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ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL PROBLEMS IN THE DISTRICT OF TIRANA, AFTER 90 YEARS, AS A RESULT OF INTERNAL MIGRATION

Abstract:

- The political changes that took place after the 90s created the possibility for a free movement of the inhabitants from different regions that can be grouped as follows:

- Movement or emigration outside Albania;
- Movement from the villages around the city or from the administrative centers of the respective district;
- Movement toward the suburbs of big centers such as: Tirana, Durrësi, Vlora, Elbasani, Shkodra etc.

In our paper we have focused on the movement toward the Capital City. We have especially concentrated on the grouping of inhabitants arriving from the Northern and Southern areas of Albania and who have settled in Bathore, Baldushk, Sauk, Selite, Farke.

The inhabitants have been mainly canvassed (questioned) in relation to these problems:

a. □ Reasons of moving

b. □ Problems of adaptation in the new environment (confrontation with the new mentality of the Capital City, employment, education etc.)

c. □ Cohabitation with the natives (found there, including here marital and social relations etc.)

These are problems which willingly or unwillingly these new comers have had to face and will face in the future, up to the moment when they will be fully integrated in a metropolitan city such as Tirana. Here we will take into consideration the changes they have had to undergo due to the living conditions they have left behind and from which they are still affected.

Keywords:

Economic, Social, Cultural, Problems, Tirana

JEL Classification: Z10

Introduction

In this paper will dwell mainly on the current problems which are facing the city of Tirana, the capital of Albania, caused mainly by the massive movements of people who flocked from various areas and suburbs of Albania, during the 90s and onwards.

When we talk about contemporary problems of multiple occurrences referred to as economic difficulties, social and cultural barriers faced by these people to come especially with the collapse of the communist regime, where many companies were destroyed and their livelihoods as come and become more difficult as a result of unemployment, lack of income, isolated terrain and especially the lack of contact with urban areas.

Tirana and many other cities of Albania accounted dream for the residents, having had a chance to take the life of isolated and closed earlier in a more active and integrated in society, even though, according to their statements clearly understood. They have not been easy to adapt to the new environment.

Methods

To learn about the reasons for movements of the problems that took these people in the new environment are conducted a number of interviews and surveys focusing mainly on the outskirts of Tirana with more to come. Interviews: They were conducted with 200 respondents, 130 of them from northern Albania, 45 from southern Albania and 25 interviews were conducted with native. 130 Northern Albania interviewed 80 of them were aged 50 new age. Southern Albania interviewed 20 elderly and 25 new age. While native to 9 elderly and 11 young.

Surveys: are surveyed 500 individuals, which 240 of them from northern Albania, 190 from South Albania and 70 surveyed are native.

It is to the outskirts of Tirana as; Bathore, Baldushk, Sauk, Farka, Selita, etc.

This study we focused on the issues related to:

- a. The country they come
- b. The reasons that have pushed these people to leave their countries
- c. Problems encountered by adapting to the new environment, referring to here, the clash with the new mentality of the big city, employment, education, etc.
- d. Cohabit with the home side found in this area, marriage and especially social relations between them.

1. Place the come

Referring to data from residents located on the outskirts of Tirana, it is clear that there is a mix of new comers from many provinces and areas of the country.

On the basis of data from interviews and questionnaires that are carried out found that:

- a. 78% of the newcomers belong to areas of northern Albania.
- b. 15% of settlers from southern Albania.
- c. 7% are side "permanent,,

Referring to the aforementioned data we observe that most of the newcomers are from North Albanian areas.

Among the major cities of northern Albania where these people moved and settled in different areas of Tirana are:

- a. Kukes, city with many located in the suburbs of Tirana that leads from other areas of Northern Albania with 53% of them.
- b. Dibra is the second city after Kukes with displaced and located on the outskirts of Tirana with 32%.
- c. Tropoje is the third with 10% of the settlers.
- d. Mirdita represented 5% of the settlers.

What is noticed is that usually displaced in the majority came from remote villages of the districts mentioned above. We are focusing initially on Kukes district villages are presenting came from different families who lived in the city of Tirana and its surroundings:

- a. Kalis village income families generally hold surname **Istrefi**
- b. Shishtavec village belonging to the family with the surname district **Mema**
- c. Village located Bushtrice and families with the surname **Hasa**
- d. Vile Village holds family come surname **Dragoshi**

For the district of Dibra mention these villages:

- a. Castle Doda Village surname displaced families **Doda**
- b. Vleshë village is displaced family **Shehu**
- c. Village Sllova displaced families are **Ferati**
- d. Zall Kali village displaced families are **Elezi**

For Tropoje district villages and families who lived in Tirana and its surroundings are:

- a. Bytyç municipalities, the main village Paç, the other villages Vlad, Corraj, Leniq, Keplek, Zogaj, mainly with family, Hajdarmetaj, Demaliaj, Muhameti, Imeraj, Rexhaj, Kaloshi, Tutaj.
- b. Gash municipalities with the main village of Old Tropoje, the other villages Babinë, Kërrnaje, Begaj, Shkëlzen, Kovaçë, Gosturan, Sopot, Luzhe, Llugaj. The main families have left this municipality are; Lushaj, Kërrnaja, Çelaj, Gosturani, Nakaj, Hoxha, Sylaj, Memiaj, Kortoçi etc.

- c. Shipshan Municipality main village Buçaj with other villages Papaj, Gegaj, Padesh, Kamenicë, Kasaj. The main families, Nezaj, Kuliçi, Kuçaj, Demaj, Qelia, Isaku, Hajdini, Celaku, Hajdaraj, Sallahu etc.

By Mirdita district flocked to Tirana and its suburbs residents of these villages:

- a. Prosek mainly newcomers belong to families **Lleshi** and **Gjoni**
- b. Nderfushas family residents **Nikolli**
- c. Fani that is displaced tribe there is **Ceku**.
- d. Kaçinar is displaced family **Kola**.

Besides Northern cities that were part of the movement after 90 years to the city of Tirana and its surroundings, some of these movements became even more villages to the cities of southern Albania. Referring to interviews of residents located in Tirana and its surroundings, we notice that there are people coming from cities like Skrapari, Gramshi, Berat, etc. Among the city's main towns Skrapari can mention:

- a. Posten village, families surname **Gogo**.
- b. Mollas village, families surname **Petriti**.
- c. Rodes village residents by family **Zaimi**.
- d. Gjerbs village with residents with the surname **Alushani**.

In Tirana are also set to come from Gramshi residents, mainly from the villages:

- a. Kodovajt, families surname **Gogo**.
- b. Kukuri with people from family **Lazaj**.
- c. Rashtë with people from family **Golemi**.

Besides settlers from northern Albania and South in our interviews was that category includes families who know themselves native.

The number of families and tribes must be said for the sake of truth even after 20 years of cohabitation with the newcomers, the watch still with a critical eye and not very friendly. This comes as a result of inconsistency between the mentalities especially solid waste canon to newcomers.

As native inhabitants on the outskirts of Tirana mention:

- a. Family **Sulejmani**
- b. Family **Tare**
- c. Family **Neziri**
- d. Family **Abazi**
- e. Family **Zenuni**
- f. Family **Doda**

All these districts and many other family not mentioned as the home side continued to maintain good relations with each other. While some of them have been able to achieve good relations with newcomers, although maintain their own rules on certain aspects of their lifestyle. The following will be illustrated with a data table to settlers and natives in percentage as well as the reasons that pushed these inhabitants to flee and settle in the suburbs of Tirana.

Table. 1: The results of the interviews set and native inhabitants living on the outskirts of Tirana¹

Nr.	Place of came in%	The main cities in% of North and South Albania %	The reasons have prompted residents to flee
1	Northern Albania 78%	Kuksi 53% , Dibra 32% , Tropoja 10% , Mirdita 5%	1. Economic reasons 2. Lack of Infrastructure
2	Southern Albania 15%	Skrapari 35% , Berati 25% , Gramshi 40%	3. Lack of medical services 4. The lack of facilities for education
3	Native 7%	Native headed to 7%	5. Providing a better future 6. The desire for integration into today's reality Albanian

Source: *The data are based on Instat*

2.Reasons for leaving and setting on the outskirts of Tirana

Referring to the data obtained from interviews conducted by the residents of this area of Tirana note that there are a number of factors that led these people to leave their homes, villages and cities for a better life, as claimed even themselves. Among the reasons were the cause of these movements mention:

- a. Economic reasons²
- b. Lack of infrastructure and isolation from urban areas
- c. Lack of medical services
- d. The lack of facilities for children's education
- e. Providing a better future
- f. The desire for integration is another way to present the reality of the Albanian people

a. Economic reasons

One of the first reasons were the cause of these movements, economic mention. With the fall of the communist regime in Albania, state enterprises were destroyed, agricultural cooperatives also, making thousands of workers to lose their place of work, where after 90 years were unemployed and without income. Lack of income forced hundreds of thousands of people, especially young men, to the streets of migration both abroad and inside the country. On the one hand, public sector employment, which was the main

¹ Data presented in the table are taken from interviews and surveys carried out in the field, mainly on the outskirts of Tirana

² Economic reasons are the basic factor of migration of population from rural to urban areas

sector of employment of the population, was destroyed while on the other hand, the private sector was not developed at the same pace, in cities and especially in the villages. This is because in most mountain villages to the cities if North and South, we could not work for the development of private business, where as interviewees say enough business to fulfill the young and not age. So the only source of income for these people became migration flows, mainly abroad, as the economic situation of most of the villages and towns left much to be desired. Even in most of the respondents clearly indicated that promoters of these movements and displacements, for urban areas are doing exactly their children, as epitomized could not return to their homeland saw the miserable conditions where these towns and villages were Albanian, in comparison with the life that they do in emigration.

b. Lack of infrastructure and isolation in some way from the urban areas was another reason the departure of residents from rural to urban areas. When talking about the lack of infrastructure these people refer to, lack of roads, the isolation of villages and lack of contact with each other. One of the residents showed that many mountain villages are cut off throughout the winter season and people are isolated by snow for months do not go out the door, and they work all summer to provide winter food. If the period of communism care for these villages was larger and power had penetrated even the most remote mountain areas to care for the welfare of these people, with the establishment of democracy they were left to the mercy of fate, which forced these people to abandon their native land, apartments, rich and hard work shed for generations.

c. Lack of health care constitute one of the biggest problems for the residents of the areas of Northern and Southern Albania. As we mentioned above if the communist regime during the care of the residents of these areas was greater and especially health care that constituted one of the priority policies of this regime. The residents in their claims relate difficulties of years of democracy, where health care was very poor, lacking health facilities, medicines and, most important doctors. They emphasized that entire villages were without a family doctor and when their sick a walk for hours on foot and on occasion to die down before reaching the city health center belonged.

Tirana for them is not a luxury but a city that saves lives and the opportunity to live longer they say.

d. Education during the communist regime had a special significance to the attention of the state. An educated person feels more appreciated and more comfortable in the work he was doing at the time. The communist state policy considerably paying attention to individual education, women and men. Educational institutions were also in the most remote villages to cities in Albania. Although most individuals can not choose the branch who wanted, at least they had the opportunity to be educated. With the collapse of the communist regime, many educational institutions collapsed and went out of order,

causing a large number of children and young who people did not have to follow the premises where the learning process. Also, it fell the preparation of teaching staff in schools, as many teachers have left teaching to deal with other more profitable activities such as trade, or were involved in the wave of internal migration and external Albanian population. One of the residents of the municipality Bytyç stated that; to educate children should have every day, to do two hours of road to be delivered into them in a school, three villages away from the village where I lived. But this sacrifice was not only he, but many other education loving parents, who wanted a better future for their children.

e. Removal from the most remote areas towards urban centers was intended, ensuring a better future for the residents. Providing a better future, directly linked with the improvement of living conditions, the integrity of these people in society without discrimination and gender discrimination. It must be said that they come from areas unfortunately have multiple effects if the prejudices, even in gender inequality. And this is best illustrated by the fact that in the majority of households located in family law by the male, the head of the house, as they say, and his word is irreversible, especially for women. This shows that we still live in a patriarchal society elements and have a particularly long time for these people to at here to gender equality.

3.Problems encountered in adapting to the new environment, while you referred to here, the clash with the mentality of finding, hiring, education

The arrival and deployment of residents in the most important urban centers brought them not only radical changes in lifestyle, but also in the way of perceiving and thinking. These moves were enough excuse as a result of problems with which they were met after 90 years in the areas where they live and being located in urban areas they thought their lives would change if the improvement of their economic conditions, as also in social and cultural terms. But have they been simple, these people would have adapted to a new environment where they settled?

As we noted above Tirana it was inhabited by people coming from different regions of Albania, where the economic conditions and the mentality was not the same as the North and South. If we refer to interviews taken by both sides note that they have encountered a range of problems related to adaptation to the new environment. Among these we can mention:

- a. Different way of conceiving among indigenous settlers, some form of organization to the family and social life.
- b. Lack of provision for employment in urban centers where competition was very high.
- c. The inclusion of new technologies in education as computerization, digitization, as well as several foreign languages where for most of the newcomers were unknown.
- a. Focusing initially on the clash of mentalities and different concept between newcomers and locals about the organization of family and social life, it must be said that the

Albanian society as a whole has stressed patriarchal elements, and the family is the main core of it. Force weighs heavily patriarchal in those households where the head is the one who decides the fate of the rest of the family, regardless of the wishes and needs of each member of it. It is the canon that states in particular, the male superior position, especially the head in the family and other members versus of mainly women, family, even today after so long been denied many rights. Even nowadays to residents located on the outskirts of Tirana, mostly come from northern Albania has still large families, with many crown under the same roof, which are in charge "of the master of the house".

This clearly shows that the canon is still a strong impact on many families of income even though these people steadily denied. But we have to remind them that their way of thinking is conditioned more by whether Kanun mentality in the way of conceiving the family, whether in marriage, and especially in relationships with family. Often what differs is that spoken and used almost the same mentality as the canon but with different terminology, and more moderate for the time. Focusing on a specific example, where an elderly Mirdita had about 18 (eighteen) years set in Tirana says: "Here in Tirana children do not listen, are promiscuous, seeking independence, and moreover leave without asking. It seems they have learned from those who have found, as modern know myself. When I was in Mirdita he continues, not only children but do not ask me out or on the verge without my permission. By asking for more than he liked to live in Tirana or in Mirdita he said, If it were for me I will not come at all in Tirana, but it was the children who brought me and lead me to refuse there."

It is observed as a change to native with newcomers, it is that the former have long been detached from the influence of customary, as the environment itself does not allow such bases are driven by "extreme" as they define themselves, to the fact that times have changed and canon effects life does not suitably built by today's societies. Opposite home side effects deciding canon through blood feuds, arranged engagements, and especially the authority of sight of the house to other family members.

b. Another problem that these people faced was the lack of bids for upper mobility employment. Referring to many residents Interviews set said that leaving their areas to Tirana was a great dream which became reality when it was very different, as being that economic reasons were leaving because they hoped more than being located in Tirana will be employed to ensure a better future, but in reality they were faced with strong competition in employment, and in most of them wander the streets without work long and endless the capital, where the only source of income for them and their children emigrated.

c. Education is among the most vital elements for entry into the labor market and serves to legitimize financial gains; it is also important for other strategies to improve human living conditions, including the protection of personal rights and participation in community institutions "(INSTAT, 2004: 14)³.

³ INSTAT: Gender Perspective in Albania, Tirana, 2004.

Thus, education is very important for individuals in particular and society in general. Being driven by the desire of the majority of these residents for their children's educations, Tirana saw as yet another opportunity to be located there. But besides excellent opportunities posed by the educational system in Tirana, as the highest level researchers, staff are more prepared, very comfortable facilities etc., where residents of stressed several times in their interviews, they also expressed some problems, which their children have encountered. The highlight as "problematic" because the educational system was much more advanced and differed greatly from the surrounding educational model came from. I refer precisely to the involvement of two or three foreign languages, computerization and digitization, which unfortunately as stressful and they themselves do not have the luxury to know, and in areas where they were before it was not the inclusion of a technology such. However they are optimistic in this regard after the performance of their children is very positive. And this has come as a result of the inclusion of their children in different private courses, which are moving parallel to the home side.

4. Relationships with the home side found in this area, links marital and especially social relations between them.

Referring to the experiences that the residents have spent recent years in areas where they are located is quite clear that coexistence with the locals was not as they had expected. This has come as a result of a more active lifestyle and less complex home side made the difference with newcomers. Impact customarily on the part of residents come mainly from northern Albania has brought complex and contradictions with the home side. Here I refer precisely to marital relations, social relations. Interviews taken various residents said they have created social relationships and are made about marriage between locals and newcomers, but most did not work, because for the sake of the truth it must be said, that young people located especially, although men are always expressed for a change of mentality in comparison with their parents. They are not really so moderate after their interviews stated that due to these divisions were made against partner's jealousies, the concept of closing woman's houses and many other phenomena which clearly show that their mentality is not as moderate as they claim themselves. Notwithstanding ideas, disparities, and discrepancies between these parties, they learned to cooperate with each other, creating a harmonization especially in recent years. But this does not exclude the components are who have no prejudice difficult to each other, after looking at himself a score superior to the other. Being driven by an expression of arrivals from Dibra, who are in some way justify the superiority of the home side says: "heavy stone weighing in his country and we here are a stone uprooted a which will take more time to take place ". However the future of peaceful coexistence of the two parties depends on their cooperation, and adaptation to reality. This is something as many people claim, to come to the home and time will tell, how will we show willingness for a peaceful and friendly coexistence continued

Recommendations and Conclusions

1. There must be a greater attention from local and central government, with respect to the design of social policies to help families in need.
2. there must be awareness and income support for families not to feel inferior and adapt to the new environment produced.
3. Development of urban plans that will impede the urban chaos in Tirana and its surrounding suburbs.
4. Improve the infrastructure and development of Developing plans, health centers and schools to remote mountainous areas Albanian inhibiting ongoing chaos of internal migration from rural to urban areas.
5. The new design's agricultural policies and investment in the field of Agriculture, will serve as a barrier for suppressing the drop of the inhabitants of residential areas and establishing century urban centers.

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