

Parliament During the Transition as an Expression of the Political Class Level

Luljeta Hasani

Ph.D Candidate

Doi:10.5901/mjss.2017.v8n2p2338

Abstract

Albanian society has come as a result of a weak parliament which has not functioned normally and has not created modern concepts of the management of society. This lack of normal functioning of parliament as well as the lack of modern management spirit has led to an elite circulation. If we do not have elite turnover then the social values that our society produces remain in place and lead to the degradation of society, as they deny the right to an individual who is intellectual, to ask society to be governed by it. Since parliament is the arena of the political elite to regulate its status and the deputy it is necessary to perfect the manner of parliamentary debate and especially the legislative process. We talk about uplifting the figure of a deputy, referring to guaranteeing independence, so it needs to break away from political pressure and not be under pressure and completely interdependent, but it belongs to the people who have mandated it, as the western spirit of politics has to do with nature. One of the biggest defects in the Albanian political class of the post-communist era is that instead of creating a clash of ideas in parliamentary life as a normal part of the competition to come to power, it has created a social exhaustion because it does not govern but only makes noise and individual struggle, instead of creating and enabling the functioning of parliamentarism as the arena of clashes of ideas.

Keywords: *The functioning of the parliament is a direct expression of the political class level, Western values, The accountability of governments, One of the biggest defects in the Albanian political class of the post-communist era*

The functioning of the parliament is a direct expression of the political class level, and it is a guarantee that the political system will function. Through it, society sees how to examine ways of gaining power and its functioning and control, but the political class that has emerged on the political scene following the collapse of the communist system has failed to give this institution a normal function within the standards of a Western parliament. The failure of the political class to give Albanians a normal parliament after the collapse of the communist system, studies show we have never been able to choose a parliament to function in a real way to build "parliamentarism" (S.Ngjela: 2009: 184), to ultimately provide Albanians with a parliament where all the power of political power is systematized and controlled, and good governance of the country's institutional and social life is guaranteed, not allowing the political class to abusively abolish the power delegated by the sovereign. The lack of management of the Albanian society has come as a result of a weak parliament which has not functioned normally and has not created modern concepts of the management of society. This lack of normal functioning of parliament as well as the lack of modern management spirit has led to an elite circulation. If we do not have elite turnover then the social values that our society produces remain in place and lead to the degradation of society, as they deny the right to an individual who is intellectual, to ask society to be governed by it. Elites circulate after the system of democracy with the spirit that it conveys and drives the elite, but the elite and management of the society in turn is measured by the products and the efficiency of the work they perform.

The governing systems that have passed our country have a bitter history in relation to the parliament, because all the time of the functioning of these systems parliament has almost been formal in creating a mentality of punishing the elements of the opposition, since in all Albanian parliaments after the communism was not allowed to operate normally the opposition, and this has been one of the biggest defects of transition in the country, hindering the free initiative and educating politicians who do not accept the opposition. This lack of culture of parliamentarism in the Albanian political class has resulted in the creation of a political class that does not understand parliamentarism and which has turned them into "puppets" or "insignificant" (S.Ngjela: 1856). The existence of the leaders who take power use it to guarantee the tyrannical character of their power, as underlined by the author: Berisha acted as president until 1997, so did Nano until 2005 and likewise Berisha is acting again after the 2005 elections, because the dysfunction of parliament has left the Albanian state beyond its democratic institutionalization. With the lack of opposition rights in the parliament no one can claim that democracy works or governs according to its mandate and this has unfortunately been a situation in the last fifteen years, so the situation remains tense, and as a result has led to a poor management of Albanian society.

Since the Albanian society has long been unmanaged, the political class that came to power after the 90s could

not normally carry out the issue of institutional functioning, and this has led to a lack of circulation in the political elites, and when a society is not run by its best elite, it remains blocked in its development, as well as a society that fails to realize institutional functioning and free elections that through the vote make elite circulation. The author notes quoting James Burhanm as "an elite, having consumed her ability, has lost its coexistence and has fallen into myth, it is impossible to be right, it is unfortunate to remain in government" (S.Ngjela: 2010: 187) This becomes an obstacle to the development and management of society, so the Albanian political class must understand that the lack of the basic element of elite circulation is parliamentarism. The status of parliamentarism and constitutionalism really helps and guarantees the circulation of elites, because otherwise we will be in front of a process where society produces an elite turnover of the elites, and the author concludes in the fact that in the last fifteen years Albanian parliaments where leaders party politics created with submissive castes of the majority which, instead of giving us the modern atmosphere of the management of society, have given us. Therefore, the elite circulation today is an indispensable imperative for the development of Albanian society, where elites are not named, but are selected after they have competed and where their representative individuals have been identified as shrewd personalities of society.

As long as the conditions for the development of the free initiative are not created, the individual's freedoms, the guarantee for the creation of new individual values in the face of society, the form and circulation of political elites remain blocked and consequently are not circulating, and this happens in Albanian society as the system does not function because it is not allowed by the authoritarian and contingent politics of the Albanian political class. The blocking of the parliamentary institution from the tyrannical character of Albanian politics during transition has also influenced the slowdown of the elite circulation, as it is precisely the parliament where the assessment is made and the elites are set.

Since parliament is the arena of the political elite to regulate its status and the deputy it is necessary to perfect the manner of parliamentary debate and especially the legislative process. We talk about uplifting the figure of a deputy, referring to guaranteeing independence, so it needs to break away from political pressure and not be under pressure and completely interdependent, but it belongs to the people who have mandated it, as the western spirit of politics has to do with nature Individual lawmaking and what the government brings. Because the sensitivity they have to formulating and approving laws in parliament is directly the seriousness that society faces against the law, so the legislative process is not routine, inertial, the features that all parliaments in recent years have had their phenomena.

Western values in Albanian politics exist, but spontaneous, they have to come back to the phenomenon. Creating the feeling that Albanian society is abusively governed by their governments has come as a result of the lack of parliament as the center of governance summoning but also of responsibility, the responsibility that derives from the normal functioning of the parliament that is tasked with, to respect the spirit of the sovereign after he is mandated. Throughout this period, Albanian politics has been confronted and conflicting, unstable and undemocratic, which has often created and negatively affected the international partners but also the Albanians themselves within and outside the country. The whole situation created in the Albanian society in the rise of western values and the modern state in the transition years has been the result of the lack of state as a serious and modern entity that parks and guarantees its citizens, and consequently neither the state nor Albanian citizens do not have international personalities, and this is a burden for Albanian citizens working in the West. All this is in the parliament as a center that guarantees every value.

The accountability of governments that have come to power at least in the last eighteen years has been characterized by irresponsibility, and consequently have brought backwardness and mismanagement of society. But ultimately, as a country that is trying to build Western values since we are a parliamentary republic, we must endure this value that we have created in order to create the political arena on both sides, The electoral process and the parliament, which have not yet been raised in western values, and therefore neither democracy nor society feels hopeless, since they have never seen a parliament with normal seriousness in which the ideas for management and administration of the society are faced; this process only occurs in these two political arenas.

One of the biggest defects in the Albanian political class of the post-communist era is that instead of creating a clash of ideas in parliamentary life as a normal part of the competition to come to power, it has created a social exhaustion because it does not govern but only makes noise and individual struggle, instead of creating and enabling the functioning of parliamentarism as the arena of clashes of ideas. This situation of parliament comes as the result of the lack of a fair and correct election process where it appears as an arena where the citizens themselves understand that their free vote is respected by their right as well as by the clash of ideas and programs political entities, society is created and consolidated the possibility and the right to choose the best. So a free contest of ideas and programs creates the opportunity for society to choose the best.

Conclusions

The functioning of the parliament is a direct expression of the political class level, and it is a guarantee that the political system will function.

The lack of management of the Albanian society has come as a result of a weak parliament which has not functioned normally and has not created modern concepts of the management of society.

The governing systems that have passed our country have a bitter history in relation to the parliament, because all the time of the functioning of these systems parliament has almost been formal in creating a mentality of punishing the elements of the opposition, since in all Albanian parliaments after the communism was not allowed to operate normally the opposition, and this has been one of the biggest defects of transition in the country, hindering the free initiative and educating politicians who do not accept the opposition.

As long as the conditions for the development of the free initiative are not created, the individual's freedoms, the guarantee for the creation of new individual values in the face of society, the form and circulation of political elites remain blocked and consequently are not circulating, and this happens in Albanian society as the system does not function because it is not allowed by the authoritarian and contingent politics of the Albanian political class. The blocking of the parliamentary institution from the tyrannical character of Albanian politics during transition has also influenced the slowdown of the elite circulation, as it is precisely the parliament where the assessment is made and the elites are set.

This situation of parliament comes as the result of the lack of a fair and correct election process where it appears as an arena where the citizens themselves understand that their free vote is respected by their right as well as by the clash of ideas and programs political entities, society is created and consolidated the possibility and the right to choose the best. So a free contest of ideas and programs creates the opportunity for society to choose the best.

References

- A.S.Moisiu. To build the state, speeches and interviews. The Press and Information Office of the President of the Republic. Tirana, 2002
- Andrew Gumbell, "The Weaponry We Financed" *The Independent* February 14, 1997, published in *Review Magazine*, no. 11-12, Tirana September - December
- Bogdani Mirela, Loughlin John. Albania and the European Union. *European Integration and the Presence of Admission*. Publishing "Dajti2000". Tirana, 2004
- Mero Baze, "Year" 97 *The Backdrop of the Crisis That Stolen the State* , Toena, Tirana, 2010,
- Bajraba Kosta. Gasoarini Alberto. *The Way of Albanian Modernization. Events, Political Class, People and International Relations*. Institute of International Sociology GORIZIA2001.
- Biberaj Elez. *Albania in Transition, the Hard Way to Democracy*. ORA editions. Tirana, 2001
- Bernd J. Fischer, "Albania since 1989: Hoxha's legacy", in "Albania in the Next Ten Years-Looked to the Future" edition of AIIS, Tirana 2012,
- Christopher Person. *Modern State*. Tirana. AIIS 2009
- Duke Apostle. *HISTORY HANDS, confessed by friends and enemies of Enver Hoxha*. Publishing House "LABOVA" .Tiranë 2006
- Krasniqi Afrim. *The Fall of Democracy. Albania in January-June 1997*
- Krasniqi Afrim. *Elections in Albania 1991-2008. Electoral Processes, Parties, Candidates, Electoral Campaigns*. . Tirana 200
- Krasniqi Afrim, Hackaj Adrian. *Albanians and the European social model. Internal Democracy in Albanian Political Parties*. Publisher Friedrich-Erbert - Stiftung.
- Krasniqi Afrim. *The Fall of Democracy. Albania in January-June 1997*. Publishing EURO RILINDJA Tirana 1997 reprint.
- Lami Roland., *The Uncertainty of Reporting Structures: Political Parties* .Ideology. Tirana 2013
- La Rocca. *The crisis in Albania*.
- Larry Diamond, *Political Culture and Democratic Consolidation*, June 1998 p. 2 online: http://www.march.es/ceacs/publicaciones/working/archivos/1998_118.pdf
- Misha Piro, "The Role of Historical Heritage in the Post-Communist Albanian Transition" in *Transitions in Mirror, "A Comparative Approach to the Processes of Democratic Transformation of Spain and Albania"*, Ciencias y humanismo
- Moses. S. Alferd. *Between Nanos & Berisa 2002-2009. Memories 3*. TOENA publications. Volume III. Tirana 2009
- Spartak Ngjela. *The Fall and Bend of Albanian Tyranny. Volume II 1975-20010*
- James Pettifer, Miranda Vickers, "Albanian Issues, Balkan Reformation", *Albanian World*, 2007
- The OSCE / ODIHR. "Election Observation Mission Report", Warsaw, November 7, 200
- Tushi Gëzim. *Political Reasoning*. TOENA 2010 Publications
- Tarifa Fatos. *Politics like grammar and metaphor*. Onufri, 2014
- Weber Max. *Politics as a profession. Three pure types of legitimate rule*. Translated from the original and edited by Gaqo Bushaka. House "Fan Noli Publishing" Tirana.
- Lami Roland., *The Uncertainty of Reporting Structures: Political Parties* .Ideology. Tirana 2013

- Larry Diamond, Political Culture and Democratic Consolidation, June 1998 p. 2 online: http://www.march.es/ceacs/publicaciones/eorking/archivos/1998_118.pdf
- European university of Tirana . POLIS No. 9 Transition and Social Sciences. 2010
- Progni Lujeta. White clouds. The secrets of those who dictated the dictatorship. Gent publishing house - graphic. Tirana, December 2013.
- Progni, Lujeta. Heirs. The Socialist Party, between Transformations and Constantity. Ideatt.
- Pëllumbi Servet, I. Political pluralism. Tirana, 2001
- Pëllumbi Servet. Political discussion. Morava Publishing 2010. Third Book.
- Pëllumbi Servet. To think differently. Tirana, 2001
- Sartori Giovanni. Once again for the theory of democracy. The first part . Contemporary debate. KNOWLEDGE. Tirana 1993
- Roberto Morozzo Della Rocca, "Albania Roots of Crisis", Book and Communication House, Tirana, 2000
- Qosja Rexhep. Undecuted Democracy, Critical Review of the Situation of Democracy in Albanian Society. TOENA Publishing .Tirana 2005 .