

Vol. 14 (1): 1-6 (2024)

IMPLEMENTING ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION FOR A SUSTAINABLE CITIZENSHIP

Aelita MANI

*Faculty of Economics, Governance and Law, Department of Economics, Entrepreneurship and Finance,
"Barleti University", Tirana, Albania;*

Corresponding Author Aelita MANI, e-mail: mani_alb@yahoo.com;

Received December 2023; Accepted January 2024; Published February 2024;

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.31407/ijeess14.101>

ABSTRACT

The ecological crisis is one of the major difficulties of the twenty-first century that the world is currently experiencing. The present paper aims to explore the situation of environmental knowledge and education system in Albania. It will also highlight whether environmental education must be strengthened to better prepare schools to teach about environmental issues and to communicate the spirit and environmental components of textbooks at the right level. An individual's civic, social, and democratic commitments are directly reflected in their attitudes toward the environment.

Keywords: environmental knowledge, environment education, sustainability, ecosystems.

Vol. 14 (1): 7-12 (2024)

REPLACEMENT OF DOMINANTS OF FOREST FORMING SPECIES IN PRE-BAIKALIAN AND TRNAS-BAIKALIAN FORESTS (The Baikal Region)

Alexander Sizykh

Siberian Institute of Plant Physiology and Biochemistry SB RAS, Lermontova str., 132, Irkutsk, 664033, Russia;

Corresponding Author Alexander Sizykh, e-mail: alexander.sizykh@gmail.com;

Received December 2023; Accepted January 2024; Published February 2024;

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.31407/ijeess14.102>

ABSTRACT

Found out the structural-dynamic organization and trends in light-coniferous forests development under different physical-geographic conditions in some areas of the Baikal Region. In light-coniferous forests consisting of larch (*Larix sibirica*) and pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) with inclusion of birch (*Betula platyphylla*) and aspen (*Populus tremula*) of different typology in subordinate synfolia there are such dark-coniferous species as cedar (*Pinus sibirica*), sometimes spruce (*Picea obovata*). Cedar dominance in the undergrowth was revealed everywhere, while occurrence of modern forest-forming species such as pine and larch counts only several specimens. Cedar is often considerably represented on the places of burnings and cuttings, which took place in different years, where a timber stand of small-leaf trees species (birch, aspen) formed together with their underwood. Due to this fact, we can suppose that the probability of replacement of dominant from light-coniferous species to dark-coniferous component in the light-coniferous forests of the studied area is rather high. Presence in the soil cover of plants species characteristic for mixed light-coniferous – dark-coniferous forests can confirm the existence of potential for the developments of dark-coniferous taiga on the background of probable decrease of pyrogenic factors and of cuttings of different form and intensity in the region. By many factors, the forests in the studied area where forest-forming trees species are replaced are indicators of modern changes in the forests structural-dynamic organization on the background of dynamics of natural-climatic factors in the Baikal Region. It is found out that in the subordinate synfolia of light-coniferous forests in South-Eastern Pre-Baikal and South-Western Trans-Baikal, initial stage of dark-coniferous taiga is found out.

Key words: forest-forming species, dominants, light-coniferous forests, dark-coniferous taiga, South-Eastern Pre-Baikal, South-Western Trans-Baikal.

Vol. 14 (1): 13-20 (2024)

TRENDS IN FORMATION OF PHYTOCENOSIS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF NATURAL AND ANTHROPOGENIC FACTORS DURING LAST DECADES IN THE BAIKAL REGION

Alexander Sizykh

Siberian Institute of Plant Physiology and Biochemistry SB RAS, 664033, Irkutsk, 132, Lermontova str., Russia;

Corresponding Author Alexander Sizykh, e-mail: alexander.sizykh@gmail.com;

Received December 2023; Accepted January 2024; Published February 2024;

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.31407/ijeess14.103>

ABSTRACT

The paper presents data of perennial studies of vectors of vegetation formation, in particular, forests development within steppe (extrazonal) coenoses on the western shore of Lake Baikal. Forestation processes on the territories occupied by steppes continue there. We showed modern trends of forests formation on sites where burning occurred during different years and with different intensity. It is stated that on the site of burnt primary coniferous taiga secondary forests develop. They consist of small-leaf trees species represented by their sparse undergrowth and clumps or single specimens everywhere.

Key words: forests, steppe coenoses, forestation, Lake Baikal western shore, burnt sites, secondary forests, South-West Trans-Baikal.

Vol. 14 (1): 21-32 (2024)

DYNAMICS AND PROSPECTS OF WHEAT, CORN AND BARLEY GRAIN PRODUCTION: IMPLEMENTATION OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES FOR EFFECTIVE CULTIVATION OF GRAIN CROPS IN VARIOUS SOIL-CLIMATE CONDITIONS OF UKRAINE

Nataliia Kovalenko

Institute of Plant Physiology and Genetics of the NAS of Ukraine, Ukraine;

Corresponding Author Nataliia Kovalenko, e-mail: BoikoNP@ukr.net;

Received January 2024; Accepted February 2024; Published March 2024;

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.31407/ijeess14.104>

ABSTRACT

It was established that during 1991–2021, the production of grain crops in Ukraine increased by 69% thanks to an increase in corn production almost 9 times due to an increase in its sown areas by 4.5 times. Due to high competition on the foreign market, wheat sown areas decreased by 6.5%, barley – by 9.2%. It was found that the transformation of the structure of the sown areas led to a violation of the use of optimal predecessors and periods of return of grain crops to the previous place of cultivation in crop rotations. Because of this, during 1991–2021, the yield of grain crops in Ukraine increased only 1.5 times, corn – 2.0 times, wheat – by 29%, barley – by 9%, and is significantly lower than the potential. In 2022, the lowest productivity and grain production of wheat, corn and barley in the last ten years were obtained, which were negatively affected by the reduction of sown areas, the violation of scientific technologies for growing grain crops, along with the negative impact of climate change and other stress factors. For the effective production of grain crops, the introduction of innovative technologies is proposed, which include a number of adaptation measures to overcome the negative impact of climate change and other stress factors. In particular, the use of high-yielding varieties and hybrids of grain crops with high genetic potential for productivity and quality, stable resistance to diseases and pests, as well as adverse environmental factors. Attention is focused on the optimization of the structure of sown areas and the application of scientifically based seed crop rotations with effective saturation, placement and ratio of crops, taking into account soil-climatic conditions. The implementation of innovative technologies for growing grain crops in different soil-climatic conditions of Ukraine and beyond will guarantee the sustainable supply of food grain needs, which is updated in the conditions of climate change and taking into account the global challenges and threats of today.

Keywords: development, grain production, cultivation of grain crops, wheat, corn, barley, sown areas, yield, innovative technologies, Ukraine.

Vol. 14 (1): 21-32 (2024)

PROPOSED COMPONENTS FOR CORRECTIVE MEASURES IN WESTERN BALKANS

Fatbardha Kadiu^{1*}, Jonida Kalani¹, Iges Banda¹

^{1*}Western Balkans University, Tirana, Albania;

*Corresponding Author Fatbardha Kadiu, e-mail: fatbardha.kadiu@wbu.edu.al;

Received January 2024; Accepted February 2024; Published March 2024;

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.31407/ijeess14.105>

ABSTRACT

Over the past decade we have been testmons how Balkan countries have tried to be part of the EU. In most of the cases we have faced political stattements, very different from each other (with respective to the countries). Most of these political statements are in the context that EU is facing its own internal issues, and it is not very focused on the enlargemnt policies. So, we find it very interesting in to see and analyze the economic achivement, the quality of governance just with in the region. The quality of governance and control over corruption were found to be positively and statistically significant. The significance of this indicator resulted to be more intensive in Romania, Greece and Albnaia. Regarding to the sensivity of this indictor Albania exceeds EU countries, such as Bulgaria and Croatia. The country with the greatest sensitivity to political stability and lack of violence, turned out to be Kosovo, Northern Macedonia, Serbia, Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina, which are countries that are associated with constant ethnic tensions. It was found that some indicators proceed better in non-EU members rather than EU member states.

Key words: Public Participations, Control of Corruption, Political stability, EU member states and non-EU member states, Balkans.

Vol. 14 (1): 45-52 (2024)

HEALTH CARE FUND EFFICIENCY IN ALBANIA

Fatbardha Kadiu^{1*}, Jonida Kalani¹, Iges Banda¹

^{1*}Western Balkans University, Tirana, Albania;

*Corresponding Author Fatbardha Kadiu, e-mail: fatbardha.kadiu@wbu.edu.al;

Received February 2024; Accepted February 2024; Published March 2024;

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.31407/ijeess14.106>

ABSTRACT

In this paper it is explained the scheme of Health Care Fund scheme in Albania, how it is financed and which services are covered by this fund. It gives an analysis on the way money is distributed through public and private entities that provides health services. While the Health Care Fund has a vision and strategic priorities in accordance with the national health strategy, the public expenditures made for health continue to remain at the average level of 10% of general public expenditures and occupy an average of 2.9% of GDP, a trend that remains constant for the last 10 years on average. The health care scheme should change the model by offering a more solidary approach, in terms of full coverage of the entire population with health services and not only the categories of contributors. Increasing the transparency and quality of monitoring reports by adding analyzes e impact factors and quality performance indicators; Increasing transparency in terms of the budgeting process of funds by publishing funding sources including own income for each hospital in the Republic of Albania.

Keywords: health care, national health strategy, Albania.