion that pupils learn better in a supportive environment from the teachers as well as from the other pupils. Positive relationships between pupils help in their school engagement, because they fulfil their needs for necessity and the connection with the environment which feed positive vibes, important for the well-functioning of the individual and his role as a pupil. Children's needs come first and they form the basis of all interactions between these two main actors in their life, school as an educational institution and parents themselves. We consider communication as an important factor in the school-family collaboration for the prevention of the violence between pupils.

Communication manners especially with pupils affect a fair communication between them. Starting from my personal experience in this article will be treated strategies and sources that will improve teaching and learning in school.

**Key Words:** *consortium, staff, positive relationship, strategy*

# METHODS OF ACHIEVING HIGH EFFECTIVENESS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING

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This article discusses methods for achieving high efficiency in foreign language teaching. The article provides solid advice for learning foreign languages. The methodology of teaching by age category is also analyzed, an individual approach is recommended, the psychological preparedness of the teacher, the need for verbal and visual support when teaching a foreign language. Mastering a foreign language is a certain stage in the formation of a personality from a pedagogical point of view. Based on the scientific and practical research of many scientists and professors, it can be said that the most effective way to teach foreign languages today is to use innovative technologies. Pedagogical innovation is a change within the pedagogical system aimed at improving the process, results and course of educational work. The article also examines national traditions, views of the educators in Albania on the problems of learning foreign languages.

**Keywords:** *method, innovation, technology, teaching, interactive lesson.*

# "TANUSHA OF KRAJLI" AS A SYMBOL OF FEMALE BEAUTY IN THE ALBANIAN EPIC

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Have Albanians and Slavs always lived "in each other's company" throughout the centuries? The legendary Albanian heroic epic gives us an answer. The second hero of the epic, Halili, who is considered a signifier of male beauty, when Muji asks him to marry, says that he will not take "any other chick" as a bride but "Tanusha of Krajli".

In school textbooks, Tanusha is presented as a symbol of Albanian female beauty, although she is a "Krajli chick".

In the epic "Krushks are not frozen at all". In our treatment, we will mainly deal with the epic "The Marriage of Halil", making some comparison with the novel "Krushqit are frozen" by Ismail Kadare. In Albanian literature, there has been a lot of talk about Muji and Halil! For Albanian customs and traditions as well as the place of the big brother in the family! He worries about Halil's future and even has his "comfort" as his responsibility.

Kadare loves folklore, myths and legends, that's why a good part of his works are related to them. The comparison is shown in the paper, giving the free opinion about a cultured literature and an uncultivated literature.

**Keywords:** *Tanusha, beauty, krushqit, Halil, love*

# TIC IN EDUCATIONAL SCIENCES

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Today technological inventions are changing every aspect of life, we live in the 21st century and we are witnessing the technological revolution that has created a new environment to which the "information society" must respond quickly and efficiently. Part of the "responsibility" falls on the educational institutions which must prepare the new generations for jobs that do not yet exist, for the new needs of the labor market, increasingly competitive to a heterogeneous public.

Therefore, the emphasis is placed on the development of critical thinking, the development of problem-solving skills, adaptation to new environments and creative abilities, but on the other hand, also on the development of teaching skills which is not a simple process! In order to become future teachers or who already has such a role, it is natural to ask which didactic approach would you like to adopt?! To match the needs of the individual with the global needs, the use of inclusive teaching methods not only increases the quality of education but also transforms the teaching and learning process into an engaging and active activity.

The most successful integration of TIC into the education system is a complex process that is not only about providing the right technology, but is closely related to the curriculum, teaching models, the multicultural context in which it operates and is undoubtedly a long-term process which establishes new challenges to be achieved at an educational level. At the heart of this process is the "teacher" who has a very important role in integrating technological tools with the teaching method, and who also requires "future teachers" to use a new approach and new teaching methods, both as a way of managing the educational process but also as a teaching tool.

Teachers face great challenges while adapting teaching methods with technological resources to subjects that require inclusion, feedback, interactivity and communication such as foreign language teaching. Of course it is essential to use the tools of information and communication technology to achieve the goals set at the beginning of the academic year considering their impact on the education process. But the questions I will try to answer in this article are: What are the potential offered by Information and Communication Technologies?! What is their contribution in the Educational Sciences?! What is the role and training of foreign language teachers, their skills and competences in the use of TIC?!

**Keywords:** *ICT, didactics, foreign language teaching, education, teachers, students, methods.*

# SUCCESSFUL PRINCIPALS - SUCCESSFUL SCHOOLS

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One of the fundamental factors for improving school results is school management. This is proven by numerous studies conducted in recent years. In the tradition of our school, the role of the leader has been seen as important, while studies about this role have increased in recent years. Strengthening the role of the school principal is considered a great factor in efforts to influence the provision of quality and inclusive education as well as to enable the preparation of individuals to be capable of facing any challenge.

The aim of this paper is to document the attitudes and evaluations of educational workers regarding the impact of the role and figure of its directors has on the work of the school, its climate, the promotion of successful models in teaching, based on their evaluations and perceptions. Principals or former principals of schools are included in the study: principals and vice-principals, as well as teachers in the pre-university education system in schools of Elbasan municipality.

A questionnaire was sent to the study participants asking for their opinions and assessments regarding the role of the school principal. Based on the analysis of the findings of the conducted surveys, it can be seen that the role of the director is valued as important, but meanwhile the need for their preparation based on high institutional and social expectations is evident.

**Keywords:** *the role of the school principal, successful schools, preparation of school leaders, expectations*

# THE EXTERNAL SOUL IN FAIRY TALES

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Fairy tales, in which the mythical figures have carried the soul outside their being, are known among many peoples. The prominent English ethnologist and folklorist Frezeri in the book "The Golden Branch" dealt extensively with this issue. Based on his own knowledge, he connects this type of oral tale with the mind of the primitive world, according to which the soul for a time or even longer has the opportunity from the body and man, yet to live.

The carrying of the soul from the body and placing it in various objects, living things and plants, according to this primitive opinion, is done in order to protect itself from the eventual danger that may appear in life. Our tales of this type, as well as the tales of other peoples, have support in totemistic pre-figurations. In the tales of the South, the soul is carried outside of its own being by "lubia", while in the tales of the North, the dive, the vampire and other mythical figures, mainly with destructive content. The motif of the external soul can also be found in some folk tales with the figure of the diva and the vampire. Even in these tales, the spirit carried by the diva or the vampire, namely the secret of their strength, is found in many beings and things. The secret of the force, namely of the soul, in these different objects and beings is arranged from one to another

This mythical motif, integrated into the oral tale as an artistic structure, loses the independence it had at the beginning within mythology. In the concrete fairy tale, but also in general in fairy tales of the mythical type, the mythical motif, losing its connection with the specific mythological context, constantly increases the artistic load, turns into the possibility of the aesthetic acquisition of a reality certain vital..

**Key words:** *external soul, mythical figure, motif of the carried soul, fairy tales.*

# TEACHING METHODOLOGY IN THE ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD

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In the framework of the theory of teaching didactics of geography, the methodological aspects (managerial and motivational) are included in the development of a learning lesson. This was also the main reason for choosing to handle this topic. Starting with the theoretical explanation of this topic, worth mentioning are the object, the content and the role of the methodology in the 9-year school cycle. Furthermore, the types of lessons in the subject of geography as well as the criteria for choosing the type of lesson, learning/teaching strategies and methods and the techniques of designing and directing questions are all key points in this study. In the second and the most important part, this study deals with the goals of the economic geography of the whole world, its objectives, the teaching plan, but most importantly several teaching models treated with different techniques. In the last part of this study, the role of the teacher in evaluating the stages and categories of assessment is addressed. Through this study, it is intended to show the teacher's work, methods, techniques, teaching strategies that the teacher uses during a lesson in the classroom, to motivate the students and to have an effective learning environment.

**Key words:** *methodology, teaching, management, motivation, strategy*



# TECHING OF STANDARD IN ALBANIAN LANGUAGE BOOKS IN AMU

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An issue that has become worrisome today in our schools is the possessing of the standard, especially in written Albanian in various speeches to students. The concern relates to the finding that left much to be desired in the spelling of words in various languages. Incorrect use or avoidance of rate spelling are different types, but we will get specified to errors encountered mostly in the writings of pupils, exactly the wrong use of the vowel e- terminal. Why is it so disturbing this problem? Where do we recognize it? What are the causes that lead to wrong uses of standard or avoidance of rate spelling? Does curricula and curriculums offer a clear picture of theoretical and practical criteria of good quality acquisition for a precise written Albanian language?

Does the text of the Albanian language offer the possibility that the student year after year gain the skills needed for a precise written Albanian language?

These problematic questions that come as a result from the recognition of the problematic situation regarding the possession of the standard written Albanian writings of the different school, homework, essays, exams, etc., have oriented this paper.

**Keywords:** *teaching, standard, curriculum, spelling, phonics*

# LITERARY AND HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES ON ALBANIAN CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

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Each nation has its own identity, history, language, among which it has become known and continues as such in its history. Historical figures are of particular interest to the world of children. Through a simple and understandable language, they learn about the history of their people; in the large group of words of a dictionary, they can differentiate those words that have significant national values, that are closely related to history, geography; in the history of Albanian culture, the pen of writers, prompted by a popular expression, by an instinct or custom, has written novels, stories, essays, enriched the Albanian language with new words, etc. In terms of the study of the history of the language, the early written letters of the Albanian language have been documented since the beginning, and new ones are constantly appearing, which prove the ancient culture of the Albanian people, irreplaceable evidence of cultural and national identity. The proposed work aims to present some literary and historical perspectives in Albanian children's literature and aims to give some values of our national literature to young and young readers, to become their spiritual property at a time when they are under construction. Children's literature is a mirror of identity because through reading we reason and reflect, the characters of each story become travel companions that ease loneliness and teach us to live; it is a path of knowledge that invites you to read, and each story can act as a bridge between the known or the past and the unknown or the future.

**Key words:** *perspectives, literary, historical, children's literature.*

# CHANGES IN EMOTIONAL PROCESSING ACROSS THE LIFESPAN

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Emotions have a strong influence on our daily lives. Emotion is a complex psychological state that involves three distinct components: a subjective experience, a physiological response, and a behavioural or expressive response. Understanding emotions can help us navigate life with greater ease and stability.

Ageing is a process characterised by physical decline and impaired functioning across a number of cognitive domains. Despite such age-related declines in physical and cognitive function, an abundant literature suggests that emotional well-being—referring to a state of good mental health and adaptive experience of both positive and negative affect—remains stable and may even improve with age. Additionally, this literature supports the view that emotional experience in late life is varied and predominantly positive. Older adults report experiencing improved emotional health, such as more intense positive affect and less intense negative affect.

The aim of this literature review is to explore and evaluate the changes in emotional experience across adulthood. This literature review was conducted based on a regular systematic electronic study, which includes current publications. Full text articles were requested. 7 studies are summarized because of similarity in some criteria. 7 studies were selected which identified how emotional experience is related to more successful desire regulation in everyday life and provide unique evidence that emotional health and regulation improve with age.

**Keywords:** *emotion, adult, positive*

# THE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION IN PROMOTING ECOTOURISM

## Sustainable management perspective in the development of localities

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Education as a transforming entity, together with ecotourism, can respond to the sustainable development of communities, and in turn contribute to the reduction of the impact that tourism practices have on the environment and the ecosystem. It is not a simple classroom orientation on environmental conservation, but rather a participatory action that educates the actors involved in the process and future generations to achieve sustainability objectives and a responsible conscience with the use of natural resources for their preservation.

From this perspective, the general purpose of this study is to analyse the importance of formative education in ecotourism to manage, strengthen and contribute to the sustainable development of localities.

The methodology is of a qualitative approach, documentary type, which allowed through a bibliographic review to detect some findings such as the lack of a defined and official conceptualization and characterization of ecotourism, as well as the absence of indicators in Albania that could offer an overview of this tourism practice and its progress with respect to the retribution in the communities where it is practised. In the study it was established comparisons between the different trends that are related or confused with ecotourism, as well as a current and general panorama of ecotourism and the importance of incorporating formative education for its scope.

**Keywords:** *education; ecotourism; sustainable development; management; community*

# UNIVERSITY GEOGRAPHIC EDUCATION IN THE ALBANIAN HISTORICAL TERRITORY AFTER 1990

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The political and social-economic changes of 1990 and the opening of Albania to the world created the necessary conditions for the reformation of geography and Albanian geographical thought. Contacts with Western geographical literature were expanded, the number of foreign researchers visiting the university and academic environments of Albania increased, as well as Albanian students and researchers in Western universities. Trainings, conferences and joint study projects began to be organised, where the western experience was conveyed and the staff of Albanian universities was qualified.

Under these circumstances, there was an evolution of the concept of geography as a science, as a formative discipline at the pre-university level and as one of the important branches of university education. The idea of the geographer was born and crystallised, not only as a teacher, but also as a scientific researcher, designer and implementer of important projects on spatial planning and use of the territory, evaluation, valorization and sustainable management of natural and human assets, in contribution of the economical, infrastructural development etc.

Albanian geographers, after deepening their theoretical and practical knowledge in the best Western schools (French, German, English-American, etc.), began to outline a new style of work, both in teaching and in scientific research. Albanian geography and geographical thought entered a new phase, which differs from the previous ones especially in terms of practical spirit, applicative and utilitarian character.

University geographic education today is developed in accordance with the requirements of the Bologna Education System offers modern training programs at three levels: bachelor (3 years), master (professional and scientific) (1.5 and 2 years) and doctorate (3 years). The curricula of the programs at each level have been enriched with new geographic disciplines and related sciences, the didactic material base has been modernised, while the teaching methods have been aligned with the standards of developed countries. In addition to the education sector, young geographers have been employed in regional and national institutions that deal with matters of regulation and

use of the territory, assessment of natural and human assets, development of economic sectors, management and preservation of the environment, etc. With their contribution, they are witnessing the utilitarian values of geography and influencing the elimination of doses of scepticism, which still characterise the mentality of a part of Albanian society for this profession.

**Keywords:** *university geographic education, master program, Bologna system, Albanian historical territories*

# TRANSLATION, INTERPRETATION, AND LANGUAGE USE

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Translation, interpreting, and language studies are essential fields for the exchange of ideas and communication across languages and cultures. These disciplines have become increasingly important in our globalized world, where cross-cultural interactions are becoming more frequent and necessary. Translation involves the transfer of written content from one language to the next, to preserve the original meaning and style. Translators must have a strong comprehension of both sources and target languages, as well as an awareness of the cultural contexts in which the texts were written. They must also possess excellent writing skills in the intended language to ensure that the translated text reads naturally.

Interpreting, on the other hand, involves the transfer of spoken language, either simultaneously or consecutively, between two or more parties. Interpreters must be able to think quickly and accurately, understand the nuances of the culture and language as well as be familiar with a wide range of subject matter. There are different modes of interpreting, such as consecutive, simultaneous, and whispered interpreting, each with its own unique set of challenges. Language use involves the study of languages themselves, including their structure, grammar, and usage. This field encompasses a wide range of areas, including linguistics, philology, and sociolinguistics, among others. Language studies can help us better understand how languages function, how they evolve, and how they shape and are shaped by culture. In conclusion, translation, interpreting, and language studies play a vital role in promoting cross-cultural communication and understanding. As the world becomes more interconnected, the demand for professionals in these fields is likely to continue to grow, and their contributions will be increasingly important for promoting mutual respect and cooperation between people of different cultures and languages.

**Keywords:** *Translation, Interpreting, Language use, cross-cultural, communication*



# THE ROLE OF TEACHERS IN THE EMOTIONAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN: THE IMPACT OF THE EMOTIONAL SPHERE ON THE QUALITY OF THE LEARNING PROCESS

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The socio-emotional development of children is a topic that should be given the due attention for the importance of the study group. The problems that Albanian society is facing in recent years and the changes in the perception of the teacher-student relationship have also affected their emotional development, initially influencing their perception of learning and the quality of further learning. These changes normally have an impact on the social development of children in their perceptions of themselves and the development of self-esteem.

From the studies carried out in this field, it has been determined that there is a connection between teachers and their influence on the creation of self-image, motivation, and increased concentration in achieving objectives among students. This process is normally mediated by the cultural characteristics and social developments of the society. In this study, we have focused precisely on the role that the teacher has in the emotional development of children and the connection of the emotional sphere with the quality of their learning. The approval of others is an important factor where a relationship is built through which the individual develops, grows, becomes capable of solving problems and fully realizes the objectives by using his potential (Gordon, 1991, p. 68). This statement must be estimated by teachers who must be aware and focus on how they emotionally impose themselves on students, in order to achieve a creative and motivating climate where students will be skilled in the processes of thinking, creating self-esteem and the development of interpersonal relations.

The study is limited to an age group of 6-12 in the schools of Vlora, and the administration of a questionnaire that reveals socio-emotional development.

**Key words:** *emotional development, self-esteem, interpersonal relationships, quality of life, quality of learning.*

# THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGY IN APPLIED SCIENCES: THE COGNITIVE NEUROSCIENCE APPROACH

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Psychology is the study of human behaviour, which relies on understanding how the brain and the mind work. This knowledge provides important insights for different areas of applied sciences. Whether in healthcare, market research, politics or sports, in the workplace or in forensic. The importance of psychology in education is not only related to the mental health crisis of the industrialized world, but also to the unintended effects of modern technology and to the use of social media. Here the emphasis should be not only on treatment but most importantly, on preventing these effects. When it comes to psychology education, much has changed in recent years, since there is an increasing need for people with knowledge on the applied and research-focused areas of psychology. In this context, cognitive neuroscience combines the approaches and methods typically used by cognitive psychology and neuropsychology to understand the relation between mind, brain, and behavior.

**Key words:** *psychology, applied science, cognitive neuroscience approach, cognitive psychology*

# NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL ACCULTURATION: A USEFUL INSTRUMENT IN EDUCATION AND INCLUSION

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Neuropsychological acculturation refers to the basic knowledge of how our brain works, the relation between brain and behavior/cognition, the principles of brain plasticity and its role in learning and in adaptive behavior.

This basic knowledge may help in understanding which difficulties healthy individuals may face in learning and to plan and apply the more effective interventions for contrasting difficulties. It also helps in understanding the nature of the deficits characterizing specific developmental disorders (for example, Down or Williams syndrome, autistic spectrum disorders, ADHD, OCD, etc.), allowing to better plan program for inclusion.

Neuropsychological acculturation is particularly useful for detecting the presence of selective disorders, congenital prosopagnosia (a deficit in recognizing faces) or of developmental topographical disorientation because the affected individuals may show anomalous or ineffective behaviors that may easily corrected by understanding the nature of their difficulties.

For example, children with congenital prosopagnosia have difficulties in establishing correct relationship with pairs and adults because of their inability in discriminating familiar individuals from unknown ones. Using labels for helping recognizing teachers, friends and relatives helps these children to correct anomalous behaviors, as misbehaving with a dear friend (that has not been recognized).

**Key words:** *psychology, applied science, cognitive neuroscience approach, cognitive psychology*

# POLICIES FOR INCLUSION IN UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

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The Italian law (e.g. 17/1999 and 170/2010) and international bodies (e.g. the sustainable development objectives of the United Nations Agenda 2030) ask schools and universities to equip themselves with guidance services, tutoring and support, which offer dispensatory measures and compensatory tools, remove physical and cultural barriers, in order to guarantee the right to education, promote academic success, promote the development of potential, ensure equal opportunities for the development of skills in the social sphere and professional to students with disabilities (DIS) and with DSA. In other words, they require the creation of contexts that can "provide quality education, here and there and inclusive, or lifelong learning opportunities for all".

The speech will describe what Italian universities do to encourage the study path of students with disabilities and with learning disabilities. It will also describe a research conducted with the aim of evaluating what needs, obstacles and facilitators perceive Sapienza students in their academic career and what Atene does to remove obstacles and promote inclusion.

**Key words:** *inclusion, policies for inclusion, students with disability*

# SENSORY THERAPY IN COMBINATION WITH INPP INDIVIDUAL PROGRAM AS A TREATMENT METHOD FOR CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS

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This study was conducted with 15 children with Autism Spectrum Disorder aged 4-12, from different cities in Albania. These children had previously been treated by the ABA program at different time points and did not meet their expectations. Their parents were provided with 2 questionnaires. The first questionnaire, developed by Sally Goddard Blythe, regarded their development, and the second questionnaire, created by the Faculty of Humanities, University of Vlora, Albania, regarded their sensory disorders. All children that participated in the study were diagnosed according to the NIPP neurodevelopment diagnostic program. This type of treatment was beneficial as it could be performed online during the COVID-19 period. The study aimed at validating the questionnaires and treatments of INPP, as well as questionnaires about the neurodevelopmental disorders and sensory disorders that are at the core of the Autism Spectrum Disorder. The study also aimed at proving that the combination of treatment by physical movements developed by INPP and the sensory diet can lead to effective rehabilitation of Autism Spectrum Disorders. The combination of treatments was performed accordingly, respecting the rules of each therapy. The INPP movement treatment was performed daily, at the same time and quantity, while the sensory diet was more focused on the intensity of the exercises, with exercises being performed slowly and frequently. Both treatments were performed with the help of parents at home.

This study reports that both questionnaires were effective in determining the sensory disorders and neurodevelopmental disorders. In almost 100% of the cases, children had sensory disorders that were closely related to developmental disorders, like motor coordination, balance, models of motor development, cerebellar development, dysdiadochokinesia, abnormal reflexes, laterality, and oculo-motor development. Individual treatment over a period of 12 to 18 months with the INPP program, in

combination with a sensory diet, lead to rehabilitation at different levels in all children in the study. Sensory therapy was continued on the children even after 18 months according to individual needs.

**Key words:** *Autism Spectrum Disorders, sensory disorders, INPP method, sensory therapy, combination treatment.*

# THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PRIVATE AND PUBLIC KINDERGARTENS

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The child from 3 to 5 years old develops exceptionally well in terms of executive functions (Weintraub et al. (In Press), with a process that is not repeated in other stages of growth. This material is going to analyze the physical conditions and material bases to which children are exposed in private and state kindergartens. The study analyzes the conditions of outdoor environments (courtyards) for the realization of outdoor learning in both cases. Also are analyzed, different elements of the basic material that develop through emotional intelligence (Goleman, 1996) executive functions. The author comes to the conclusion that private institutions, even when they do not have a yard in their kindergarten find other ways to expose children to experiences that affect the development of executive functions, in contrast to public institutions that even in cases where they have these environments, they do not use them in the right ways. In this material, some concrete strategies have been recommended on how to work better in this direction, both in private and public institutions.

**Keywords:** *emotional intelligence, child development, executive function skills.*



# THE TEACHER ROLE IN MANAGING SCHOOL CONFLICTS

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The teaching staff plays an important role for the socialization of the individual at school. The school cannot be understood without the students and the teachers, without the harmony and divergences between them. The purpose of this study is to find out how conflicts affect the learning process, and highlight the teacher's role in their management, the way he solves problems inside and outside the school.

The study is a combination of quantitative method (100 questionnaires) teachers and students, as well as qualitative interviews (20) with directors, teachers, students and psychologists of 9-year schools in the district of Durrës.

From the collected data, it was observed that the teacher plays an important role in creating successful relationships with students, as well as in resolving conflicts. He is the key to a warm and friendly climate in the classroom. In the study, it was observed that conflicts in schools are present and become an obstacle to successful teaching. Teachers have regular communication with their students. The motives that lead to these conflicts are many, starting from the subjective evaluations of the teacher, differentiations in evaluation, intolerance, non-implementation of the regulation, prejudices of the teacher. The best way to resolve conflicts is to identify them in time and the teacher's role in resolving them, through communication, is indispensable. To avoid conflicts, there should be more open communication, tolerance, understanding and cooperation. Teachers and students find the presence of law enforcement officials at school as a good opportunity to resolve conflicts, or prevent them.

**Key words:** *relationship, school, cooperation, conflict resolution.*

# FACTORS PREDICTING THE QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG RESIDENTS LIVING IN RESIDENTIAL CENTERS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

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Quality of life is complex, multi-dimensional, objective and subjective, has etic (universal) and emic (cultural) components. The concept of the quality of life has begun to be applied in social policies, since it has become a reference model for the services provided as a tool for developing strategies for improving the quality of services.

Based on the Quality of Life Model of Schalock and Verdugo, 2010, through a quantitative study has been studied the main factors that predict the quality of life of adult residents of Residential Centers for Persons with Disabilities. 80 residents from 5 centers in Albania with different types of disabilities were included in the study. Quality of Life was measured through the GENCAT scale, which measured the quality of life dimension in 8 areas: Emotional Well-Being, Interpersonal Relationships, Material Well-Being, Personal Development, Physical Well-Being, Self-Determination, Social Inclusion and Rights. The GENCAT scale was developed as an instrument for objectively measuring the quality of life of users of social and human services.

The study reported that the quality of life indicator is below the average level determined by the scale. The prediction of the quality of life of adult residents was realized through the implementation of the hierarchical regression method. The conclusions showed that the main factors that predict the quality of life in the group included in the study are: the quality of personal development, the quality of interpersonal relationships, the degree of social inclusion, as well as the degree of self-determination and the implementation of rights. The design and results of the study have been supported by a large literature in the field.

**Key words:** *residential service, intervention model, program, quality of life, quality of service.*

# FAITH AND RELIGION IN ALBANIA IN THE 19TH CENTURY AND THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY

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In the 19th century, the science of Albanology begins to take shape, which over time will attract the attention of foreign and intellectual authors of the time. The "unknown" of the Albanian people begins to come to light, even though under the rule of the Ottoman Empire.

Pathfinders in Albanian lands such as Pukevil, Ami Boue, Martin Leake, Ibrahim Manzur Efendi, and authors of this century such as Jean Claude Faverial brought to attention the history of our people but also important aspects of life, spiritual culture - material, faith and religion.

The information on Albania and the Albanians of the 19th and early 20th centuries is based on the analysis of the observations and impressions of the pathfinders of the Albanian villages and the writings of foreign authors that lay the foundations of Albanology.

The writings dedicated to Albania and the Albanians by the writers of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, are in the form of memories and rarely are found in the format of facts or historical documents. Even though they offer a lot of information for the perception of Albanians, they carry subjectivism and inaccuracies, but when analyzed and confronted with evidence from different authors, we find undeniable truths.

**Key words:** *Albania, trailblazer, people, faith, religion*

# DIALECTICISMS AND THEIR ENRICHING ROLE IN LANGUAGE

## (The case of Martin Camaj)

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The contribution of writers to the culture of a country is irreplaceable. It is personal and national, helping to contrast both as an artistic and as a linguistic flow. They lead with their creativity in expanding, deepening and enriching the expressive possibilities of Albanian with words and through words. Their literary work is both an artistic creation and a linguistic creation. The writer's tool is the word. But for it to be deeply understood and become tangible, visible and comprehensible, work is necessary, endless persistence towards its perfection. Nobody has played with words better than Martin Camaj.

It is known that the artistic language of literature is a different language, it is a deliberate deviation from the norm; in the case of Camaj, the artistic language is a means of staying within the Albanian ethnicity in the most inclusive sense of the word. The Albanian language, like any other language, is in a constant process of change. Passing through a complicated path full of obstacles, today it has reached the language of an elaborate scale, crystallized in its various links, codified and unified, rich, able to respond to the demands of a developed society to move forward. The literary contribution of Martin Camaj to the fund of Albanian literature has been and will remain a permanent stimulus for literature researchers, while for linguists the linguistic wealth expressed through his artistic word is a special blessing for the fund of Albanian, which should to be studied even more in the future.

**Key words:** *linguistic richness, dialecticism, artistic language, standard Albanian, fund of Albanian, language development.*

# LINGUISTIC TREATMENT OF SPECIAL ISSUES IN THE LANGUAGE AND STYLE OF MIGJEN

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Milosh Gjergj Nikolla is one of the greatest authors of the art of the Albanian word, an inimitable author, who has worked with the writing of his works, in a very special way in the world of artistic literature. Migjeni was the creator who gave a completely different page to Albanian literature, through the magic of his art and through the power of the weighty word. He is described as a great and original writer. The language in his works is treated with a style that has made it possible to attract as many readers as possible.

Through this study we will deal with some aspects of the Migjen language. Meaningful movements of words occupy a special place in his writings. Also, we will not forget without mentioning the importance of neologisms and how we study them in the author's creativity. The use and selection of phraseology, antitheses and antonyms are important aspects of a writer's style. The interest in dealing with two important elements of a work, such as language and style, is great and arouses curiosity and becomes the object of study in the works of different authors. The rich linguistic world, with various lexical and stylistic tools and forms, has been and will remain a motive of interpretation for anyone who wants to undertake such a study.

The handling of issues such as: the semantic movements of words and neologisms, the free verse with which he wrote his works, the features of the text according to text lexemes, become some of the milestones of this study. The appearance and treatment of Migjen's language, in a completely original form, has made it possible for hundreds of readers to read his works with excitement. His verses are clothed with emotional color and deep psychological notes. The author managed to create a beautiful art from an ugly reality, inevitably bringing innovation to Albanian art with his writings.

**Key words:** *language, style, neologism, semantics, word formation, lexicology, antonym, linguistic, analysis.*

# MORPHOLOGICAL LINGUISTIC TREATMENT IN DOCUMENTS AND GRAMMAR OF THE XVII-XVIII CENTURIES OF THE BASILIAN ECCLESIASTICAL MISSIONARIES

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Continuous efforts of alien invaders that have aggravated the Albanian language, which have shed storms and downpours of time for centuries on our people, from the earliest times, throughout its existence, brought no little regress almost all disciplines and fields of cultural life, further in the field of linguistic studies. To maintain alive and active the Albanian language as "unity of his nation, of course, began the tradition of drafting concrete of the grammars, around XVII- XVIII centuries.

This period coincides with the best phase when the develop of the education in the Albanian language was hampered due to the Ottoman governors prosecution. However, in the XVII century, in the higher echelons of the Albanian society was extended the circle of educated people, but also those, prepared in religious institutions in the major languages of culture in Latin, Greek or Arabic, prefer to use these languages. In this period, the catholic church besides religious institutions centered in Rome, raised some schools not only for the preparation of albanian clerics, but two of them for children under the direction of basilians, one in Grottaferata near Rome and the other in an Arberesh colony of Sicily.

The objective of this paper is precisely to highlight the efforts and trials for the drafting of the first grammars of some basilian missionaries as: Nilo Catalano, Francesco Maria da Lecce etc. The study, particularly stop at grammar issues as the classification of verbs conjugation, issues of declension etc. During the study is noted also an empirical classification in some cases, however, they testify the first editions of linguistic value of these foreign albanologists for the albanian.

**Keywords:** *grammar, basilian missionary, religious institution, empirical classification, albanologist, linguistic study*

# THE SUPPORT TEACHER, HIS ROLE AND CHALLENGES IN INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

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Although the projects for an inclusive education in our country date back to the first years of the transition, obstacles are still encountered today to improve its functioning in a concrete way in schools. In recent studies carried out in the country, among the main barriers are highlighted: the unclear definition of the term Inclusive Education as part of Quality Education; supporting the Medical Model against the Social Model and the Bio-psycho-social Model, as well as the lack of teacher training and of organizing trainings related to comprehensive education, with the aim of turning the latter into a norm in education.

The purpose of this study is to investigate whether these obstacles have been overcome and what are the challenges that the inclusive team, mainly assistant teachers, face today in their daily work in managing the inclusive classroom, in order to be supported in their mission to promoting children's right to participation and quality education. The research has been carried out in several public primary education institutions in Tirana. In order to answer the research questions of this study, quantitative methods of data collection have been used, through questionnaires as well as the observation of a concrete case in the 9-year-old school "Kushtrimi i Lirise" in the capital. It was not without purpose that the interplay of these two research tools was used in order to obtain diverse data and to increase the reliability of these data through target questions prepared by the researcher in order to broadly cover the spectrum of issues related to inclusive education.

**Keywords:** *inclusive education, support teachers, students with special needs, primary education institutions*

# REVIEWING THROUGH COMPLEXITY: ADDRESSING CHALLENGES IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE

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This paper aims to shed light on a pressing issue within the *territory of social work*: the multifaceted challenges faced by practitioners in a rapidly changing world. As societies continue to struggle with numerous complex social issues, social workers are increasingly required to adapt their approaches to meet the diverse needs of individuals, families, and communities. The evolving landscape of social work is marked by the convergence of various factors, including globalization, technological advancements, shifting demographics, economic disparities, and environmental concerns. These interconnected forces have given rise to new and complex social problems, which demand innovative and nuanced responses from social work professionals. The qualitative approach enabled the systematic review of the literature, framing the appropriate methodology to fulfill the purpose. The search based on some questions, was conducted in libraries and free articles tracked online, in Albanian and English, after defining the key terms that enabled the literature selection process: social work, complexity, diversity, technology, social justice, multiculturalism, and innovative practices. The types of studies included 20 studies and 16 papers, with interviews and questionnaires.

One key aspect of contemporary social work practice is the need to engage with diverse populations. As societies become increasingly multicultural and interconnected, social workers must navigate diverse cultural, ethnic, and linguistic contexts. This requires a deep understanding of cultural competency, sensitivity, and the ability to tailor interventions to meet the unique needs and perspectives of different communities. In this point of view, as a group of authors (Ife, J., Soldatic, K., Briskman, I., 2022) cite Tan & Envall, (2000), social work needs some clarification, as this term has different connotations in different national and cultural contexts. Moreover, the impact of technology on social work cannot be underestimated. Digital platforms have transformed how people connect, access information, and seek support, leading to both opportunities and challenges (Stephanie Cosner Berzin, Jonathan Singer Chitai Chan, 2015). Social workers must adapt to the digital age by developing digital literacy, understanding the ethical implications of technology, and leveraging digital platforms to enhance service delivery and advocacy efforts. In addition, social work practitioners face the ongoing



challenge of addressing systemic inequalities and social justice issues. Poverty, discrimination, gender inequities, and marginalization persist in many societies, necessitating a critical examination of structural barriers and the development of strategies to promote social change and inclusivity (Reisch & Andrews, 2022).

**Keywords:** *social work, complexity, diversity, technology, social justice, multiculturalism, innovative practices*

# NOMADISM AND YOUNG PROFESSIONALS

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Widely spread in the era after the Covid 19 pandemic, but found in different/other forms even earlier, digital nomadism is not defined as merely remote work. It includes elements that make the professional and social figure of the digital nomad, complex. Early definitions focused primarily on the geographical aspect of nomadism. However, recent studies explore new combinations of work and life of young people. Digital nomads are primarily young individuals who are motivated to explore and combine travel with virtual work (Reichenberger, 2018). While most of the studied categories are young people, all definitions of digital nomads have common factors: digital work, flexibility, mobility, identity, and community (Hensellek and Puchala, 2021). This paper is based on a systematic review of the available literature on nomadism and youth studies, including qualitative studies conducted over the last years. The research questions for this paper are: how are nomad professionals defined? What is and what is not nomadism? How was youth nomadism explored after the Covid 19 pandemic? What are the issues that are considered as priorities for future studies? Research on the phenomenon of digital nomads is still in its early stages and is not fully framed as a proper research category (Hannonen, 2020), but the systematic review of the literature generates deep understandings of nomadism and the youth engaged in it - allowing to move pass the definitions that derived from the lack of studies focused on nomadism and young professionals - and a new recognition of categories and explanations of nomadic occupations.

**Keywords:** *nomadism, youth, professionals, digital, work.*

# THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY IN THE EDUCATION OF PERSONS WITH VISUAL DEFICIENCIES

**Msc. Suela Balilaj**

This is a case study with a 12-year-old student who suffers from visual disorders. The visual disorder is one of the strongest disorders that holds life hostage, even more so when it is born. Without understanding who you are and how you are as a child, you get the undeserved suffering of not looking at all or looking at such a low percentage that your life seems unbelievable. Compensating the law of nature, does what man could not do, where intelligence and all other senses were at the maximum level of functioning of a baby, then a child, a teenager and finally a student made the champion of taken in the study of this academic success even more than normal people. Thanks to intelligence, well-being and family education, the inner motivation that he told himself, I am worth it, made the successes achieved to be an example for all people with special needs, but also for normal ones. Today, in the work relationship and in the continuation of studies, I see the strong message of the importance of motivation to overcome the great challenges of life. The purpose of this study is to highlight the importance of the role of the family of persons with limited abilities to be successful in life. The study adheres to the structure of a scientific research with special emphasis on the methodology of conducting the study, where findings from individual experience add to the value of this study without undervaluing the theoretical treatment of the study topic. To be mentioned are the important recommendations and references from all interest groups.

**Key words:** *physical disorder, eyes, blindness, disabled, family challenges, academic achievements*

# SOME ASPECTS OF CHILDREN'S EDUCATION IN PRESCHOOL INSTITUTIONS

**Edlira Gjonaj**

In the last decade of the development of Albanian society and changes in the country's life, contemporary methodological experiments in some kindergartens have greatly enriched the experiences of children's preschool education and their European integration. These changes are visible, new ways of working and attractive activities are discovered every day, which also testify to the increasing development of preschool children.

In these new psychological, economic and social characteristics, the 3-6 year old children themselves have been placed at the centre of their learning and education, as the object and subject of benefiting from new information and knowledge. In this study topic, we have focused on some key moments of children's education that have to do with some specific features of this age, the developmental level and the creation of communities, but also the personal and temperament of children in whom recent changes have been noticed gave me.

The development of children's educational activity, habits and talent is realized at any age in accordance with certain peculiarities of children's development. In our new national education strategy, as in many European countries, one of the basic principles of developmental psychology that should guide educational activity is that all the abilities of preschool children are developed through practical experimentation and direct perception. So the child must directly perceive the objects, act with them, play, build, explore and at the same time build practical galleries

Through play, concrete educational and artistic activities that take place with different items and objects, children often experiment, but in this process they distinguish the different properties of items, acquire some of their functions and features, which remain in their memory for a long time. In addition, abstract development is a long process that starts with preschool age. It helps children learn to use the representation of reality through images, visions and perception.

**Key words:** *preschool education, preschool children, developmental psychology, experimentation.*

# THE IMPACT OF FAMILY THERAPY ON FAMILIES WHO HAVE A CHILD WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

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The increase in the number of children with special needs is a worldwide problem and also in our country. The methods of treatment are among the most diverse for the child and have already started on the families, especially the parents. In our country, an effort is seen, but it remains sporadic in the treatment of the family, and this makes it important to treat this much-discussed problem.

The relationship within the family remains a problem still unformatted and not treated by the relevant institutions, such as social, psychological support or therapeutic intervention within the family, focusing on a two-way direction, that of the treatment of the child and the family.

The construction of family intervening partnership is already much discussed so that the family has the right resources to solve the situations but also not to be isolated from the society. Another problem is the relationship between teachers specializing in relationships with parents. Cooperation for the construction of individual programs and, moreover, of life projects, a still unknown concept or practice in dealing with the needs of people with special needs.

Considering the family as an intervention center, the family system is influenced towards the independence of its members and not only towards the child with special needs, increasing little by little the possibility of changing the whole family. (Dunst, 1998, p.6)

**Keywords:** *therapeutic intervention, family, children with special needs, professional.*

# TEACHING PROCESS AND SCHOOL-FAMILY COOPERATION IN THE FORMATION OF SOCIAL BEHAVIORS IN CHILDREN

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School is a very important and irreplaceable factor in the formation of comprehensive of students with relevant knowledge and competences. Another an important factor in school, in addition to the academic formation of students, there is also their formation with social skills. Social skills along with academic skills are a very important link in formation of students and their preparation for life. Education has a wide scope that strongly influences the student's personality and is closely related to the environment. Teaching student-centred influences the all-round development of students, including the development of social skills. In this sense, the educational environment can be conceived as a series of interactions, the purpose of which is to bring to the individual an expression of his social experiences multiple.

This study aims to investigate the impact of the teaching approach and school-family cooperation in the development of social skills in students. The focus of the study is based on primary education. Students, teachers, and parents were included in the study. The method used in this study is mainly quantitative, also supported by qualitative methods. The instruments implemented in the study include structured questionnaires with students and teachers, semi-structured interviews with parents, as well as direct teaching observations. This research show that the teaching approach and the school-family partnership support formation of students with social skills. School-family cooperation affects the development of social skills of students, because during cooperation teachers share values with parents pedagogical for which parents need to be trained.

The conclusion is supported by all study subjects, both from students, teachers and parents, regardless of insignificant differences between them. One of the key recommendations of the study is the increase of the importance of the initial training and continuing training of teachers with competencies in the field of social skills and school-family partnership.

**Keywords:** *teaching methods, school-family partnership, social skills.*

# THE CONCORDANCES OF THE MODAL CONJUNCTIONS OF A PIECE FROM FATOS KONGOLI'S NOVEL "THE DOG SKIN"

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**The object of the paper:** In Fatos Kongoli's novel "The Dog's Skin" our attention was drawn to the modal conjunctions and the subordinate clauses they connect, so we decided to make this linguistic analysis in the concordance computer program the object of study in our paper. The linguist deals with the linguistic mechanisms on which the work of art is built, to face linguistic challenges around the conception of types of subordinate clauses. The matching of synonymous conjunctions such as: si, sikur, ashtu si, etc. bring diverse dynamics within different periods with interdependent relationships. **The aim** is to identify the periods with dependent modal sentences in the novel "The Dog's Skin". We study the linguistic side of the type of conjunctions from the semantic point of view, since there are the same conjunctions from the formal side, but from the semantic side, they connect different types of dependent clauses. **The methods used:** In order to achieve the standards of a decent paper and the main purpose of the paper, methods of exhaustive analysis, synthesis, and research were used. *First: Research, Observation and Notes* After reading the novel we researched and observed the subordinating conjunctions used in it and took notes on the pages of the book of all the dependent clauses. *Secondly;* Filing all notes to help by **induction and deduction** to come to the conclusions reached. *Third:* Using the **SCP** (Simple Concordance Program) computer program to extract all the concordances of the modal conjunctions, then documenting the sentences in computer files and comparing them with the tabs made during the notes. **Conclusions:** During this work we managed to extract all periods with dependent modal sentences and analyzed them from the point of view of order. Also, we were able to identify the main clause and the predicate, both for the dependent clause and for the main clause. We analyzed the main word with how it is expressed and the predicates we analyzed the way and the time. We also manage to identify synonymous conjunctions or correlates of the way and give linguistic explanations about the use within these sentences. We draw conclusions on the syntactic-semantic phenomena of some conjunctions of manner.

**Key words:** *conjunctive concordance, syntactic-semantic phenomena, subordinating conjunctions, dependent tense, dependency reports, means of expression, etc..*

# THE DANIDA PROJECT AS A TEACHING MODEL SUPPORTED IN THEME WORK AND INTEGRATION

**Alma Bakiu**

The Danida project looks at the curriculum as a whole and indivisible, linking and coordinating the work of many programs and subjects. It transcends the boundaries of a lesson. The choice of topics serves the function of school and life. In the selection, students' levels according to Bloom's Taxonomy and multiple intelligences according to Gardner are taken into account. The advantages of working with topics also reflect its effectiveness that working with topics transmits the messages of a democratic education by developing qualities such as the correctness of listening attentively to the ideas of others, respect for the opinion and criticism of others. It paves the way for the wide and complete development of the student's personality, treating the student as an object and an active subject in the lesson helps to discover the new and the truth by themselves, influencing the increase in the degree of self-activity. Students are taught to be creative, imaginative, and inquisitive. Working in groups within classes and across grade levels, as the core of theme work, develops group working skills, influencing the increase in effectiveness and quality of assignments. Knowledge is gained through a process of research, exploration and recombination of knowledge. This results in the acquisition of knowledge, habits and sustainable values for the student. The creation of the learning environment consists in the use of constructivist methods. The positive side of the project is also the increase in the spirit of collective in the teaching staff. Despite the advantages that work with topics brings, difficulties are also encountered in the realization because it requires academic freedom. Thematic learning is expensive as it requires infrastructure, material base, teaching materials, abundant information source. Teachers should spend time preparing work on topics. They must be creative. It is required to ensure a supportive cooperation not only between colleagues in the school, but also a support from parents, the community around the school.

**Key words:** *project, thematic learning, group work, learning environment, academic freedom*



# Technological analyses and investigations in support of the study, conservation and restoration of archaeological materials

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The traditional typological, formal or comparative analyses have a history of almost two centuries of application in the disciplines of Archaeology and Cultural Heritage. The contemporary approach to the past undoubtedly requires the expansion of the study and the application of everything that the science of nowadays offers for the application in humanities sciences. The study of the composition of the materials which the products of human activity were made of and the testing of hypotheses about the origin of objects or the detailed study of the technological skills of past communities, undoubtedly constitute a necessary extension of the study of human behaviour and social organization in prehistoric and historical periods. On the other hand, the scientific approach to the evaluation of restoration interventions in the Cultural Heritage objects necessarily requires a detailed analysis of the constituent materials and the degree of their preservation.

Knowledge of analytical investigations is very important not only in the standard training of future professionals (our students today), but also in the daily archaeological and restoration practice of Albanian institutions (the institutions responsible for conservation/restoration, museums and administrative institutions for archaeological resources and Cultural Heritage).

**Keywords:** *history, characterization of materials, elemental composition, conservation, restoration*

# Music in society and Music in education

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This paper aims to investigate the multifaceted effects of music on society and education. Drawing upon interdisciplinary research, including psychology, sociology, neuroscience, and cultural studies, the study explores the intricate relationship between music and its social implications. Through extensive literature review and empirical analysis, the research examines the following dimensions: emotional expression, cultural identity, social cohesion, communication and storytelling, cognitive development, healing and therapy, economic impact, and influence on behavior and culture.

The paper further demonstrates that music plays a pivotal role in shaping cultural identity, as different genres and styles become emblematic of specific communities, regions, and ethnic groups. Moreover, the research reveals that music facilitates social cohesion by fostering shared experiences, thereby promoting unity and a sense of belonging among individuals from diverse backgrounds, the communicative and storytelling functions of music, emphasizing its historical and contemporary role in conveying messages, recounting narratives, and advocating for social change.

Moreover, the research reveals the therapeutic properties of music, showing its potential to alleviate stress, anxiety, and depression, and contribute to emotional and physical healing. It also underscores the significant economic impact of the music industry, outlining its contributions to revenue generation, employment opportunities, and music tourism, social movements.

The paper synthesises indicative research findings and considers the implications for education. Increasing the amount of classroom music within the curriculum can increase social cohesion within class, greater self-reliance, better social adjustment and more positive attitudes, particularly in low ability, disaffected pupils the influence of musical training emerges quickly.

Teachers in many countries have become quite accustomed to incorporating all sorts of musical activities into the classroom, involving everyone in not only singing, but playing a variety of instruments, composing and improvising as well as listening to a huge variety of musical styles including popular, folk and classical music from all over the world. The study investigates the influence of music on behavior and culture, highlighting its ability to shape attitudes, trends, and social movements. By reflecting and challenging societal norms,

values, and ideologies, music plays a crucial role in sparking activism, promoting social change, and raising awareness about critical issues.

In conclusion, this scientific analysis provides comprehensive insights into the effects of music on society and education. The findings underscore the significant role of music in emotional expression, cultural identity, social cohesion, cognitive development, healing and therapy, economic impact, and behavioral and cultural influences. By illuminating these dimensions, this research contributes to a deeper understanding of the intricate relationship between music and society, facilitating informed discussions and guiding future research and policy initiatives in this domain.

**Keywords:** *Music in Society, Music Education, Cultural Identity*

# EUROPEAN KEY COMPETENCIES IN EDUCATION: DESIGN AND ASSESSMENT MODELS

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Access to fundamental knowledge is made possible and facilitated by positive attitudes towards learning; the aptitude for collaboration, the enhancement of cognitive styles can offer relevant contributions, promoting learning focused on the development of skills. On a methodological level, it is necessary to favor an educational practice that provides for the use of methods that involve students in tackling questions and problems of an applied nature, and that introduce the fundamental cores of knowledge and skills. Therefore, the need emerges to propose design and evaluation models intended not only to verify the knowledge acquired, but also to diagnose the level of significance and usability achieved, the ability of the learner to self-regulate the applied strategies. Evaluation thus becomes a measure of the ability to read the structures that regulate a given reality. Learning, as a complex educational activity, therefore requires new ways of planning and evaluating significant and authentic tasks, reflections on the itineraries and tools that have been used and which undergo continuous evolution, the acquisition of an ever greater awareness of the value teaching and assessment practices. There is a strong sense of the need to proceed with the definition of a teaching based on skills based on comparison and active sharing, with a projection towards the verticality of the process.

**Keywords:** *skills, assessment, design patterns*

# CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION AS A KEY COMPETENCE FOR LIFELONG LEARNING

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Citizenship education appears to be one of the eight key competences for lifelong learning present in the European Recommendations of 2006 (social and civic competences) and 2018 (competences in the field of citizenship), affecting the socio-economic and multicultural dimensions of society, as well as that the ability to actively engage in the public sphere, showing solidarity and interest in finding solutions to problems affecting the community both locally and globally. It is characterized as the ability to enhance the different identities and, at the same time, the various cultural roots; its educational aims reside in the construction of a sense of legality and in the development of an ethics of responsibility, which is realized in the duty to choose and act in a conscious way. This implies the commitment to develop ideas, and to promote actions aimed at improving one's life context.

Within the Education for Democratic Citizenship programme, promoted by the Council of Europe (1997-2004), the objectives of education for democratic citizenship, within the school context, are identified according to an articulated approach, favoring two fundamental aspects: the valorisation of the direct experience of the students and of the exercise of the rights and duties of citizenship; the need for schools to qualify as democratic learning environments.

Faced with social arrangements characterized by large flows of information, by increasingly specialized knowledge, by the interdependence of institutions and by the increase in consumption, the problem therefore urgently arises of the formation of aware citizens endowed with a critical sense, capable of reasoning about the changes taking place in society. In order for the places assigned to training not only to become spaces for the transmission of knowledge, but social contexts capable of decoding the complex and multiple cultural elements of the present, it will be essential to continue to investigate the contribution provided by Dewey, especially where identification is proposed of democracy as a way of life rather than a form of government.

**Keywords:** *citizenship education; key competencies; democratic citizenship*