

THE LIVE STREAM CONTRIBUTION OF VEHBI ISMAILI FOR THE ALBANIAN DIASPORA IN CANADA

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Abstract

Gendered power in drop out school : insight into girls from 12-16 years old in north village areas families, came from rural areas. Background. In this article an attempt is made to understand how power and control issues between genders manifest themselves in living habits in Albanian village areas family context (families that came from rural areas), which contribute to the child's education problems. Aims. The specific research objective in this study explored the relation of male parent and brother with low educational level that indicate in drop out school of girls in their families. The study was conceptualized from my working with the hinterland municipality that made me to see with my eyes, lifestyle of some girls in their families. Sample : Ten female children and their families from rural zones came in north village areas (Hot i Ri, Shtoj i Ri, Shtoj i Vjeter, Grude, Bardhaj, Guci, Zues) participated in the qualitative study. Their ages range from 12-16 years old. Both the parents and child agreed to take part in the questions of my study. Siblings and grandparents could participate of their own accord. Method : The present study is exploratory and a qualitative research design was adopted. Qualitative methods are appropriate for investigating a topic problematic of our country. Qualitative strategies, which accommodate the multiple perspectives of family members, can obtain a rich and complex portrayal of their lived family experiences (Daly, 1992). Data collection Data were collected through in-depth family interviews for ten families. The original interview guide was very simple, composed of open-ended questions about the information of the family dynamics of the lifestyle habits and practices, as follows: gender relevance , education level, what are the family's lifestyle habits? Who makes the decisions about important issues? Who does the child accompanied with? Who leads the child? What are the parental differences in lifestyle and control? How do the parents resolve the conflicts? What are the rules? Who sets them? Does child attend the school ? Has anyone of family try to attend the school? Who? Did the other parent agree or disagree with the attempt? What happened? Results The powerful parent, in this case the male parent was observed to be the one opponent for further education of female child. Important issues in a family from rural zones are done from the head of house. Thinking of the house's head indicate in the opinion of others members in drop out school of girls. And mostly in their sons and than their wives. Analyses also showed that mothers are helpless to help them go on because of their depends in their family. Girls are powerless also to make their own decision. Conclusions. The contribution of this study is the discovery of the significant role that gendered power has in female children's lifestyle habits in northern areas of Albania society. The more powerful parent has the say in the female child's drop out school, and he cannot be easily influenced by the less powerful spouse. These are problems of educational school. Therefore, for a society with good values anyone of each social stage should contribute to return these girls in life school and to reintegrate in living society.

Keywords : *Gender, power, drop out school, girls, village, rural areas.*