

**UNIVERSITY CRAIOVA
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
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SUMMARY OF PHD THESIS

**SOCIAL AND POLITICAL DYNAMICS
PHENOMENA AREA SOUTHEAST EUROPE
CASE STUDY: ALBANIA**

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Keywords: population, dynamics, impact, mechanism, unemployment, migration, economics, politics, integration.

Introduction

This paper proposes a study on the Albanian society, since it treats issues of social, political and economic, as the result of my own original and fundamental contributions.

Thesis is structured in five chapters, presenting a comprehensive analysis of the company said in research aimed both surprise plan to matters relating to the Balkan history, phenomena and processes characteristic of Albania, organization state and political development and the extensive processes integration into the North Atlantic Alliance and European Union.

The theme addressed concerns the dynamics of socio-political phenomena in space Southeast Europe, notably in Albania, as developed by studying the work on this subject, we have seen that there is still work to perform a complex analysis Albanian society.

In need of unity and continuity giving work exposure is a very simple structure, information being concentrated in five chapters, namely:

1. Socio-historical context of the Balkan Peninsula;
2. Phenomena and processes characteristic of Albanian society;
3. Polity and political developments society Albena;
4. NATO integration process;
5. Integration process in the European Union.

The thesis also contains conclusions and a list of references includes 144 titles and the Albanian and foreign authors.

Each chapter contains a footnote which, as is customary, make clarifications, without additional information, refer to the bibliography, quotes, complete the necessary work developed.

Research Plan is characterized by using analytical method is applied to a maximum level of generality, given to capture the essence of the elements related to any company to achieve a particular analysis on Albania.

The first chapter describes the socio-historical context of the Balkan Peninsula, offering historical perspective image of repeated overlapping populations and the mixture of different cultures, affecting the current population and spoken language.

We showed that exchanges of populations, massive migration, the large number of refugees from various historical periods, have created a large number of enclaves, and a high proportion of minorities in parts of the Balkan countries, that is, and currently sources conflict.

Current cultural and ethnic heterogeneity has a history substrate, because in ancient times the region was inhabited by several tribes such as Greeks, Illyrians, Pannonian, ancient Thracians and other groups.

Balkan Peninsula has been inhabited since ancient times and the formation of the first European civilization is due this particular area.

Also, the complexity of interstate relations referral and national sensitivities that influence regional policy are carried out effectively, and study the historical evolution of the context that favored the current turbulent equilibrium, instability that is maintained only by outside intervention.

The first chapter is treated and Kosovo, whose population is mostly Albanian and is a target of great interest to all European countries, especially in terms of maintaining peace in this region because the region's turbulent history is due to the numerous armed conflicts in many countries and ethnicities.

The large number of ethnic groups, the complex relationships established and the sequence of which dominated this area, have created a more dynamic and open relational system in times of conflict.

The powers of Europe have seen made before the situation to allow wars and disproportionate military action, on or minority populations or to

intervene on behalf of European values such as democracy, tolerance and compromise.

In the second chapter are treated phenomena and processes of society characteristic Albania.

Albanians have gone through many attempts throughout history, which was meant to create their own identity and a specific adaptation to the challenges of history.

While not a large population and geographical spread is small, Albania is one of the countries with a troubled past, which has undergone tremendous transformation over time, whereas there were no major events in the Balkan Peninsula without that Albania is not affected.

So, we treated in this chapter aspects of the Albanian population, unemployment and corruption phenomena and population migration, as an alternative to current standard of living.

Unfavorable economic and political situation - a result of growth rate oscillations, armed conflicts, promote political embargo negative impact on economic relations, increasing the number of unemployed.

Since 1991, several factors inherent in the transition period in Albania, have created a climate conducive to the proliferation of dysfunctional phenomena in society, represented by the crisis of authority, law reform process is incomplete and segment structures, social relations, found in transformation process.

As a result, corruption offenses, the great social danger, have spread across multiple social structures.

Corruption as a social phenomenon has attracted attention for its study, since antiquity, representing a social danger to society, through injury, jeopardizing the state and carrying on all sectors of social life. Change over time, traditions, historical and geographical conditions, influenced by factors of

social nature, have turned public perception regarding the phenomenon, raising awareness, one, in assessing the gravity of these facts and their criminalization.

However, we consider migration that is also present in all contemporary societies, especially in Albania, where the standard of living is very low and people see this country in such an alternative for providing phenomenon decent living.

Migration as a resource for survival, is supported by economic uncertainty in Albania and the lack of a value system of the new social order.

To better perceive the phenomenon and its consequences on the albanian population especially , we have developed an investigate opinion , plotted and detailed thesis.

The third chapter considers the organization of state and political development of Albanian society.

First we showed the characteristics of communist dictatorship and its impact on social life, especially since the Albanian dictatorship was one of the most repressive in Eastern Europe, where we tried to approach the place and role of the state in organizing and governing society, which has brought relief to the state historical nature, its reliance on forms of social transformations - political.

In the same chapter describing the main institutions can identify the underlying organization and functioning of Albanian state, namely the President, parliament, government, judiciary and armed forces.

Also a topic of great interest for Albanian society is the rights and liberties, which is why I highlighted the main constitutional provisions in this regard.

Albanian Constitution was adopted on November 28, 1998, and a real concept, "human rights" was thus introduced in the Albanian society only after changes made in the 1990s, with the establishment of the democratic regime.

It was rather a translation of European Convention on Human Rights, including guarantees of fundamental civil and political rights of individuals, such as right to life, freedom of expression, conscience and religion right to organize, to peaceful assembly, right to liberty, right to strike, to a fair trial, right to vote and be elected in accordance with the law etc..

However, most times, the boundary between respect and recognize fundamental rights and freedoms of man and citizen was subject to domestic and international debates, largely as a repressive dictatorship set up in Albania after the Second World War felt today.

Although a small country, Albania has a large number of political parties comparative with its population, however, citizens are found predominantly in option Democratic Party and Socialist Party.

Integration process in the North Atlantic Alliance is the theme of **the fourth chapter.**

Albania during the communist dictatorship, signed the Warsaw Pact, military body, but politically, the leadership that was the Soviet Union. This body was opposite the North Atlantic Alliance, which faces the U.S., for peace and world security.

Post-communist Albania since 1967, has renounced the Warsaw Pact, though, geographically, is part of the Balkan Peninsula, which was considered, the powder keg of Europe "because of numerous conflicts that took place.

NATO-Albania relations dating back to 1992, when Albania joined the North Atlantic Cooperation Council (later renamed the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council in 1997).

Accession protocols were signed on July 9, 2008. Albania has officially become a NATO member, to April 1, 2009.

Before NATO membership, Albania's cooperation with NATO was held in the Membership Action Plan.

Albania has played an important role in supporting Allied efforts in 1999 to end the humanitarian tragedy in Kosovo and to ensure peace.

Joining NATO has produced a positive impact on infrastructure and create new jobs, which have reduced unemployment and thus raising living standards.

Another benefit of membership of NATO refers to assistance for reforms in military structure, especially because Albania is a small country has no economic potential to support a powerful military infrastructure, to offer their citizens safe.

The fifth chapter deals with the integration of Albania into the European Union.

In this regard, I emphasized that Albania's integration to the EU is difficult and time, it started in January 2003, without a definite date for completion, depending mainly on economic and political stability of the country, how Albania will meet commitments domestically and internationally.

EU relations with Albania have a historical past, the country marked the relations with Member States, namely Greece, Italy, Austria and Germany. Communist system distorted relations with these countries, rather maintaining links with countries of the same political regime - communist, such as Russia and China.

Albania's integration into the European Union, on the other hand, requires, and its political development, European standards, the modernization of political parties, political pluralism and efficiency all state structures, which have resulted in accelerating the integration process.

Importance of relations with the European Union is, on the other hand, both in adopting EU legislation and the harmonization of national legislation, in order to prepare for Albania to join.

Of great importance is, and cooperation in economic field, where Albania receive professional assistance from the EU, the main reform areas.

Throughout time, Albania has managed to establish, and other development objectives in terms of political and economic, social and administrative state.

Albania's EU accession is a major national objective.

EU relations with Albania in the context of relations issued definitive discrimination based ideologies, religion and ethnicity, the European community as a multi-ethnic and multi-religious, where it occupies a central place of economic relations and respect for fundamental human rights.

As a final conclusion, I hope that through this work have contributed to a work that serves a broad knowledge of company Demonstrations in all its aspects, aimed at addressing all the curiosity, especially the identification of socio-political phenomena of Albania.