



Ethics in Bilateral and Multilateral Diplomacy

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Abstract

Multilateral and Bilateral diplomacy is a communication that serves people to develop talks through allies or to interrupt hostile relations between countries, trying to ensure peace in the world. Bilateral diplomacy is otherwise known as communication between two parties without defining either the dispute or the method, also known as the "French system of diplomacy", playing a special role in the approximation and calming of the situation between the two countries through diplomatic representatives permanent formally accredited, as a Conventional procedure, while Multilateral Diplomacy is assumed as a phenomenon of the 20th century, but in fact it is much older, since ancient India where it was developed through the allies, but also in the Greco-Persian world.

Keywords: *Multilateral and Bilateral Diplomacy; French System of Diplomacy; Conventional Procedure*

1. Introduction

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playing a special role in the approximation and calming of the situation between the two states through formally accredited permanent diplomatic representatives, as a CONVENTIONAL procedure, while Multilateral Diplomacy is assumed to be a phenomenon of the 20th century, but in fact it is much older, since ancient India where it was developed through allies, but also in the Greco-Persian world.

All these conversations are also based on the ethics of diplomacy. The discussion of ethics and diplomacy must first address two conceptual problems, for which neither moral philosophy nor other disciplinary perspectives offer any solution. Both problems are related to the fact that diplomacy is an international institution. The first conceptual concerns were whether institutions can be considered moral

agents. The second concerns whether morality plays any role in all international interactions. A communication approach to ethics offers fruitful perspectives for solving two conceptual problems.

Ethics is the philosophy of morality, which investigates and determines the meaning and purpose of moral norms, the basic (fundamental) criteria for moral values, as well as the foundation and source of morality in general.

Ethics first of all belongs to philosophy, studying accepted human behavior in different situations in moral terms. It can be:

- individual ethics
- social ethics

The two connected to each other represent morality, love, good, bad, conscience, pride, values and traditions of courtesy.

A state is symbolized in relation to another state according to the behavior of its officials, this relation is also known to the international community.

DIPLOMATIC ETHICS or we say international philosophy is in the embryonic stage of development and is in a big and theoretically quite poor "gap" in terms of international actions, connected through the cultural and political profile as a process of interaction between states or nations. Ethics in general is of great importance in other fields as well, and especially in prosecution bodies (Jasari, Maluku, 2021a, 2021b). Ethics in general is of great importance in other fields as well, and especially in prosecution bodies (Jasari, Maluku, 2021a, 2021b). Criminality as anti-social behavior (Maloku, 2019,2021) and as a negative phenomenon of every society (Maloku, 2015, 2016b), analyzed both in the sociological ascetic and in the legal and criminological one (Shabani, Maluku, 2019a, 2019b) can be better fought if we adhere to the principle of work ethics.

2. Methodology

The significance of this paper lies in the importance of the problem it deals with (Maloku, Kastrati, Gabela & Maluku,2022:141) Because of the research's intricacy, numerous approaches have been modified to help each other solve the problem. The method of analysis and synthesis was used among the special scientific methods, which will be especially useful in researching the theoretical perspectives of domestic and foreign authors who have studied (Maloku, Qerimi & Maluku, 2022:176) ethics in bilateral and multilateral diplomacy. Comparative, deductive and inductive methods are also used in the work (Maloku, 2016a,2018). The qualitative scientific-theoretical research conducted, using appropriatescientific research methods, provided adequate, valid, and reliable data showing the causality of theory, scientific theory, and scientific research (Qerimi, Kastrati, Maluku, Gabela & Maluku,2023:185) on ethics in bilateral and multilateral diplomacy.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Ethics in Bilateral and Multilateral Diplomacy

Morality in diplomacy has historically been subordinated to the existential necessity of the sovereign state, and thus to the promotion of national interests through politics and war.

Conceptually, the dialogic of ethics in international interactions was based on the philosophical treatises of Thomas Hobbes (*Ethics in International Interaction: Perspectives on Diplomacy and Negotiation*)

In the early post-Cold War years, a debate took place between idealists and realists, in the wake of which Realism firmly established itself as the dominant paradigm of ethical thought in diplomacy. Realism is based on the basic Hobbesian philosophical notions presented above. For the realist school, the international system is anarchic and based on the principle of self-defense. Unlike domestic interactions, which are regulated by private agreements and public law, international interactions have no higher authority than the state. Therefore, Realism treats standards of behavior at the international level as different from those governing behavior within states.

The primary concern was civil society at the domestic level, and with the establishment of the citizen's obligation to obey the sovereign. For this he has developed in giant sea animals, the notion of social contract. Hobbes wrote that, on the other hand, the world of states has not made a contract, its members have no common power over them to hold them in awe, and they do not constitute a society.

Dinh (1987) has pointed out another factor that may have eclipsed the importance of diplomacy as an area of ethical inquiry. This is about "the popular belief that diplomacy is a secret exchange between governments, with real intentions hidden behind vague and flowery language."

The core relationship between states is one of perennial competition, dominated by considerations of national self-interest and material power. Therefore, according to this, moral principles are irrelevant to diplomacy. The profession of diplomat has also often been limited in narrow terms by its practitioners. One of the most quoted definitions of a diplomat is that of Sir Henry Watton, an ambassador in the service of the king

James I, who said: "An ambassador is an honest man sent to lie abroad for the good of his country."

Such predictions have encouraged skeptical attitudes towards diplomacy, especially since he does not consider ethics as an attribute in diplomatic interactions, morals in international relations. Here, diplomacy will be conceived as a multilateral international institution for the constitution of norms and principles of morality for the international system as a whole.

The process of globalization has rendered some perceptions of international interaction and morality obsolete. The problem of ethics in diplomacy presents itself in two dimensions of analysis. (*Ethics in International Interaction: Perspectives on Diplomacy and Negotiation*)Dinh (1987) has pointed out another factor that may have eclipsed the importance of diplomacy as an area of ethical inquiry. This is about "the popular belief that diplomacy is a secret exchange between governments, with real intentions hidden behind vague and flowery language."

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The first concerns nations as cultural systems that represent different constructions of moral codes and values. At the center of this dimension of the analysis are problems arising from the cultural variation of moral reasoning in communicative transactions between the diplomatic missions of two or more nation-states, which make up the international system.

Some essential aspects of diplomacy that have to do with this first dimension of the ethical problem. The second dimension has to do with the construction of paradigms.

It is no longer realistic to see the world in the direction of anarchy, in which nation-states are trapped in a "prisoner's dilemma", where no state trusts other states, each power pursues its own personal gains, as and a security against other states what will they do with the unimpeded power. Today, international interactions occur under conditions of complex global interdependence, where multiple channels connect societies. The growing recognition of shared human and ecological concerns has also opened the way for processes of building global ethics.

The growth of an international culture and ethical principles has gone beyond the diplomatic institution. As long as the nation-state has been weakened, other interactive actors have emerged to influence—both as agencies and as points of reference—the development of the international moral perspective.

However, it is still too early to write off the nation-state. There are other alternatives that exist today for defining the rights and obligations of citizenship. Understanding the tensions and transformations of moral reasoning, identity, and responsibility that diplomacy faces today is invaluable for a deeper understanding of the interactive challenges and opportunities that arise from the representation and negotiation of ethics in the process of globalization.

The development of the concept of international morality represents a great intellectual challenge.

Ethics is a subject that is faced with a variety of cultures at different levels of the global environment, interconnected and interdependent exclusively for international interaction.

Diplomacy is the key to analyzing the ethics of global communication.

Ethics in diplomacy is closely related to the cultural and political profile of nations or states as a process of their interaction, from the very fact that states or nations are the main actors in diplomacy as political and cultural subjects.

Morality in diplomacy has historically been subordinated to the existential necessity of the sovereign state, and thus to the promotion of national interests through politics and war. Conceptually, dialogic and international interactions were based on the philosophical treatises of Thomas Hobbes ethics. The primary concern was civil society at the domestic level, and with the establishment of the citizen's obligation to obey the sovereign. (Ethics in International Interaction: Perspectives on Diplomacy and Negotiation)

For this he has developed in giant sea animals, the notion of social contract. Hobbes wrote that, on the other hand, the world of states has not made a contract, its members have no common power over them to hold them in awe, and they do not constitute a society. .

Three main reasons have underlined the importance of diplomacy in a study of communication ethics. First, diplomacy is essentially an exercise in international communication. Second, diplomacy is historically an important institutional construct for determining norms, procedures and principles for international interactions.

Third, this institutional construct today is going through deep ethical tensions and transformations, due to the restructuring and redefinition of international relations in the era of globalization, including the growing role of non-state actors and moral agencies. Understanding the tensions and transformations of moral reasoning, identity, and responsibility that diplomacy faces today is invaluable for a deeper understanding of the interactive challenges and opportunities that arise from the representation and negotiation of ethics in the process of globalization.

ETHICS in international interactions develops the concept of morality, as a communication challenge for diplomats. The task of a diplomat is really similar to that of a translator.

Both translators and diplomats face the challenge of cultural communication in both directions. At one level, their effectiveness as communicators depends on their ability and the cultural styles of the host countries. Only then can they interpret local developments, engage and convince their counterparts. in the Foreign Office, to influence the local media and public opinion.

However, diplomats must be able to translate their knowledge of the host country's reality in a way that makes sense to local officials and their country.

The challenge of international intercultural communication of diplomats is quite complicated by the fact that diplomacy often involves communication with complex and valuable subjects that requires a high concentration of thinking.

Until the beginning of the 20th century, diplomacy had evolved into a complex, highly organized international institution, where international norms and procedures remain largely unchanged as they were modeled in the 18th and 19th centuries.

However, after the First World War, diplomacy began to lose the aristocrats, where the equality between the English and French languages was recognized at the Paris Conference in 1919.

The role of Francois Callières was replaced by the diplomacy of Sir Harold Snob (1050) with the new manual "Diplomacy".

And finally, the "Vienna Convention" held in Austria on April 18, 1961 on Diplomatic Relations which compiled the rules and laws of "Immunity and Diplomatic Relations" signed by the UN.

According to Fisher (1989) Diplomacy was an early leader in creating the cultural base by defining the norms for solving problems and adapting customs to protocol by establishing standard rules. As for the international cooperation in the construction of Diplomatic Ethics, it would be difficult to ascertain.

According to Thompson and Padover (1965, page 13-15), Diplomatic Ethics has its origins in Ancient Egypt and the early beginning of the Eighteenth Dynasty (1580-1350 BC).

Others such as Numeli (1950) and Watson (1982) find the origins of Diplomacy in many world regions such as pre-Columbian, America, Greek cities, China and Ancient India.

But, the transformation of diplomacy in the establishment and negotiation of international ethics is related to a recent international history.

CEREMONY is of primary importance in international relations as a tradition of courtesy.

This courtesy is based on STATE PROTOCOL which is an approved structure to discipline formal official activity.

Each state has its own protocol with LEGAL and ETHICAL values, representing the IMAGE of the state.

Protocol must ALWAYS BE RESPECTED. Well, in addition to the rules of the country it represents, the protocol must also recognize the INTERNATIONAL RULES.

The protocol of a state represents the institutional summary of the criteria that regulate every aspect of the formal and informal nature of official relations, in accordance with the International Protocol. The development of the concept of international morality represents a great intellectual challenge. Ethics is a subject that faces variety of cultures at different levels of the global environment, interconnected and interdependent exclusively for international interaction. Diplomacy is the key to the analysis of the ethics of global communication.

The way of communication is important for all people, and it is divided into two categories:

1. Formal communication
2. Informal communication

Formal communication is an action that follows certain rules and is otherwise known as Protocol, which comes from the Greek word PROTOKOLLEN meaning "proto" - the first and "kollo" which means glue. The protocol is the leader of the rules, the which describes official behavior and manners of conduct in protocol ceremonies.

Protocol employees face difficult challenges, and are often presented with a task that is not suitable, but which has opportunities for professional training, and it is a task that offers career growth. On the other hand, they have the honor of working with prominent personalities and authorities,

In addition to the necessary diplomatic qualities that they must possess, other skills are also required to work in the service of the protocol.

The protocol officer must be very communicative, he knows well the rules of communication and diplomatic technique, with a concern for his appearance.

The protocol employee breathes in the group, cooperates with will, initiative, courage and modesty.

It can be a leadership with official ethics, ethics in dress as well as having respect and desire to help the successor. In addition to loyalty and love for the homeland, the protocol employee should not appear imposing, the connoisseur should be ready to protect foreign guests on occasion if their feelings and rights are violated.

The basic principle of the protocol is PRIORITY, fixed since the Congress of Vienna in 1815, but there is an exception in the regulation acts that the USA has.

The President of the State suggests the right to determine precedence in the Department.

The State Protocol functions as part of the government apparatus located at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and is headed by the director general with diplomatic status.

The precedence of official ranks is strictly applied in the State Protocol office, which also has powers over the Diplomatic Body, for the organization of reception ceremonies and escorts of national and foreign delegations, the organization of conferences, ceremonies for official, national and local holidays. The State Protocol Office is responsible for requests for the appointment of ambassadors abroad. State protocols are in accordance with the international protocol, but have special elements based on the state and the relevant protocol.

Protocol visits can be: state, official, business, private, or even different trips that determine the way of arrival and accuracy, the number of delegates and their names along with transportation.

The visits are carried out with a solemn escort according to the chief of protocol, which determines the stay in the hotel or somewhere else, also taking care of publicity.

In the Treaty of Rome, the order of precedence is also defined:

- The President of the European Parliament
- The President of the European Council
- The President of the EU Commission
- President of the Court of Justice
- President of the Court of Accounts
- Member of the European Council (Foreign Minister)
- Vice-president of the European Commission
- Members of the European Commission (not Foreign Ministers)
- Members of the EU Commission (according to their seniority)
- The heads of permanent diplomatic missions near the EU
- Vice-president of the European Parliament
- Members of the Court of Justice
- President of the European Investment Bank
- President of the Economic and Social Committee
- Vice President of the European Investment Bank
- Members of the European Parliament, etc.

In respect of the order of precedence, the members of the Diplomatic Corps are lined up first,

This is strictly fixed in the interstate agreements, which are binding on the international level.

The Vienna Convention on the priority of the diplomatic and consular body Heads of diplomatic missions are ranked according to the date of the credential presented in the country where they are accredited. Among those qualified of the same rank, priority is given to the oldest

State law also regulates the consular hierarchy, such as:

- Consul General
- Consul
- Deputy Consul
- Consular Agent.

The diplomatic service also respects adopted ranks such as:

- Ambassador
 - Minister Plenipotentiary
 - Minister Counselor
- Advisor to
- First secretary
 - Second secretary
 - Third secretary
 - Attaché

In military ceremonies, the order of precedence may change. The position of the Chief of the General Staff of the Army is between the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister.

The rules of precedence are strictly unchangeable, but in cases where there is a need for changes, there is a competent office and institution.

The first rule is: "WHO RANKS HIGHER THAN WHOM" the second rule: "NO ONE CAN UNDER ANY CASE OVERCOME THE RANKING OF THE FIRST GROUP IN THE ORDER OF PRIORITY", and the third rule defines that any change in the Official Ceremonial is approved by the Council of Ministers, and the fourth rule is, "THE ORDER OF PRIORITY OF THE RANK AS AN OFFICIAL ATTRIBUTES". In the protocol preparations, important work is the talks.

Of priority importance is the participation of young diplomats, who have the basic elements of world geography in terms of information. Through the protocol, they do diplomatic practice in all forms and different situations, offering better training as diplomats. Talks about general problems until the end of the First World War in 1918 at the Peace Conference in Paris had the meaning of Traditional Diplomacy, this conference ended the period of traditional diplomacy.

A special contribution was made by American President Wilson, who came out against secret agreements and demanded open talks.

The common language in protocol visits is usually English, but each delegation definitely has a minimum translator, who are selected depending on the context. Let's take the example of a business needing English at an economic conference, etc.

As for speeches and toasts, the time is determined. They can say or read in honor of the addressee, standing up (also the interpreter must stand up).

The State Protocol organizes meetings for the exchange of experience with the Protocol of the Ministry of Defense and the Assembly. The protocol of the Ministry of Defense has powers to organize military ceremonies within the territory in accordance with the basic norms of the official ceremonial of the state and the military regulations that are in force. The protocol of the Assembly is responsible for the implementation of the internal ceremonial of the institution, and for meetings of parliamentarians with foreign delegations. The state protocol is closely related to the protocols of the above institutions.

In a word, the protocol represents the level of political organization, the nature of this organization and the quality of the political culture of a society, reflecting the political organization that creates the atmosphere and framework for the politics of a society.

In one word, we had summed it up: Protocol is the art of a state, the fact that there happens to be communication even when it is not desired. The job of the chief of protocol is to make verbal and non-verbal messages, as a deliberate assessment or casual.

Even a primary duty of the chief of protocol is the timely perception of situations so that misunderstandings that spoil the visit do not occur.

Respect for diplomatic representatives, immunities and privileges based on the Convention on Diplomatic Relations and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, is followed by the Immunities and Privileges Sector.

The Immunities and Privileges Sector follows the protocol activity from the simple requests, the presentation of the credential letter, the beginning to the end of the diplomat's duty, coordinates the meetings with the President, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Ministers of the Government, etc.

All of these are foreseen by law, being adhered to since their status is wide of the diplomatic signs. (Ambassador Bashkim Rama-Protocol and Ceremonial).

Conclusion

Multilateral diplomacy in Europe started there around the 17th century, and was modernized at the beginning of the 19th century, where the Conferences of the great powers called 20th century Multilateralism had a great influence. An important role was played by International Organizations such as. The UN helping to establish peace in the world and political and economic adjustments.

Unconventional Bilateral Diplomacy takes place under different conditions, in cases where two different countries, although they know each other, have enmity, not allowing embassies because they have a conflict between them. The communication between the two parties can be without defining either the context or the method, so according to the "French system of diplomacy", playing a special role in the approximation and calming of the situation between the two states.

The process of globalization has made some notions of international interaction and morality obsolete. It is no longer realistic to see the world in the direction of an anarchy, in which nation-states are trapped in a "prisoner's dilemma", where no state trusts other states, each power pursues for itself personal benefits, as well as a security against other states what it will do with unobstructed power. Today, international interactions occur under conditions of complex global interdependence, where multiple channels connect societies.

The growing recognition of shared human and ecological concerns has also opened the way for processes of building global ethics. The growth of an international culture and ethical principles has gone beyond the diplomatic institution. As long as the nation-state has been weakened, other interactive actors have emerged to influence—both as agencies and as points of reference—the development of the international moral perspective. However, it is still too early to write off the nation-state. This other substitute exists today for defining the rights and obligations of citizenship.

In light of interconnectedness and interdependence, the globalized world is still far from being a global moral community. Globalization has given rise not only to global integration, but at the same time to various forms of regional and sociological asymmetries and disruptions, including a perspective for further marginalization of the southern hemisphere, where four fifths of the population live in world.

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