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SECURITY CHALLENGES IN EDUCATION PROCESS ON FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCES IN SARAJEVO DURING PANDEMIC OF COVID-19

Abstract: First case of COVID-19 in Bosnia and Herzegovina has been registered in March of 2020. After this the authorities proclaim COVID-19 as security challenge, condition of natural disaster and lockdown in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Since that education process in all institutions has been stopped and next step was request for transformation from normal to “new normal” that involves technology for on-line teaching and learning. Faculty of Political Sciences, as part of University of Sarajevo, start with getting hardware and software for teaching and learning but also equipment for individual and collective security of students and employees. Research in this paper is about analysis, statistics and comparison of measures, activities and results for minimizing security challenges for students and employees at Faculty of Political Sciences caused by a pandemic of COVID-19. Significant part of this research paper is on consequences on teaching and learning process after on-line stop and education process at Faculty of Political Sciences back to normal.

Keywords: Security challenges, Education, COVID-19

Security-meaning and Characteristics

Security is a term of very broad meaning. In general, it implies the degree of protection of people from various forms of endangerment, protection of material and cultural goods in personal and social property, protection of society and its values, overall protection of the state from all forms of endangerment and finally the degree of protection on the planet (Beridan and others, 2001:348).

The concept of modern security is undergoing a kind of transformation in which the traditional understanding of national security is intertwined with the concept of human (human) security still in development. The state and its endangerment by other states was a central issue traditional understanding of national security. It was dominated by force and the impact of force on states, societies and individuals. In the modern understanding of national security and human security play an equally important role. Human security is more focused on endangering individuals and social groups and society as a whole from a variety of threats, dangers and challenges which are called the sources of risk. They can produce a wide range of social, economic, environmental and other negative impact on individuals, social groups and society as a whole. (Lisica and Bajramović, 2021:64).

Vellani reduces security assessment to three elements: vulnerability assessment, threat assessment and risk assessment, stating that they can all be qualitative, quantitative or combined, depending on the scenario that is analyzed (2007:9). Threats are one of the sources of security risks and this assessment can be extended by assessing hazards and challenges as sources of security risks. Hazards, threats and challenges as sources of risk and potential the consequences of their manifestation constitute security risks.

Hazards, threats and challenges are sources of security risks. It is a danger an event and situation that may produce damage under certain circumstances. Threat is a combination of the intention and ability of the opponent to produce damage in the near or distant future. Damage means injuring or killing people, damage to property or the environment, economic and other losses or deterioration security. There is no clear distinction between the terms danger and threat. Their definitions and classifications are similar, and are sometimes used as synonyms. By definition, danger is a somewhat broader term than threat. That what distinguishes threats from danger is the existence of evil intent. Malicious the action of an opponent characteristic of threats does not necessarily exist in the code dangers. Dangers are mainly the result of unintentional human actions or they can be caused by natural disasters beyond human control. One they do not involve the direct intention of the opponent towards a particular goal. Challenges are usually called uncertain threats and dangers, or those for which they are not can predict the probability, location, or intensity of events. Characterizes their uncertain forecast of the level of exposure of people, property, the environment and others goods and the likelihood of damage to them. No matter what threats like this and the dangers pose a challenge to analysts, they also need to be careful investigate how safety measures and preventive procedures would be taken characters aimed at preventing or mitigating their consequences. Challenges can also be related to management and organizational structure – wrong decisions, wrong security measures and priorities, misplaced organization in the security sector and others that they have potential for damage production. Management and organizational challenges are mainly considered through vulnerability assessment (Lisica and Bajramović, 2021:55).

Health security is one of the contents of the concept of human security, as a relatively new concept has not received a generally accepted definition. Instead, there are a multitude of working definitions developed by actors that deal with public health issues, and the scientific contribution in such cases is most often contained in the common features of the term (Dautović, 2021:92). One such example is the article by Ya-Wen Chiu (2009) in which a comparative analysis of the definitions of the United Nations (UN), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Organization (APEC) and the European Union (EU) was conducted. According to this, the term health security encompasses emerging diseases. Emerging diseases are

difficult to understand, difficult to treat and very often fatal. Several such examples are the emergence of diseases such as SARS, avian influenza and influenza A (H1N1), which have become a serious threat to global health security. Other diseases of a similar nature include Ebola virus, Nipah virus and Marburg hemorrhagic fever (Dautović, 2021:92-93).

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

On December 31, 2019, the office of the World Health Organization (WHO) in China has been informed of cases of pneumonia of unknown etiology (unknown cause) discovered in the city of Wuhan, Chinese province of Hubei. On January 1, 2020, WHO requested more detailed information from national authorities in order to assess the risk. On January 3, 2020, the national authorities in China reported a total of forty – four patients with pneumonia of unknown etiology (www.who.int/csr/don/05-january-2020-pneumonia-of-unknown-cause-china/en/ accessed on 05.11.2020.).

Coronavirus disease “is an infectious caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. The virus can spread from an infected person’s mouth or nose in small liquid particles when they cough, sneeze, speak, sing or breathe. These particles range from larger respiratory droplets to smaller aerosols. It is important to practice respiratory etiquette, for example by coughing into a flexed elbow, and to stay home and self-isolate until you recover if you feel unwell.” (www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus#tab=tab_1 accessed on 14.04.2022.).

At the press conference on March 11, 2020, led by the director of the World Health Organization, a pandemic was declared in the world. The reason for declaring a pandemic is that in two weeks the number of cases outside China increased by 13 times, and the number of countries affected by the virus tripled. He said the WHO was deeply concerned about the alarming level of proliferation and the seriousness of the situation, and called on all countries to take action to combat the virus. At the time of declaring a pandemic globally, 132,758 cases of SARS-COV-2 had been confirmed, of which 4,955 were fatal (www.who.int/director-general/speeches/detail/who-director-general-s-opening-remarks-at-the-media-briefing-on-covid-19---11-march-2020 accessed on 14.04.2022.).

The first cases of COVID-19 in Europe were recorded on January 24, 2020, when France officially notified the Regional Office of the World Health Organization for Europe of 3 confirmed cases. The WHO Office for Europe, in line with global guidelines, recommends that all countries increase preparedness levels and strengthen alert and response systems to identify, manage and manage new COVID-19 cases and communicate risks. Countries should prepare to respond to different public health scenarios, recognizing that there is no single approach to managing COVID-19 cases and epidemics. Each country should assess its risk, measures in place and their social acceptability and swiftly implement the necessary interventions to the appropriate extent to halt or slow down the transmission of COVID-19 while minimizing economic, public and social impacts. Since March 13, 2020, when the number of new cases became higher than those in China, the World Health Organization has begun to consider Europe an active center of the pandemic. Cases across countries across Europe have doubled over a period of usually 3 to 4 days. At the very beginning of the spread of the virus, the most severely affected by the virus was the European country, Italy, where certain areas were in complete isolation for almost three months. Those numbers rose sharply in a matter of days, putting Europe’s national health system in serious trouble and collapsing health in some countries. One of the reasons for this is the delays and indecision in taking action by some European decision-makers. The European Union has rejected the idea of suspending the Schengen free travel zone and introducing border controls with Italy. The decision met with some opposition from some politicians, and some countries announced the complete closure of their national borders. A few days later, the EU closed its external borders (www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/european-council/2020/03/17/ accessed on 14.04.2022.).

World data show that by April 19, 2022, there were 505,410,728 patients on the planet, 6,225,554 dead and 457,298,745 recovered (www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/ accessed on 19.04.2022.).

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The COVID-19 pandemic in Bosnia and Herzegovina is part of a global coronavirus pandemic that is still progressing and has been reported in more than 210 countries and territories around the world. It was confirmed that the virus arrived in Bosnia and Herzegovina on March 5, 2020, when a patient in Banja Luka, who was traveling to Italy, tested positive. Later that day, another case was reported, and it was a family cluster of the son of the first infected case. The first case of COVID-19 in the entity of the Federation of BiH was recorded on March 9, 2020. On March 21, the first death of COVID-19 in the country was announced at a hospital in Bihac. The patient was an elderly woman who had been hospitalized two days earlier (www.klix.ba/vijesti/bih/peti-slucaj-koronavirusa-u-bih-potvrden-kod-pacijentice-iz-zenice/200308096 accessed on 14.04.2022.). Without precise instructions at the BiH level, the entities reacted and made separate decisions with the emergence of the coronavirus in BiH. The recommendations and orders of the authorities in the Republic of Srpska, where the first cases of infection were recorded, have not been called into question at lower levels of government. However, this was not the case in the Federation of BiH due to 10 cantonal units.

Pursuant to Article 13, item (h) of the Framework Law on Protection and Rescue of People and Material Goods from Natural or Other Disasters in Bosnia and Herzegovina (“Official Gazette of BiH”, No. 50/08), Decision of the Government of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Accidents caused by coronavirus, Decision of the Government of Republic of Srpska on declaring a state of emergency and Decision of the Mayor of Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina on declaring a state of natural disaster due to COVID-19, the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina at the 5th extraordinary session on March 17, 2020. (“Official Gazette of BiH”, No. 18/20) passed a decision: On declaring the occurrence of a natural or other disaster in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Bosnia and Herzegovina was late in procuring vaccines against COVID-19, so the vaccination process was the last in the region of Southeast Europe. Following the situation on the ground during the state of the accident with the improvement of conditions, it revoked certain orders and relaxed certain measures in order to make it easier for the citizens and thus not violate the security situation. Orders suspending the work of shopping malls, providing services within catering facilities of all categories and hotels have been repealed, and orders that did not have a deadline have been repealed. The ban on the movement of people over the age of 65 and those under the age of 18 was also lifted, public transport was established, and many measures were relaxed. Data on COVID-19 in Bosnia and Herzegovina on April 19, 2022:

Bosnia and Herzegovina – Cases: 363.555, Tested: 1.641.177, Recovered: 191.286, Died: 14.419

Federation of BiH – Cases: 239.595, Tested: 1.164.071, Recovered: 126.105, Died: 7.852

Republic of Srpska – Cases: 109.638 Tested: 408.326, Recovered: 55.033, Died: 6.042

Brčko District – Cases: 13.857, Tested: 65.840, Recovered: 10.126, Died: 511 (www.klix.ba/koronavirus-u-bih accessed on 19.04.2022.).

Faculty of Political Sciences – History and Structure

The modern history of the University of Sarajevo began with the opening of the first higher education institutions on the eve of World War II. Thus, in 1940, the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry was opened, and after that in 1944, the Faculty of Medicine. After the end of the Second World War, the work of the Faculty of Medicine was renewed in 1946, and the Faculty of

Law and the Higher Pedagogical School and the Institute of Biology were opened. The work of the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry was renewed in 1948, and in 1949 the Technical Faculty was opened. In 1949, the Assembly of the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina passed the Law on the University establishing the University of Sarajevo, so that with the election of the first rector, dr. Vaso Butozan on December 2, 1949, the University of Sarajevo officially began to operate. Until 1975, the University of Sarajevo was the only university in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the main institution of higher education and science in Bosnia and Herzegovina, significantly contributing to the founding of the University of Banja Luka in 1975, the University of Tuzla in 1976 and the University of Mostar in 1977. (unsa.ba/o-univerzitetu/organizacija/historija accessed on 14.04.2022.).

The Faculty of Political Sciences is one of the 26 faculties of the University of Sarajevo. It was officially formed in 1961, continuing the tradition of the former College of Political Science in Sarajevo. Through the tradition of academic education for more than 60 years, it is one of the oldest public scientific research institutions in the field of social sciences in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Filandra and others (ed) 2012:5). The Faculty of Political Sciences is successfully implementing the reform of the teaching-scientific process on the basis of the standards contained in the Bologna Declaration. The Faculty of Political Science has five departments: the Department of Politology, the Department of Sociology, the Department of Communicology, the Department of Social Work and the Department of Security and Peace Studies (fpn.unsa.ba/b/historijat-fakulteta/ accessed on 14.04.2022.).

Faculty of Political Sciences During Pandemic of COVID-19

The notice on the change in the organization of teaching in the conditions of the occurrence of COVID-19 was published on the website on March 11, 2020. The Senate of the University of Sarajevo has adopted conclusions on changing the organization of teaching, according to which lectures and exercises will be realized through the E-teaching platform. The change of organization will begin on Thursday, March 12, 2020, and will last until the competent Crisis Staff makes a different decision. Teachers and associates are required to post teaching materials and exercises for the next two weeks on the E-learning platform. Consultations and communications will take place via e-mail. More detailed instructions and updated information related to the change in the organization of teaching, the temporary transition from teaching "in the classroom" to E-teaching will be delivered by e-mail and posted on the website and other platforms of the Faculty of Political Science (fpn.unsa.ba/b/obavijest-o-izmjeni-organizacije-nastave-u-uvjetima-pojave-covid-19/).

In accordance with the new situation, liquid for disinfection of hands and shoes were introduced at the entrance to the Faculty of Political Sciences with the obligation to wear a face mask. In accordance with the conclusions of the Senate of the University of Sarajevo, instructions for the implementation of online teaching were issued:

- Teachers and associates are required to post teaching materials and exercises – for period from 12 to 27 March. 2020 – on the moodle e-learning platform UNSA Faculty of Political Science and, if necessary, communicate with students through discussion forum, which is activated on the profiles of all subjects on the platform of education, with mandatory and more frequent consultations via the official e-mail address.

- Realized and completed online classes need to be recorded in the records teaching forms – with an indication that it is online teaching, which you are already talking about informed in the LETTER about the beginning of classes in the summer semester from February 3, 2020. years – as you record the classes and exercises that are realized in the classroom or classes for part-time study, provided that it is not necessary to collect signatures for online teaching students. You can fill in the registration forms on the realized online classes handed over subsequently to the faculty

porter. Provisions of the Law on Higher Education Canton Sarajevo prescribes that every form of teaching must be recorded (such as teaching in classrooms, distance learning classes, online classes, part-time classes, consultative teaching, etc.), which teachers and associates should keep in mind and in accordance with follow these instructions in order to be protected and safe – as an institution and individuals involved in the teaching process – from possible inspection supervision.

- In conclusion no. 6. – Senate of the University of Sarajevo from March 11, 2020 – it is ordered that the teaching and non-teaching staff of the University of Sarajevo – except those from risk categories and those with manifest symptoms of respiratory infections – should to intensify work in the workplace, and teaching staff should intensify and work from home – due to the organization of the work process and teaching in the changed circumstances, as well as the need for the implementation of online teaching and more frequent electronic consultation – while non-teaching staff should coordinate their work in the workplace with proposed hygienic measures and instructions of the Crisis Staff of the University of Sarajevo.

- Therefore, the teaching and non-teaching staff is proposed to work harder and more intensively conditions of work process organization in changed circumstances, and that means that all employees of the Faculty of Political Science of UNSA are obliged to work in harmony with the adopted Conclusions of the UNSA Senate, which do not state – not even in one of the adopted conclusions – that the next two weeks are non-working, but yes during this period it works in changed circumstances, with obligatory realization online teaching.

- Defense of master's theses (3 + 2) and doctoral dissertations scheduled for on March 11, 2020, it will be held without the presence of the audience.

- Conclusions on the changed model of teaching – according to which lectures and exercises realized through the e-learning platform – remain in force until the Crisis the headquarters of the University of Sarajevo did not make a different decision.

The Senate of the University of Sarajevo, at its session of March 25, 2020, passed a Decision (01-5-113/20) which continues the application of the conclusions and recommendations of March 11, 2020.

On May 22, 2020, the Dean of the Faculty of Political Sciences passed a Decision (01-3-532-1/20), in order to protect the health and prevent COVID-19 infection of all employees at the Faculty of Political Sciences, with the following content:

- Full-time work is being established for teaching staff at the Faculty of Political Science.
- Consultations of academic staff with students will be conducted by phone, e-mail or exceptionally in the classroom, with prior notice and compliance with all epidemiological measures.
- The sessions of the Faculty of Political Sciences will be uninterrupted, in a way that will be held electronically.
- The decision is applied from June 1, 2020, and the Decision from March 26, 2020 ceases to be valid.

On October 16, 2020, the Dean of the Faculty of Political Sciences adopted the COVID-19 Crisis Preparedness and Response Plan. The plan contains: Objective, General instructions on the organization of work in the circumstances of infection caused by COVID-19, Teaching and other forms of work with students, Work of the Council and other bodies of faculties and sub-organizational units and COVID-19 employee case protocol. This plan is still in force today. In the period from March 2020 to April 2022, the University of Sarajevo adopted 37 different documents (Guidelines, Conclusions, Decisions, Information ...) related to the work during the COVID-19 pandemic (www.unsa.ba/covid-19 accessed on 19.04.2022.). The method of teaching and other forms of work online at Faculty of Political Sciences was discontinued at the end of September 2021 and from the winter semester of the academic year 2021./2022. classes are held in the

classroom. For the period from March 2020 to April 2022, part of the teaching and non-teaching staff was infected with the COVID-19 virus, but without a fatal outcome. At the session of the Council of the Faculty of Political Sciences on March 15, 2022, the Report on the passing of students in the winter semester of 2021/2022 was adopted. The report shows that the passing of the exams in the winter semester of 2021/2022. is significantly lower than when the exams were online.

Conclusion

Accepting the fact that there is no absolute security, it is realistic to accept that there are different levels of security, from individual to collective, national and supranational. Various dangers, challenges and threats endanger the life and health of people, their property, endanger the survival of society and the state, and even regional and international security. The traditional understanding of security that focuses on the state has been replaced by new ones that focus on human. The Human Security concept fully demonstrates the importance of working to reduce risk, take action and mitigate the consequences of various hazard, threats and challenges. Security challenges, whether they are part of an assessment or poorly organized activities and decisions in the organization, represent the connection between the qualitative and quantitative dimensions of security. Health security, as part of Human security concept, and Health care is not only essential but essential. It is important to work on the prevention of threats and hazards because there are several reasons to make the space in which we live, work or stay safe.

COVID-19 is one of emerging diseases. It appeared suddenly, spread quickly, had cross-border effects and it was not known how to prevent or treat it properly. A large number of people in the world were infected and about 10 % of those infected died. The effort invested by the WHO and other organizations was great but not on time. In parallel with the measures to suppress the spread of COVID-19 infection, the vaccine was developed. It turned out that regardless of development and standard, all countries are affected by the infection. In Europe, EU members and non-EU countries were equally affected. Italy, as a member of the EU, was in the most difficult position due to the infection. Bosnia and Herzegovina had the first case of COVID-19 infection in March 2020. Given the complex political and administrative arrangements in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the response to the COVID-19 infection was slow. The decision to declare a state of emergency and a state of natural disaster from the spread of the COVID-19 infection was first declared at the level of the entities and the Brčko District, and only then at the level of the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the entities and the district independently made decisions on measures, travel bans, operation and the establishment of public transport. Due to problems in the internal organization, the procurement of vaccines was delayed, so some citizens were vaccinated in the neighboring countries of Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro.

Already in March 2020, the Faculty of Political Sciences in Sarajevo faced the problems of spreading the COVID-19 infection and influencing the teaching process. In the initial phase, the Guidelines were followed and the decisions of the University of Sarajevo were implemented. The work of employees was harmonized with the measures adopted by the Crisis Staff of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Work from home was introduced, work in shifts (day of work at the faculty, day of work from home) the necessary equipment for conducting online classes was procured. Introducing disinfection, keeping distance and reducing the number of contacts were mandatory. A major shift in response to the spread of the infection, in organizational terms, was in October 2020 when the COVID-19 Crisis Preparedness and Response Plan was adopted. In September 2021, the University of Sarajevo left it to the faculties to decide whether to continue with online teaching or return to classrooms and the Faculty of Political Science has returned to classroom learning. The biggest problem in online mode was the organization of exams. Since

there was no possibility to achieve quality supervision over students, literature and other sources were used to a large extent. The scores achieved in online mode were far above average. The consequences of returning from the regime of online teaching in the classroom are reduced student concentration, ignorance of established behavior in higher education institutions and a far worse grade point average.

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THE ROLE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN MILITARY EDUCATION OF ARMED FORCES OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Abstract: Aim of training and military education in Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina is part of Training and Military Education Policy and Training Doctrine. Main task of military personnel, according to this documents, is to develop well trained and ready individuals and units for successful task execution. Individuals and units have to accomplish high standards and norms of North Atlantic Treaty Organization interoperability. Basic for this interoperability is foreign languages courses in Department of Foreign Languages of Center for Professional Development of Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The whole process involves methodology, facilities, instructors, attendees, internal and external evaluation and testing. Research in this paper is about role of Department of Foreign Languages in achievement of language skills of individuals