

INTERNAL MIGRATION, EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF COMMUNITY

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Abstract

The study is an attempt to inform about internal migration in Albania in recent decades and discovered through interviewing the basic problems of the residents of an urban area created as a result of internal migration. The major changes that occurred after 1990 in Albania, with the replacement of socialist socio-economic system controlled by the capitalist market economy, and were accompanied by major demographic changes and an exodus of the population living in rural areas in terms large urban centers. According to the Census 2011 data, for the first time, the population living in urban areas has exceeded the number of people living in rural areas. Resident population in urban areas is 53.5% and 46.5% of the population lives in rural areas. From the social point of view are creating many new residential areas, communities created by people displaced mainly from mountainous areas north and south of the country. Handling and create normal living conditions of these communities has been and continues to be one of the basic problems and social economic country. Knowledge is impossible and the general solution, for all these communities immediately generated after 90 years. It is necessary to treat them individually and solving their problems by each administrative unit. In order to see and appreciate the problems of internal migration is researching a particular urban area, created by the year 1990, unit No. 11 Lapraka, Tirana. In this study appear all socio-economic situation the development and perspectives of this community. Through interviews found exactly the basic problems of the people, priorities, and on this basis it is easier to determine strategy, plan of action and intervention in the community. For the analogy to other areas of the country can become such studies and comparisons.

***Keywords:** internal migration, urbanization, the study of community, social problems, solutions.*

Purpose and research question.

The purpose of this study is an attempt to inform above internal migration in Albania in recent decades and provide a database for one of the new urban areas, with about 5,000 residents, which can be used by institutions or individuals, as to intervene in the community in general or for certain specific problems. Research question has to do with differentiation in socio-economic key indicators of new urban areas generated by internal migration in relation to other areas.

Methodology.

The study realized through the methodology of combining quantitative and qualitative. Review of possible sources of documentary information for the first part above the overall data on internal migration at national level and information resources for study in particular community. To get a more complete picture was essential interviewing a greater number of families. Therefore interviews realized in 80% of the total number of households. Interviewing was focused on family. The main reason that the interview was directed at the main socio-economic problems is because the family is the basic unit which carries within it all the problems. Also in conditions that is area (the first stage of development), is more necessary the treatment of the family, and problem solving by first focusing on the family. Data obtained from available sources of information were limited. So it was essential to provide data from interviews. To carry out the survey, and in particular the interview, during preparatory time, it devoted very importance statement of the questionnaire. The questionnaire was developed with a focus on family in the form of an interview - conversation, and thus became the completion of data in real time by the interviewers.

1. Situation of internal migration till 90' years.

From 1945 to 1990, urbanization in Albania was under a strict control from state. Internal migrations during this period divided into three phases.

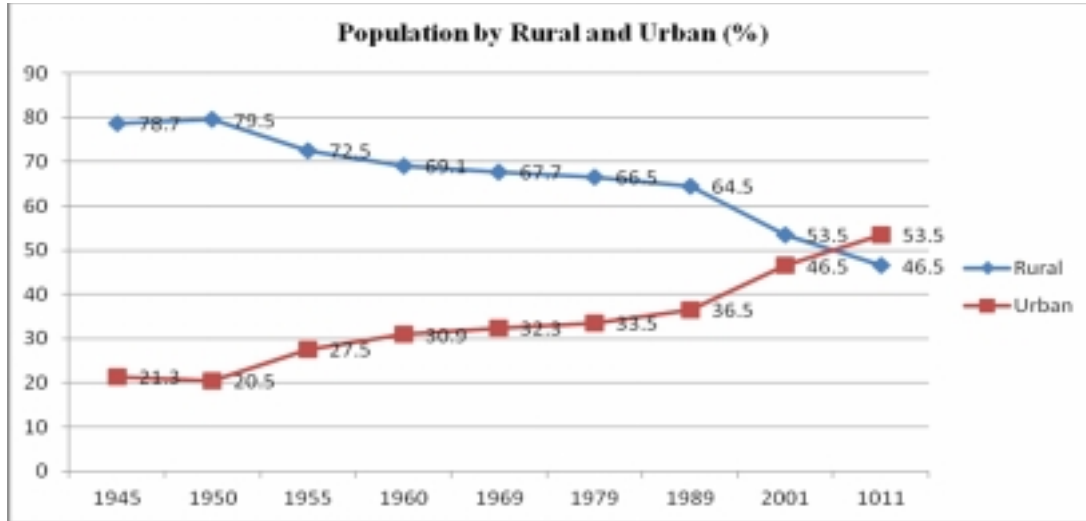
The first phase begins in 1945 and ends in 1960. This period is characterized by the development of industry, construction and transport which led to a rapid growth of cities like Tirana, Shkodra, Korca, Vlora, Fier, Elbasan, Durres and the birth and the creation of industrial new cities like Balesh, Cërrik , Memaliaj, Laci, etc.. The demand for labor force in these centers resulted in the displacement of residents from rural areas. During this phase, the objective was the reduction of the rural population in particular for mountain areas and most isolated areas of country.

The second phase of internal migration begins in the years 1961 to 1989. In this period as a result of the impact of political external factors, reduced foreign investment and slow down the process of industrialization. During this period of economic policies over the village addressed, contributing to reducing the rates of migration of population to the cities.

The third phase begins in 1990 and is characterized by a large influx of population displacement from mountainous areas in the country's central region and the from villages to the cities. According to the Census 2011 data, for the first time, the population living in urban areas has exceeded the number of people living in rural areas. Resident population in urban areas is 53.5% and 46.5% of the population lives in rural¹ areas.

¹ INSTAT. Census of population and housing in 2011

Changing the ratio of rural and urban population during the period 1945-2011.



Source: World Bank. *Assessment of urban sector in Albania 2007*.
INSTAT. *Census of population and housing in 2011*

2. Interior movements after 1990.

The major changes that occurred after 1990, with the replacement of controlled socialist socio-economic system by the capitalist system of market the economy were accompanied by demographic major changes and free movement of people from one area to another towards of urban large centers. Based on neoclassical theories of migration, migratory movements occur due to structural imbalances between areas. They presuppose a rebalancing of production factors (labor force, capital), between areas, thanks to the displacement of persons, goods and capital. In this way, migration is perceived as a phenomenon which reinstates a structural balance between different areas nationally and internationally².

Albania suffered migration international movement during the last two decades, but it also had the very large movement of internal migration. Internal migration demographic point of view, the first shows the rate of change of distribution in space during a certain period. Second, in absolute terms, migration is part of an increase or decrease of population numbers. For these reasons, migration is part of the regional demographic development and social changes indicative of urbanization.

Internal migration can be defined based on two dimensions: the spatial dimension (migration between the two regions, two prefectures or two districts), and migration time, or temporary, (according to the relevant data, change of residence of the person in life).

Internal migration in Albania is clearly a migration **in one direction**: about 91% of the regional migrants have moved to central and coastal region, northeast and southeast suffered only 2% and 7% of the total displacement of immigration. About 60% of migrants living in the north, 32% and 8% in the south central coast. Hence, the center region and he has a coastal high population

² Migration in Albania. Census of Population and Housing 2001

growth as a result of migration where immigrant population for the period 1989-2001 was 44 times greater than that in the Northeast region and 13 times greater than that in southeast region³.

Here we can draw some conclusions: Migrants coming from the highlands and eastern areas of Kukës and Dibra and head to the center of the country. Migrants from the interior (Berat, Korçë, Elbasan, Shkodra and Gjirokastra) towards the center of the country. Migrants settled in secondary centers on the coast (Vlorë, Fier, Lezhë) who head to the center of the country. Migrants from the inner areas head for the secondary coast centers of the country. Northern and southern regions have almost the same profile migration, internal population of these regions is mainly directed towards the central / coastal the extent 98%.

3. The socio-economic problems generated by internal migration.

The opening of Albania in '90 the world and exit toward political and economic isolation, imposed by the totalitarian regime, brought to life with the problems of society and economic and social character, which contributed to increased population mobility in space. The political turbulent events that followed the process of democratization, compromised sustainable economic and therefore plunged a large part of society in poverty. Due to the outdated infrastructure Albanian industry (heavy industry and mining), industrial production decreased significantly during the transition, and in many cases these branches of industry were forced to close.

The privatization of agriculture increased agricultural production on the one hand, but also created a lot of problems - such as land fragmentation in suburban areas or mountain on the other. The work of these bits of land did not allow the survival of families and forced them to seek different sources of income.

These economic and political transformations had a significant impact on the Albanian demography. Analysis of census shows that in the period between 1989 and 2001 left the country about 25% of the population, while 8% moved to another region / county. Since the process of democratization were offered Albanians better opportunities for migration and due to the young age of the population in 1989, for the first time in many decades there was a demographic decline. However, not all districts of Albania experienced this migration and demographic evolution with the same intensity.

While the displacement of the first within the country between prefectures headed to the main centers of the country, the most important economic areas and coastal like Tirana and Durrës absorbed 72% of this shift - as well as in other important centers like Fier Vlorë, Lezhë, and some other districts. Especially in localized areas of northern depth, lost up to 35% of their population recorded in 1989, due to the phenomenon of internal migration. Southern Districts exhibit a moderate level of migration.

Residents of northern mainly migrated within the country, while those coming from southern and central areas tended to flee abroad. International migration is often thought to be a continuation of an internal movement earlier, after destinations of internal migration match highlights from international migration starts.

Migration not is homogeneous in terms of gender, age and educational level, while internal migration flows from the northern districts of the country includes all groups of population, migration from secondary centers are characterized by a structure feminine, new age and educated. This test completed and the fact that young men predominated in the structure of

³ Migration in Albania. INSTAT, Census of Population and Housing 2001

international migration has created a model that characterizes gender specific migration period 1989-2010, as well as a complex family situation.

Migration has significantly modified the age structure of the population between 1989 and 2010. Since migrated abroad mainly young men, thus bringing to a decline in the fertility figures in Albania, the population aged 35 years and older received an important specific weight⁴. For this reason, the Albanian population has already embarked on the process of aging, a phenomenon well known to Europe. This evolution has impacted significantly on labor.

Due to the young age of migrants, is compromised for the future renewal of the economic factor. The situation is particularly critical in remote districts of the country in the north and south. Internal population displacement caused urbanization of the country. Economic forces are much more concentrated in the center and the coast. The labor market of these districts fails to integrate newcomers. Consequently, the phenomenon of increasing youth unemployment induced to migrate and cause a withdrawal of women from economic activity.

The population in many areas of the country remained dependent on the income of those working abroad and foreign investments. Albanian migration also characterized by brain drain. As migrants were highly skilled or educated or low educational level of the population that remained in its place became more and more homogeneous and intermediate level education. As a result, the country lost most innovative population. For this reason, further development of the country needs to integrate these new elements and the ability to benefit from their knowledge of new or send money. By reason of the concentration of internal migration flows, the best showing low level of regional integration in Albania, structural reforms should lead to a more balanced development, as well as a relative equality among districts in the future.

4. The study of a community created by internal migration.

Social point of view are created many new residential areas, communities created by people displaced mainly from mountainous areas north and south of the country. Handling and create normal living conditions of these communities has been and continues to be one of the fundamental economic and social problems of the country. It is impossible general knowledge and solution to all these communities created after 90 years. It is necessary in handling their own problems and their solution by each administrative unit.

Continuous after 90s of thousands of people fled their homes mainly from the northern mountains of southern Albania and settled in lowland areas in towns and villages. Most of these people were focused on the Tirana-Durres .In order to see and appreciate the problems of internal migration is researching a particular area, the community created after 1990 by the Unit No. 11, Lapraka Tirana. In this study appear all socio-economic situation, the development and perspectives of this community. For the analogy to other areas of the country can become such studies and comparisons.

5.Situata of community "Breglumas" Unit 11, Tirana.

For a period of 10 years the population doubled the capital Tirana. Most of the displaced residents settled in the area Kamza, Lapraka, Kombinat, Allias, in Sauk, Selita, in Babrru, in Paskuqan, etc.

This study is focused on Lapraka. Unit No. 11, Tirana, in the area called Breglumas. The goal is identifying all the problems of this community. The data could be obtained from all possible sources of information for this community was limited, since there is no specific structures that

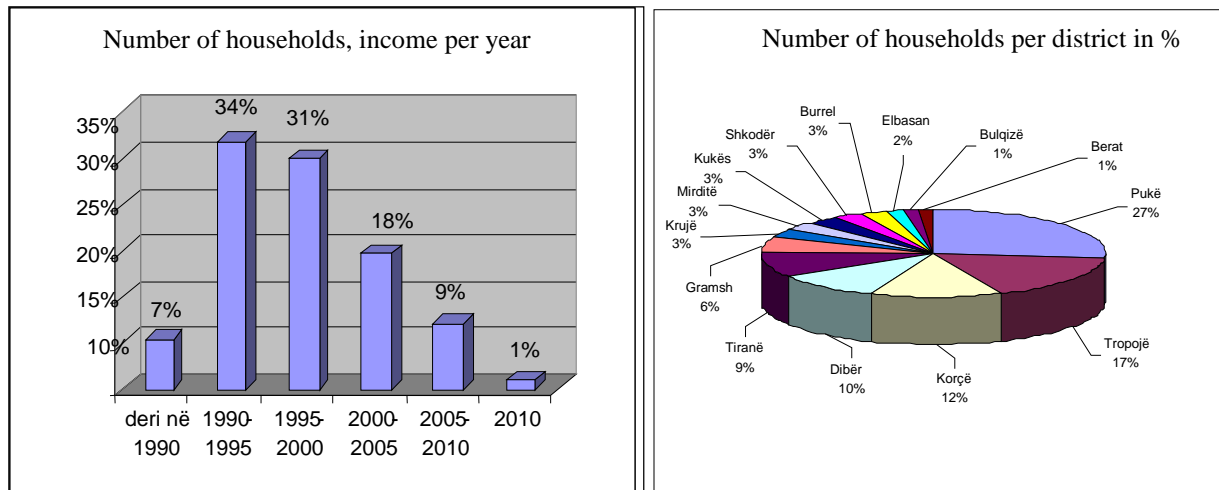
⁴ Migration in Albania. INSTAT, Census of Population and Housing 2001

possess official data for such units, as well as the NGOs or other entities. In these conditions, these conditions was essential that the data drawn from interviews. Number of households interviewed was great. From about one thousand families who reside in the area Breglumas, 800 of them were interviewed, or 80%.

Analysis of data from the interview:

Year of arrival and the respective districts.

Analysis of the following indicators on the number of households income by districts shows that in this neighborhood are situated residents of the 27 districts of Albania. The high percentage (52.3%) of families who came mainly from mountainous regions Puke, Tropoja and Korca.



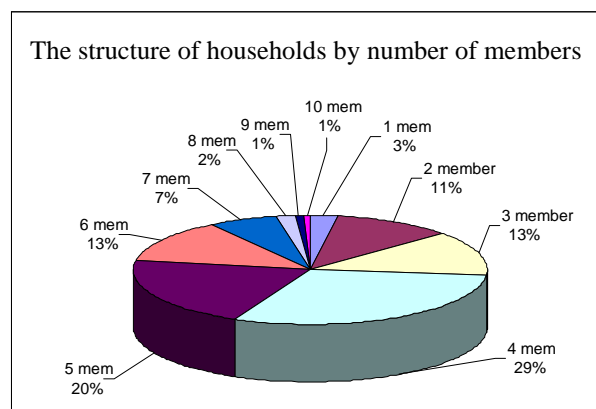
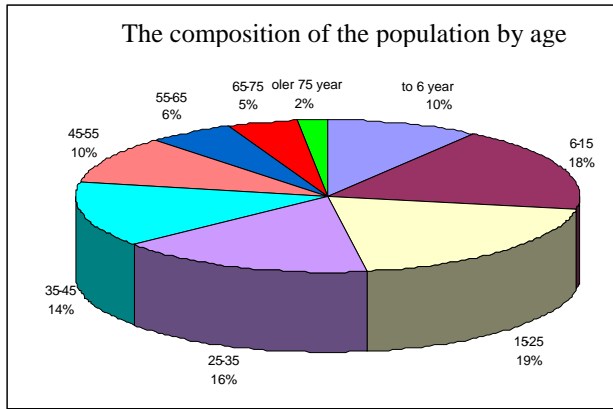
Affiliation by ethnicity. Of the 800 families interviewed, showed that 32 families (4%) belong ethnicity "Roma". The rest (96%) belong to ethnic "Albanian". There not are people who identify other ethnicity.

Religious affiliation. To turn it turns religious composition of households interviewed, 56% Muslim, 42% Catholic, Orthodox 2%

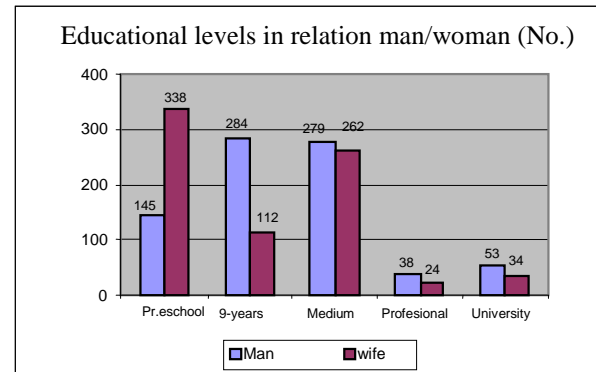
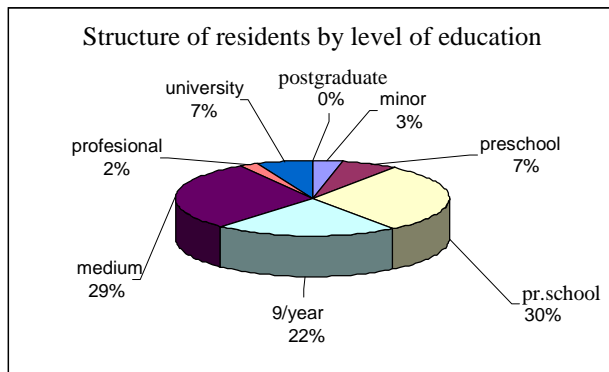
Type apartment. From these interviews resulted in data on housing type: cottage in which resides a family 15%, cottage where two families live 25%, house 1 (a) 57% storey, hut 3%.

Ownership of cars and computers. Showed that 69% of households have no car for family use. The data shows clearly that even the possession of a family car is a luxury for most of them. It also showed that 73% of households do not have computers.

Family composition. The analysis and processing of interview data has resulted on approximately the same small difference of 1% more males than females. Average number of persons per household is 4.4. While the study of 2002 this number was 5.2 persons per household on average, decreased by 0.8%. So every year more and more families are turning into a family of fewer members.

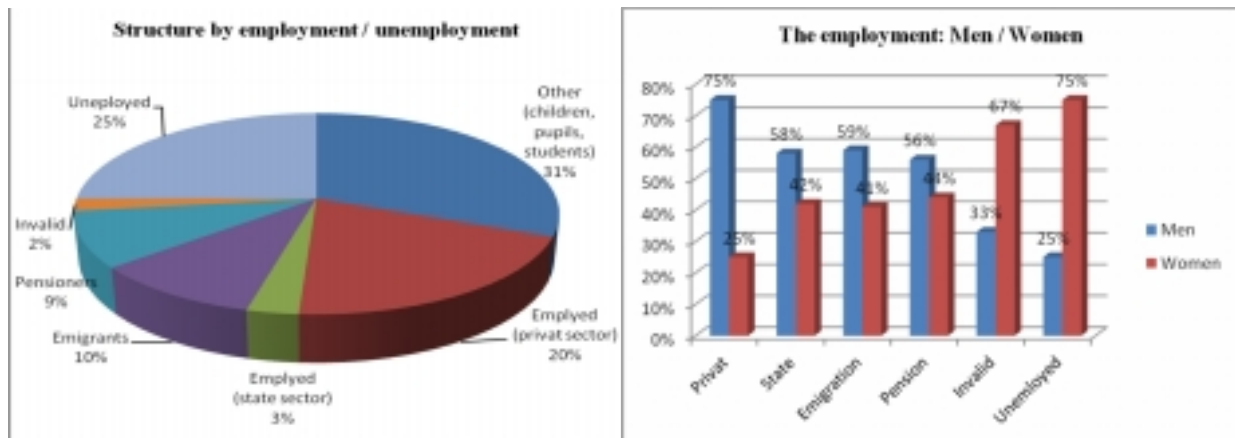


Education. The analysis of education indicators show that most of the students attending the 9-year-old, or middle (29%). While people with university level is low, only 7% of the population results that are highly educated. Also showed that only 2 people have postgraduate education.



Immigration. The analysis of the data indicated that have emigrated at least one member, 15% of households, or two or more members: 10% of households. But the numbers have larger families as there is with all members in emigration, and these are not included.

Work by economic codes and aspects. Total found 25% of community residents without work. Nearly as many are at work (private, state, or work in emigration), while the rest of the residents are minors, students (31%), pensioners and disabled. **57% of households stating that covers the costs of the month with more difficulty. 45% state that they take "loans" (debt) and seek economic support.**



Tobacco and alcohol. Smoke more than 10% of a family member, at least a member 35% of family. Overall 45% of households composed of one, two, or more people who regularly consume tobacco. Overall 11% of households have one or more members who regularly consume alcohol.

The commitment of the couple's personal life. During the last three months have been dedicated to the couple's personal life (hiking, family dinners or lunches out, movies, etc..) Only 40% of couples, while the rest 60% of the questions answered that no such cases had never.

The use of leisure by residents. Most people spend their free time watching TV, men 40%, women 60%. The most dramatic difference was observed in men attending bars for 88% and 12% for women only, so the question how come with friends or relative ratio between men and women is 93/7.

Cases of domestic violence. The analysis of the data and their processing has resulted in 4% of households interviewed persons were cases of violence in the last three months. The main causes of domestic violence by the respondents are listed in this order: alcohol abuse, inequality between men and women, unemployment, low level of education, poverty, the impact of television and newspapers

Family Planning. Conscious effort of couples to decide the number and frequency of deliveries with the help of controlled contraceptive methods: Tips from the doctor 30%. Contraceptive 2%. No method is 68%.

Different requirements of residents: 24% Health Center, Jobs 20%, 19% bus station, roads / infrastructure 10%, 6% playground, railroad underpass construction 6%, 6% water, Social Activities Center 5%, construction of a secondary school 4%.

Conclusions.

The living conditions are significantly improved from year to year, especially after 2000. From an area in the years before the barracks, today in an area with a solid house and villas. Relations between residents Breglumas, (regardless of the features that they carry from 27 districts from which they originated, or other differences such as religious affiliation, ethnicity, etc.) Are the most precious, the best example of helping one another, and cooperation for solving problems throughout the community. Despite the obvious improvements, unemployment remains a wound area. Of the total number of people able to work, job seekers, is almost evenly split on the employed and unemployed. We note that 75% of the unemployed are women.

The category of children and adolescents make up the majority of the population, which requires more investment to the future as Breglumas. Women despite efforts made, there are still a

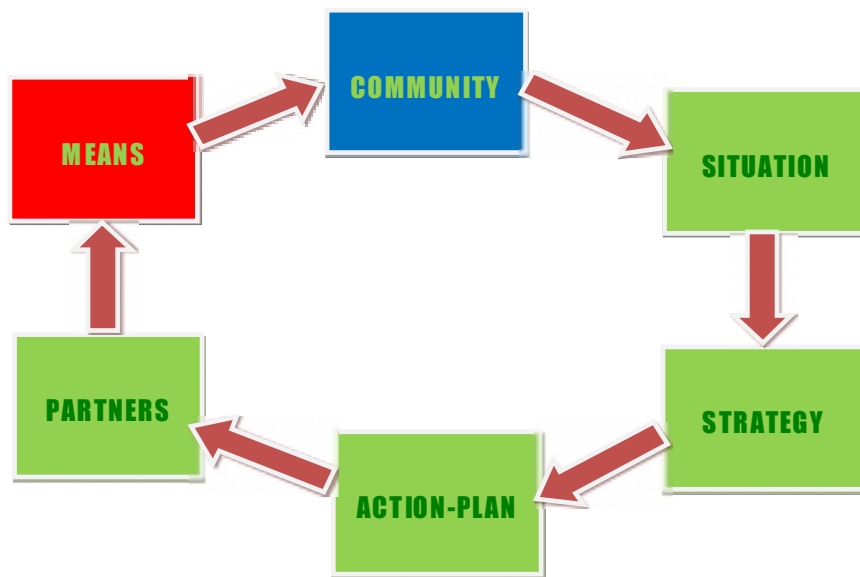
category set aside in society and its role continues to be seen more in the home, care for children, husband, cooking, hygiene, etc. While people with university level is low. The use of alcohol and tobacco is very high levels. Community is still higher authority of the man who decides everything. Only 4% stated that their abusive families. Also there are still factors that justify domestic violence.

Cases of couples commit their lives outside the family are very slim. Should do more in terms of women's emancipation. Informing residents or methods used for family planning are very limited. The economic situation is difficult, but not very significant differences between the economic level, so no property or family with great wealth. Rich layer, even the wealthiest families in this community does not exist. But there are differences, however, because half of our families make a living with difficulty, while the other half provides basic livelihood. A part especially those living in huts are in the worst conditions.

Through this study identified major socio-economic problems of residents in the community Breglumas, Lapraka. It provided a good basis of information concerning: population, its composition, the local population, employment, unemployment, education, poverty, income, vulnerable groups, children with problems, the elderly, youth, immigration, women , other social problems such as alcohol, tobacco, violence, family planning, etc. Residents are generally optimistic about their future in this community.

Their requirements are different, not only economic, but also social. Below is a scheme in which steps are to be taken in order to resolve major socio-economic problems of the community:

Situation (recognition)-action plan (strategy)-Partners- Funds (financial)-Community Cycle solving the socio-economic problems of community



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