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Misogyny on the internet

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Abstract

The issue of sexism has always been part of society. Innocent women through the ages have faced the dire effects of misogyny. However, despite the technological and educational advances nowadays with the internet's connection and anonymity, this issue has not been diminished but has been severely exaggerated. This causes excessive difficulties women have to face. Additionally, prolonged exposure can cause extensive psychological and often physical trauma. Misogyny roots from the patriarchal ideologies that have been long ingrained into the principles of society, causing the normalization of misogynistic behavior. With all its gains, the internet has its downsides. It can be a platform for hate groups to coincide easily and frequently provide a space for unregulated gender-based cyberhate targeting women. One of the most critical factors contributing to online misogyny is the social structure. It could come in the forms of culture, norms, religions, laws, politics, and even education which directly contributes to the misogyny in society. Nevertheless, as these mentalities are being weaved into normal societal behaviors, they slowly become normalized and trivialized. These issues are still novel in the eyes of the law, and as a result, not many policies and regulations are accurate or effective enough. Many successful ways of mitigation include implementing clear community guidelines for platforms, a collaboration between the platform and the government to effectively condemn the online offenders and carry out the punishments in a suitable manner, supporting organizations for victims, and the like.

Keywords: misogyny, sexism, online misogyny, online platforms, cyber-hate, community guidelines

Venezuelans on the move: Seeking for public policies that address the migration crisis

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Abstract

The subject of European public discourse and interest in recent years has been strongly influenced by the migration crisis originating from the Middle East (and from Ukraine). At the same time, much less attention has been paid to Latin America, where the whole region has been hit hard by the Venezuelan refugee crisis since 2014, even getting ahead of Syria in terms of the number of people displaced outside their country of origin. Venezuela's economic, institutional and political instability has led to massive emigration, mainly to other countries in the region, contributing to the intensity of interregional migration. According to the latest figures, some 6 million refugees and emigrants from Venezuela have fled their homes in search of more secure conditions and livelihood. According to the latest figures, some 4.6 million out of 5.4 million of Venezuelan refugees and emigrants reside in the region, most of them arriving in destination countries on an irregular basis. The countries most affected include Colombia, Peru, Chile and Ecuador, all striving to reach a balance between the obligation to provide assistance and addressing growing social tensions. The research focuses on the enlarging migration crises caused by the situation in Venezuela, and the responses of the destination countries that are most struggling with the influx (Colombia, Peru, Chile and Ecuador). The research seeks to answer questions such as: how do affected countries in the region approach the problem and challenges of mass Venezuelan immigration, and what public policies are implemented by the local governments to address the phenomenon that is exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Latin America, Venezuela, Migration, Refugee

Sociological erotic capital

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Abstract

Although the beauty and attractiveness issue has been and is being studied by dozens of sociologists over time, in 2010, British researcher Catherine Hakim used the concept of erotic capital for the first time in an Article published in the European Socialist review. Hakim then developed his theory in the Book: Honey Money. The Power of Erotic Capital, published in Romania in 2014.

The author starts from the problem and typology of the forms of capital proposed by the French sociologist Pierre Bourdieu. In addition to economic, cultural and social capital, Hakim believes that we must also add a fourth form of capital, namely: Erotic capital, which, like other forms of capital, allows social mobility (bottom-up). Moreover, she notes that erotic capital can also benefit in other forms of capital such as economic and social capital. Hakim defines erotic capital as *'a somewhat undefined but extremely important combination of beauty, sensuality, self-presentation and social skills; A combination of physical and social charm, which makes it difficult for some people to attract those around them, especially members of the opposite sex'* (Hakim, 2014, pp 7-8).

The interest in erotic capital is also reflected in the studies of other researchers who have used similar concepts such as: Corporate capital (Wacquant, 1995), physical capital (Schiling, 1993), esthetic capital (Anderson et al., 2010) or female capital/girl capital (Mears, 2015; 2020). All these approaches share the idea that this form of capital – no matter what we call it – is a resource that individuals can have (hence the capital option) and can result in material or symbolic benefits such as: Material gains, high social status, relational opportunities, etc. Catherine Hakim was the first to present a detailed theoretical model of analysis of the functioning of erotic capital, even though, as I am going to show, the model can be viewed with sufficient reserves. Therefore, the purpose of my research was also to look empirically at the possible limits of the model

Kosovar population perceptions on utilization of healthcare services during COVID-19 pandemic

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Abstract

Introduction: Avoiding the use of healthcare services by the population was one of many challenges encountered during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Objective: Assessment of population perceptions on healthcare services during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Material and methods: Datas were collected through survey with CATI methodology, sample size was 1000 respondents per one round of study, in total four rounds from 2020 to 2021 were realized. Respondents were selected randomly based on sociodemographic characteristics. Statistical package of R notebook was used to test data, that are presented through percentages, confidence intervals, logistic correlation and regression.

Results and discussions: During firsts two rounds of study (October and November 2020), 27%, respectively 20% of respondents, reported that they avoided going to the doctor for a non-COVID-19 related problem; a quarter (26%), respectively 25% bought drugs that they heard could treat COVID-19. Whereas, during 2021, rounds of study (February and March 2021) showed increased avoidance of healthcare services, from 64% up to 73% of respondents didn't visit doctor for non-COVID-19 related issues, then 63% up to 73% of respondents reported buying drugs they heard help against COVID-19.

Conclusion: Healthcare avoidance may lead to long-term negative impacts on public health; therefore, balance needs to be kept in order to protect overload of healthcare services and ensuring non-COVID-19 public health long term outcomes.

Keywords: COVID-19, pandemic, Kosovo, healthcare services, avoidance.

The buoy for measures Potential of Hydrogen ion (pH) to correct the acidic sea problem with Iron-fertilization processing

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Abstract

Our oceans are currently facing a marine crisis, the abundance of marine ecosystems is threatened by human activities. Including overfishing, pollution and climate change. These are the factors that cause Ocean Acidification (OA), that is the water in the ocean becomes more acidic. Because normally the sea water is alkaline. But when carbon dioxide is absorbed, it will either decrease the pH or increase the acidity. When the carbon dioxide goes into the sea. This affects marine life. From problems that arise we have studied the solutions to Ocean Acidification. The principle is that iron stimulates the growth of phytoplankton. Solution preparation process at difference $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ for 7 experimental concentration then procedure for preparing Chlorella and dripping chlorella into the prepared solution, a total of 7 experimental sets and measuring the pH of each test kit at different times. From the experimental results, it was found that the experimental set at 1 + 10 % Iron of $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ experiment, chlorella can grow as much and as best and it was the most effective experiment. The buoyancy works well. It has a durable construction. Including the ability to adjust the pH that requires seawater to change easily. If compared to the total price used to make it is considered very worthwhile because the system can be developed further.

Keywords: Ocean Acidification, The buoyancy, phytoplankton.

Post-pandemic students' behavior in HEIs

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Abstract

Research made during 2020 showed that the lockdown of covid-19 had an impact on students' anxiety and academic performance. Variables as stress, anxiety, laziness were measured to be at high levels among students during 2020. Academic performance was affected as lifestyle changed for most students all over the world.

This research aims to investigate the behavior of students in higher education, in a post-pandemic world. Through an online survey this study explores and describes students' behavior, after they got back in physical classes, when lockdown period was finished and students got back to the offline classes.

Some of the research questions of this study how were their concentration levels; what challenges did they face; did they feel motivated or not and how important investing in higher education is to them; what affects them most.

Keywords: post-pandemic, student, behavior, HEI, performance

The effect of digital process maturity on efficiency in product development – a review based structural equation model

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Abstract

It should be clear to everyone that digitization has become an integral part of our lives. Especially in product development, digitization is an essential component that helps with new developments and thus ensures the continued existence of the company in a difficult competitive environment. This paper shows the development of a structural equation model based on literature with a focus on German and Austrian mechanical engineering. This structural equation model is subsequently used to confirm or deny the main hypothesis, "a high degree of digitization increases efficiency in product development", by means of empirical results. In this paper, dependent and independent variables are created, the use of these is argued accordingly and combined into a coherent model. The modeling of maturity models and the possibility of carrying out efficiency and performance measurements are discussed in detail. This results in variables and questions for empirical data collection based on a structural equation model. The result is a valid model, which is subsequently used for further considerations in the mechanical engineering sector.

Keywords: structural equation model, efficiency, maturity model, digitalization, product development

Study of physicochemical parameters of pasteurized milk depending on storage time

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Abstract

Raw milk is a source of infection, the perfect environment for the development of disease-causing microorganisms such as tuberculosis and typhoid fever. The purpose of thermal treatment is to achieve the destruction of pathogenic bacteria that are harmful for human health, microorganisms that affect the reduction of milk quality and safety and increase its shelf life (shelf-life). For this reason, the purpose is to study the effect of storage time at the same temperatures, on the initial opening date of the pasteurized milk samples and on the expiration date. The samples studied represent pasteurized milk samples of the market. Their physico-chemical parameters were determined with the lactoscan apparatus on the initial date of opening of the samples for analysis and on the expiration date, for the same treatment temperatures. Determined physico-chemical parameters (%) are: fat content, protein content, lactose content, salt content, water added), density, freezing point, dry matter. From the study we concluded that all measured physico-chemical parameters vary depending on the storage time and depending on the treatment temperature.

Natural persons under current Kosovo law and the novelties in forthcoming civil code

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Abstract

Civil legal relations are created between the subjects of law (natural and legal persons) related to the objects (things, personal rights, legal transactions, etc.). Each legal system determines with legal rules the subjects of law, in this case also subjects of civil rights. For the validity of civil legal relations, the legal capacity and capacity to act of the subjects of law is crucial. Each legal system regulates the manner of the legal capacity and capacity to act. There are many discussions about the legal capacity of natural persons and the moment of gaining its ability, with birth or even before birth and for which legal relationship. Furthermore, there are discussions and uncertainties regarding the legality of legal transactions of natural persons, and in particular for minors. This regulation depends on the legal systems recognized by countries and their Civil Codes in place.

Under the Kosovo jurisdiction, the subjects of law are regulated by special laws and distributed in many provisions without systematization and harmonization. This often creates confusion about the way legal entities operate but also related to the legal capacity and capacity to act of the natural and legal persons including the validity of the legal transactions. In special laws, there is ambiguity and different interpretation in application of some legal actions of minors, especially in relation to the law of obligations and family law. Currently, Kosovo is in the stage of drafting the Civil Code. An important part of the Civil Code is the legal regulation and harmonization of the civil law subjects (natural and legal persons). It has to be pointed out that Kosovo has never had a Civil Code in its history.

Here will be addressed the questions regarding the legal regulation of the legal capacity and capacity to act of natural persons from the perspective of current legislation and novelties foreseen under the Draft Civil Code adopted by the Government on 29 December 2021. Further discussion will be addressed with regard to the validity of the legal transactions.

Keywords: Natural persons, Civil Code, legal capacity, capacity to act.
