

ELECTIONS, AS THE HEART OF THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS AND THE POWER OF WOMEN IN DECISION MAKING DURING THE TRANSITION PROCESS IN ALBANIA

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ABSTRACT

Elections are often regarded as the heart of the political process. They are seen as nothing less, as democracy in practice. Elections are a means by which citizens can control their government. We itself may not be a sufficient condition for political representation, but there is no doubt that they are a necessary condition. Indeed, some thinkers have gone further and have described the election as the spirit of democracy itself. Thus, the functions of elections are very important because they may include: recruitment of politicians, providing representation, forming the government, voter education, the impact on policy, building legitimacy as required, strengthening the elites etc. So see you through the process of elections can be formed government, which has the power of decision. Yes mate, being excluded from the political process in the history of mankind, has described a long road, difficult, with obstacles like the masculine, but also within a species, the more painful it is to be accepted by us. If we see that in the XXI century, there are some very mighty women like Angela Merkel, Chancellor of Germany, and many others, but in our country, women have not had the privilege to powerfully. Anyway, have made many achievements, as Mrs. Topalli which has been in the position of the Speaker of Parliament in Albania and simultaneously Sub / Chairwoman of the Democratic Party of Albania, and if we see the President of Kosovo Mrs. Jahjaga. Women are a very large force, which have a high capacity and intelligence. They can cope with any situation, at any time and place. Now they are showing than valid because now actually being given this opportunity. Albania has women that had shows its capacity, even during the decades that have passed the last major challenges. Now women are part of the decision making process and it seems clear even in their role as members or senior positions and Albanian institutions. However there are many roads to become..!

Keywords: Democracy, Elections, Government, Decision making process, Large force of women.

INTRODUCTION

The aim genuine democratic elections, is to allow the people masses to have a weight direct in the selection of leaders and policies, but also more to allow the universal scope of the state

to mobilize people and gain their support for the state, to show support and participate in the process governance (Shively, 2010, 295). So voting process is so important because it affects the foreground in the Parliament composition, the country's lawmakers who decide to social and political policies. The democracy basis means of the respecting the individual vote, as the basis of agreement civic for governance joint. Elections can't be a sufficient condition, but are certainly a necessary condition. Some thinker, define the election as the democracy spirit, because they are the first step towards the democracy, that is desired for all countries of the world. Through elections, Albanian citizen on the 18 years old, have the right to vote and be voted. This right, which is defined in the Constitution of the state, that have and the Albanian women. However, this process of the right to vote and be voted, has occurred after the decades and women have pass many trials and prejudices. But again, the political culture in modern era, exist maskilizmi mentality and prejudice against Albanian women.

In this paper I'll use qualitative qualitative method, which will analyze the writings and publications on this topic. I will use a rich bibliography of books, scientific articles, print etc. These referrals will be noted in this paper, not only as evidence of research, but also in order to guide the other researchers on this information. The aim of this paper is to show that Albanian women are a very valuable asset to our society and should be put aside prejudice, gender discrimination against women. In this paper I'll analyze the concept of gender equality, democracy, elections, government, decision making process, and the large force of women.

The transition process in Albania

As elsewhere in the ex-socialist countries, even in multiparty Albania political pluralism was greeted with justified enthusiasm because marks the initiation and development of democratic processes. However, general proves that political and party pluralism, even for a small country like Albania, result as the most suitable regime and decisive stride on the road to freedom. Political life was opened to the general public and everything seemed more transparent. Albania has made enormous progress and has reached a impressive maturity level of democratic and economic and social development. But despite significant achievements, the democracy quality it's a part unfinished and fragile (Biberaj E. 2011 fq.513).

Most of researchers define policy mainly in relation to the state, but others say, rightly, that the policy can be created in other areas of social life. However, I'll preferred to join the opinion of those who seek and find the policy in the ability of government and political parties to gain the support of various social groups (Pëllumbi, S. 2008, 184).

No political system can marginalize people and influence the complicated process, organized on the awareness, willingness and behavior. This process is so important, as on the basis of purpose and ways of its realization, especially in education political can be judged for the type of society and the degree of realization of freedom of the individual (Pëllumbi, S. 2008, 345). But from different parties can notice, it doesn't appear as a feature of a system which prevails in foreground care for the man and his freedom, but in fact was a kind of indoctrination in the interest of maintaining power by a political caste. If we can talk about something positive, it has to do mainly with the mass education of the people, but not with their political education, which individual depersonalization. For this reason it was natural that the overthrow of the "communist" totalitarian system, to starting with the abandonment of the manipulation and indoctrination Communist system, with political pluralism discourse,

in essence, creates space for education systems, which higher aim have the total freedom and individual development. Thus the political education gives us the possibility to receive humanitarian content, becoming democratic and put towards the development and consolidation of democracy itself.

Why needed political education?! The simplest answer would be to prepare citizens to be an active part of the society life, to the freedom realization, for democracy normality and effectiveness (Pëllumbi, S. 2008, 350). A political purpose education with this intensive particularly important period of the overthrow of totalitarianism and the introduction of democracy, as it happened in Albania after 1991-1992. But political education is such to ensure consistency in the relations mutual of the state with citizens. Put differently, even democracy needs to learn constantly. In these conditions, political education is necessary, and the question doesn't arise whether or not political education in terms of democracy, but that clearly defined the type of education and culture political, system of values, forms and studying methods of humanitarian disciplines, political habits of civilized behavior, which should stay in the establishment of education with the purpose to be interrupted by the spirit of democracy and for served it. So, political education of democratic citizens for life of society it's being a democracy, the functioning and its development, because citizens shouldn't and could not wait democracy as a gift from the politicians, but should seek to realize, control and protect it. From a study conducted by institutes research from 8 in 10 EU countries, 2004-2007, resulting almost phenomenon identical to ours. From the obtained data from 8,000 young surveyed people, it turns out that 82% of them are totally uninterested in political ideas and political education and don't prefer parties, but European institutions.

While politicians and researchers, should be aware for the strategy jointly and to elaborate changes (not only in economic and political), but also in education and culture in view of the future and integration. The political culture, embraces as political opinion, experience, traditions, norms, patterns and tools of political activity, as well as the behavior of individuals and social ethnic communities, the culture of the organization and function of institutes and political life of society itself in a given stage (Pëllumbi, S. 2008, 355). "Education Civic requires non-formal learning, but also engaging in public discussions, debates, collision of opposing views, penetration free to reliable information and other attribute of open society" (Dahl R. 2000, 179). For this reason, political culture, in one form or another, should be owned by all citizens, defining their political behavior and not just for the teachers or just the intellectuals.

In this regard, it's important that political culture to be distinguished from politicization, which emphasizes the role measure of politics beyond in the life of society, which requires excessive involvement of people in the political process. Even in democratic societies, there is a danger that everything be politicized for certain interests. Some examples have related to efforts to politicize the ruling majority of independent to institutions subject. In our country, often happens that a social conflict can be transformed into a political conflict, any deformation of the separation of powers can also be turned into a political conflict and therefore I agree that every area of social life that might take, including living, in one form or another, to one degree or another, "climb" after policy and reflect the real level of state policy and democratic culture.

According to an article published in the Journal Metropolis, of Gëzim Tushit, on April 7, to 2005: "The Albanian politicians however appear in appearance and moderns form, is unable to hide a real crisis of its essential identity. Howsoever is trying to be a policy, volubly and

dressed with contemporary packaging, it is not possible to hide the evident lack of clear ideas, which are made due to excessive duration of the transition process, as a process that the end don't seem, because it's not conceived clear from political Albanian". In our country, Albanian politicians mimic the experience of other countries that have similarities with our country, or concepts that proceeding always craft political intuition. We have passed from a political ideology, from entirely ideological politics, concepts and ideas of Marxist-Leninist, scrupulous politicians, based solely on the ideas of this doctrine, as the only way of conceiving and made the policy; Empirical politics of our time, is a policy reaction ideological formerly that we crossed to the other extreme simplified, non-ideological policy, empirical, its concept as pragmatic activities, immediatiste, material. Tushi defines man of today, as an "economic man", where advantage pragmatism as close desire for personal benefit, social life conceived as complete freedom from schedules and moral concepts (Tushi 2006, 162). In our society has become dominant partitokracia, people who have political positions and not have ideokracia, ie people who have beliefs, intentions clear ideas to realize.

In this way we have a distortion of judgment of the electorate for the candidate election from the leader of a party. And if we talk to people who seek public office, who will be selected and incorporated in the political class, judgment and their selection criteria, judge everything, from political affiliation, social origin, geographical, household composition, education and culture professional, civic moral behavior. So, in Albanian politics, neglected and not taken into account, ideas and political skills to produce alternative.

In terms of pre-election survey in Albania is less difficult and these polls don't count as true. Estimates of orientation and electoral preferences of people, are possible to be made when the situation quiet place, where freedom is complete, when people aren't afraid to declare in advance, for effect study, their vote. But the situation in our country, the policy has created an electoral chaotic unstable. This testing process is difficult because the increase voltage and political pressure at the present stage, creates an atmosphere which does not allow for transparency and compliance true beliefs of people with the reality of tomorrow's vote.

Women in policy

Albania emerged from wild communist regime for more than 50 long and lost years, has a masculine mentality and prejudice, which has continued to produce discriminatory mentality toward political and social position of women, which in this country traditionally hasn't been on equal position. Maskilizmi, this male feeling of atavistic with strong biosocial substrate, cultivated in the history of our region special, is feeling more and more stable mass, which for post-communist years and the beginnings of democracy, not a problem for a society that has flourished since the beginning and continues to be, in a field that has disadvantaged for women, in all respects.

This is a problem, which has become something in print and electronic media, but it being accepted with this reality, reacted, in the form of campaign and with break time, for less "Gender Equality". But masculine, is a strong cultural stereotype that doesn't change within a year, but even within the confines of a whole generation. This is the reality that will undergo change, with a determined fight, uninterrupted and consistent political and cultural life of several generations. Meanwhile Albanian politics being in delicate phase of change and respect at any cost, to some European standards policy "gender", and after 3 July, Albania was at the stage of a new era, as a result of development society naturally, by free will or by

force or coercion, that anything will be better than before and that the representation of women in politics, would be more evident. But the results are not significant, to show progress promising.

Society civil didn't react to this phenomenon. But what could be the reasons for this non-response? Fear of responses Albanian policy, or acceptance of this phenomenon, that is masculine spirit. Weak response to this reality is indicator significant of the actual level of development of civil society, which can't be completely out of the dominant mentality of a society that calls masculine not anything great evil. Civil society is itself the product of a society that male dominance in society considers as most people think maskilizmi is a strength and power for society. Gratë në botën moderne nuk vlerësohen vetëm për feminitetin dhe elementet e tjerë biologjikisht komplementare, por ato shihen si të barabarta nga potenciali politik, intelektual dhe social.

Women and their weak representation in Albanian politics is present and their contribution, specifically "gender". But another phenomenon observed in the Albanian reality is the competition between women itself. Women Albanian politics have to each other a sense of jealousy within gender displayed in many cases as "war between women politicians" for social affirmation, but not as competition with her masculine dominance. Also, we note the lack of solidarity among women politicians and this solidarity in masculine is more pronounced. Women must help themselves, but they are more in competition, until their elimination in the political sphere. But that may be the reason for this jealousy or competition? Lack of space Albanian women in politics and only the strongest that survives in this fight killer may have the right to representation in the parliament, in public office? Or is really in being a woman is jealous of existence? This is a very serious accusation for women, but this we can see in the coming years, just as women as male have equal opportunities in all spheres also the political. Then we can say, if we really exist or not, this jealousy among women Albanian politicians.

But in the modern world, there are many women who have shown the strength of their intelligence, as Angela Merkel, Indira Gandhi, Benazir Buhto, Korason Aquino, Golda Mayer, Margaret Thatcher otherwise known as the "Iron Lady". But Mrs. Merkel is the current contribution to the wider political resonance, creating a new model for women in politics. Where she has demonstrated that thirst for power isn't only masculine feeling, but universal over gender, as well as Merkel has demonstrated that women can maintain a high duty and important political.

If we look in percentage figures of participation of women in parliament, we see a decrease in the number of seats in parliament. In 1996, the women have occupied about 15% of the seats in parliament, in 1997 th decreases to 7.1% in 2001 to 5.7% in. While starting from the year 2005, this number has increased and the composition of the parliament of 2013's, Albania has the largest number of women's participation in decision-making, where women have 24 seats. As we can say, that the composition of the Cabinet, constitutes the highest number of women in 6th minister female. Also, in higher institutional positions, we see a high number of women in positions of Director General.

However in wild policy masculine, we can say that some politician women have managed to survive the war between their lineage and discrimination against male. One such case is Mrs. Josefina (COBA) Topalli, was born on November 26, in 1963, in Shkodra. She is simultaneously Vice President of the Democratic Party and a member of Parliament since

1997. Topalli is the first woman in the history of parliamentary state and the 6-th President of the Parliament in pluralist parliamentary history since 1991. She took office in September 2005 and was re-elected Speaker for a second four-year term in September 2009. Today Mrs. Topalli represents women in the parliament as a deputy.

While Mrs. Bregu, has been to the position of Minister of Integration in the Republic of Albania two mandate. But Mrs. Bregu was the only female minister in the cabinet Berisha from the 2005's until to 2009's. So in the 2013's, we see a large number of women in parliament. As well, in local elections, we can see female candidates for the posts as Mayors. This is a great temptation for Albanian women, because they will be voted by the people and thus will note whether there is or not, yet masculine spirit in our country. Albanian women should have the opportunity to be able to compete face to face with a male candidate and in no way should feel undervalued, or biased, because women are valid and have a big intelligence capacity and a managerial way. They can be very capable, but should have the option of disclosing their skills.

But even we seeing more female involvement in Albanian politics, again there are prejudices that a woman who arrives at a high level in policy, they can't have a pure morality. This mentality of public opinion is an involvement stopper factor of a high number of women in politics. Women, for prejudice fear and for putting different epithets simply they not involved in politics, though that may have intellectual ability and a desire to contribute to the policy of your country. It is very important that this bias against female might no longer be part of the mentality and culture of our country. Despite not say, but seems that have a heavy load social, discriminatory Albanian women back into the habit tradition according to which politics is a profession and eskluzivitet for the men. Position of women in politics, on the eve of election campaigns should be given more time and attention.

CONCLUSION

It's true that women have a higher level of education and an impressive culture at all permanent systems education, they are able administrator and clerk correct values, professional, hardworking, disciplined and systematic productivity. Engaging in politics, is a great social objective that serves policy dhe own women. Albanian women in parliament should have a high number of seats, to have a dignified representation of Albanian women, of all ages. Must overcome the idea, that women Albanian have only their own monopoly privacy of their family, and public life, social and political belongs only to the men. Civil societies has an important role in their involvement in policy, which aren't few in number, have to deal more with the citizen. Man, of over every age, ethnic and cultural level ever can't be set aside by politics. In this case, the word isn't even to political manipulation process or denial of the right of an individual to be diverse and impersonal, to be himself.

As the government (state) through social programs, should influence the culture of the country, that woman is a human capacity, which should be evaluated by broad public opinion as a high-value asset.

In this battle of significant emancipatory must reflect all politics, civil society, non-governmental organizations many women in the country. Women politicians should earn even this battle, but more needs to overcome jealousy and begin to promote and support their type, in this way can compete equally with masculine. And women need to think like women and undeclared continue to think and repeat what men say. Women should think and behave like women and represent dignity their gender.

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