

Decentralization – Integration’s Challenge through Responsive Services

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Abstract: This research is about the decentralization of social service in Albanian post communism, diversifying responsibilities, and resources through democratic institutions for integrity and Social Piece. Surveillances, Consultations, Interviews investigates relationship between decentralization-centralization, public pressure for identity and indicatives of social exigency, diversity and high standards, facts and expectations in the representation map – “governance hither civil”, welfare up growth, and protection of interested persons for fiscal transfers of institutional budget. Politicize in social service conditions not coordinated and not consolidated evince the complexity of “decentralization- centralized oversight” irregularity and management of earning subsidy, effective public section, budget limitation for assured development. This studding brings the relationship of Decentralization with fineness governance, public orientation probable non stability, short terms determines, long terms objectives, institutional partnered, planning agency without hierarchy, alternative ways that would be faced and tested according scientific criteria. The research includes the premise that decentralization favorites the marked of public benefits, competition, denationalize, improvement of social politics against deepening polarization, hooking the elites, virtual duality of “rich – poor”. Conclusions include the fact that we have communities without the service of social employee, philosophers, sociologist, diplomats, and physiologists for admonition of civil that take decisions, ways of clamor, social strengthen, and initiative to make departments, flexibility and adoption conform national distinctions and global reflections “in one system that protect us” developing successful protective politics, e-learning contributes, licensee, euroatlantic standard dimensions.

Key words: challenge, integrity, piece, decentralization, fineness governance, general service

1. Introduction

The diffusion of democracy and the construction of social peace, predetermine, orient, and condition the integration challenges and the responsible services not only in the Albania of after 1990, to which the decentralisation is needed as an irreplaceable instrument for a sustainable development atmosphere which favours academic and social inclusion, while only the morality makes us responsible. In the context of this fast development, added needs and limited financial sources, the decentralisation becomes not only the identifier of public pressure and indicator of social needs but also protector of social diversification and contributor for a bigger personal freedom in the diversity conditions and high development standards.

The investigations so far for what concerns to decentralization of social services as a structural or financial component and the believe in economy in general and economy in particular, result strongly related to humanism, social justice and transparent procedures low the development cost. Referring to the Albanian legislation definition, according to which with the social services “meaning all the services that are offered to individs and groups in need, which have no possibility to face with their incomings their vital needs, for the safety development and rehabilitation of individual possibilities, to overcam the cronical or emergent needs” the first idea that comes in mind is “ the state-the felt down giant for social needs” and this is related not only with the perception and the way how we feed the thought for the decentralization, but with the strategies, action plans and modern legislation implementation for decentralization for all the citizens and for all the inhabited territories by the Albanians. Through numerous versions by which can be made and spread the reality of social services in Albania and in different countries, the doctoral studies until today find that the decentralization contributes to compare the criteria of determination and evaluation of the truth, of what is beautiful, good and above all to redetermine the democracy concept! The research so far through the individs or focused groups, in one year has found that the weak quality of public services is one of the main factors for the discontent increasing on the citizens. Added to public problematic services as watersupply or electrical energy, coordination of central government with local government through effective decentralization can do much more in this field. The quality of public services or the social ones especially, results preliminarily to be one of the most problematic issues, and the citizens continuously complain for their services profiting. Anyway, more and more is ascertained that local government have more responsibilities in offering of the water services, waste management, clean environment, services in educaton and health, and all the services foreseen by the Constitution and the albanian legislation and that the economical possibilities do not yet favour local good

governance, precisely because of a decentralization dimension that is more political and less practical. The decentralisation in general and the one of the social services especially, becomes an inevitable battle to turn down the visible dominant hand of centralising practices of the past half century, to open the way to a local power which governs in partnership and in cooperation with the citizens, as well as makes possible and makes legal with the publicly accepted agreement, local cooperations.

2. The delivery of responsibilities and sources through democratic institutions. The local government authority of social fund procurement.

The comparative experience in cultural, technological, political and social sphere, as well as the best practices of the local government on governing, show the decentralization as a fact possibility for the reachness of the social sensibility, for the increasing of the individual phantasy, as stimulant of creativity "take or live" and as a source of new visions that produce rationality and responsible services for a sustainable development while : *religion, science, mythology, esthetic, literature, folclor, memories etc, are not only different languages.....all of them if they are understandable as it should, can lead on believable knowledges* (Fuga 2007).

The so far analyse, what concerns to responsibility delivery and sources versus postdictatorship facts and the obstacles from the centralised survey experience in the conditions of backward technologies and the standart missing, makes possible the finding of a process relationship of decentralization, with the public pressure for the services which more and more increase in the kind and in the quality of request as well as high expectations regardless social problematic and financial bound sources. The actual governance environment in Albanian republic regardless the big changes in comparison to last decades, it shows and favors still social services not connected to with the other missing services, what it doesn't favors the trate of public good things and miss alternative manners that can be confronted with a new list of the social needs, professions and services for all. In the reconstruction of historic models and in accordance with new practices of social sources while a urban machinery of social variety, aims and asks social balance and debts evident and that can be faced for a balanced economy, the decentralization of social services becomes an indispensable condition of the process of creation of all-rounder and all inclusive politics and the basic possibility to refresh the fundamental rights by opening the way to the discussion and to the possibility of legislative process for a code of social services, in the way of social politic pragmatic change where the act of making private, competition and the transparency beside they combine the history of the social sciences and the business, are local authority measurers in this field by opening the road to successful procurement process of social funds and education with the human rights in social justice. The so far interviewed are mostly convinced that the local governments and NGO are more likely to offer good public services, and in a way they reply better to the local inhabitants needs than the ones that are offered by the centralized governments, so this is the real decentralization where the benefits can be seen and are welcomed by the citizens, and this is the kind of decentralization which at the end will predetermine if this process results successful or is only a political compromise. The infrastructures problematic and the missing of the decentralization, prohibit local government and the other service structures to offer a better future for the citizens and to present their capacities to resolve the local problems, so the delays on masiv implementation of the best practices and the law amendments followed by their proper acts, seriously prohibit the decentralization success. The decentralization results like this, against the polarization foundation and an well governing added alternative for the welfare increasing and protection of interested groups and as formative projection in all the ages, beyond limitations of making ourself "the center", by reconfiguring change possible itineraries through dignity for all human beings and in every space unit by offering greater freedom of individuals and groups in need.

3. Decentralisation favours the trade and the public goods. The crisis deviation from the development road through decentralisation.

The general objective of albanian governance is and will remain to make sure a visible improvement in the status and quality of life, in accordance with euroatlantic standarts, for what is related to equality princips, nondiscrimination, inclusion and selfdetermination as an important part of an approach of civil rights toward politics and effect minimisation or interior or international crisis overcome. But not yet coming to a synthesized conclusion while it continues the selection of the sources for this doctoral work, including here the library (hard copy), studies, analyses, strategies, scientific magazines for this field and the crises in general, the electronic information, (websites of central and local government), international organization reports, academic institutions and the licensed institutions by law (INSTAT), can express that

the crisis is a deviation from the road of development through decentralization. Decentralization connects moral rights, written ones and the ones of time development and achievements in many disciplines, and of a technology which joins and makes possible to recuperate the debate and complexity, and so we create a social and political promoter of mobility, cooperation, euroatlantic dimension. A new rationality opened toward pluralism and to the concept of equality from where "will be selected concrete politics which aim to assure some basic conditions, so that to do not halt the initiatives of groups and individuals..." through elastic and multicultural development of the reason based on the tradition and expression of laws saved in oral way as the Canon amended and not buried by legislative practices as Constitution and Convents (European and global), give the decentralization the role of the illuminator of cooperation boundaries, beyond the bad experience of an albanian pattern ultra centralism, which created the 50 years darkness for all Albanians. The waiting to define as early the objectives and politics for the improvement of the situation through qualitative governance "closer to the citizens" a central government and local one that is responsible: for what and for whom? Show the decentralization of social services as a possibility to do accounts with sustainability, probability, uncertainty, provisionality and relativity. For this reason the study focus becomes intensive trying to improve the service offering, in local level, while the selected remain in a permanent "battle field" with services offered, and to be successful is needed a main and strong support by the central government and European ones because the decentralization affects all and is determiner in expanding of this process in the offering of necessary autonomy at local governments to offer services through general funds for the service accomplishment. In the started process but not ended of political development for social protection in Albania, the decentralization of social services is one of the forms to intervene to answer better to the social needs in progress and to make sure a social justice which contributes the political, economical, social changes, and the increase of the existing institutional capacities. The dilemma of more than 50% of the local mayors and ex mayors, (elected by direct votes in local government), for a successful administration in the service of integration and social peace, asks for a well determined rapport between the subjects that administer the social programmes as the state, local authorities, central authorities, public independent agencies, Ngo-s, interested groups, private companies does.

4. Complexity "centralised decentralisation-supervision" Strategies and financial practices for the expansion and implementation of decentralisation.

The European dimension cooperator for the safety of life quality where "all have the right to use the conditions of social life, which result, from the request of the common good", and OKB cards on the equal possibilities have emanated Convents in the in the spirit of which even Albania has made laws, Council of Ministers decisions, strategies etc, but by the verification so far it results that few legal processes are for social crimes or power competences. The study finds a limited process of information, awareness, and education for the main products of decentralization as there are the mechanism development, maximal use of the sources and the management of global uncertainties. The political orientation and decision making toward decentralization asks often an evident condition for the diagnostics and social empowering through responsible and multidisciplinary services in front of management difficulties and limited budgetings. The procedures and the accepted rules from the citizens, the consensus finding but not the force, the legitimacy although not the popularity make the facts and opinions a common knowledge which make possible *an effective administration system and a competent services offers* for the capacity generation, the improvement of social politics against the polarization deeping, elites reaching, virtual dualism "rich-poor". The attempt to pull Albania out by the backwardness of a system extremely centralized, remains even after 20 years of transition, an obligatory condition of democratization process, although started without having well prepared professionals which would hold the development weigh, in a time where very fast the universal rights join. The necessity to bring closer the past rights to the development rights, while the social service network remains insufficient, asks for new agencies pushing which would increase the possibility for renovation, flexibility, transparency in the relation with the profiteers. The after 90 Albania, is needed to spend considerable energy, to selforganise democratically, and to pass the confuse relations with the developed world, while the roles and the missions, were and will continue to be transferred to a new bureaucracy while the ownership issue is at the top in the list of the problems, and the missing of the sufficient experts makes possible the delays of institutions in their creation, and in their way of creation. The dreamed and demanded space and the necessities to establish institutions demand efforts in the revitalising process of a failed state, to reach at least the limits of conditions and standards to generate interior and international demands for the institutional reforms, meanwhile that the political development needs to apply invisible losses, but not that can't be grasped by the sovereignty voters, by coordinating the creation of new institutions, especially for the social services, but the empowering or making effective the existing ones, especially the ones that are related with boarding houses and social protection in general. The import of the institutions that function really well, results a process as difficult as impossible if it misses a mental tendency and a serious decentralizative action

complex manners, to give the rights, responsibilities and capital assets from the state sector to private markets and civil society. Decentralization in competing situations and the resurrection of civil society in Albania. The mutual delivery of the message and the strengthening of a positive image in general and local community especially, through an effective decentralization process, where the proposals and the scrutinizes of the citizens, give to the local acts sustainability, possibility to reach and responsibility, are based on relations that comes from conviction and never by manipulation or fraud. Decentralization in competing situation asks for a good capitalization, liquidation, security of an equilibrated economy with social balances where the readiness to proclaim investigative legal procedures and to investigate social owings, needs to prevail by considering the inability that generates the need for social services, "a place where to live it is not condemned" although in to the budget need to be seen that are also local leaders, workers, faculties, ministries, NGO, and other interested actors. The clear division of contributions and responsibilities, in local and regional level while "the options of regional development can be seen divided by the unclosed business of decentralization" remains the minimal condition for a security understanding atmosphere, for a sustainable production and social energy growth and for a real evaluation of politics, established through a financial lightened system which resurrects the civil society. The fact that a lot of communities are found without the social services, filozofers, sociologists, diplomats, psychologists, and advices of decision makers, complain mechanisms, social empowering and initiatives for departments asks for effective trainings, and a contemporary infrastructure in front of strategix huge challenges, than only the capability to create from nothing, becomes the boat of safety, often a lost possibility in balcan and Europe, while the euroatlantic unin aims and reaches to offer not only the dimensions of the state but also the adeguat instruments of decentralization, for what concerns to functions, capabilities, and the bases for government legitimacy. The impossibility to have a science of public administration, the centralization complex causes, and weakness of states, it looks that is making afraid, leaving in silence, making weaker the will, to help fast the countries in development, to strengthen enough the public capacities ant to save from the decreasing in Albania of civil society activity, as the studing shows that is happening in the last years, is needed an attractive intervention which combines the materialistic wellbeing of the trade economy and liberal democracy. The decentralized institutional filter for not avoidance from the taxes, accompanied by law amendaments and necessary acts for definitive actions, for the missing profits, which goes to persons which in a way or another has caused directly or for professional incompetence delays, asks for a adebate on a "Code for Social Services" similar to the other ones, now already written by the legislative branch. At the same time the favour to institutions, banks, media, and a new culture for the loans, and the evidency of unseen social crimes, would guarantee responsible services, responsible individual and social behaviours, while nobody shouldn be safe from not turning back the "social debt". To find the ways that the court makes a survey to the social debt, and authorizes the local government as competent institution of the request to intervene, ant turn in social fonds the money of "social debt" of individs avoided by the responsibility of support of individs or groups in need, and the knowing of complaining over everyone, by making possible a system of justice and specialized investigation, for decisions that has the power to work even after, garanteess success, of political decentralization for the development of democratic institutions. The understandable decided fond by law for the NGOs, for private fonds in the form of contributions for donor coordination, and efficient fiscal system sources, with a modern system of incoming declaration, the digital process of identities and demographic local and regional datas, make possible a coalition of joined interests, and an efficient coordinated local, national, and international strategy. So decentralization helps for an onest governance for her mistakes, and capable to be controlled and avoid conflicts, by allowing the local acces, and the one of citizens with ability to consume and abilito to increase the quality of life, something that opens the way to the spiritual and citizen union, in a world that runs toward the edges, heights, deepness... A national school for human devepolment and the functioning of "labs for human development" for responsible services by a responsible government, contribute on strategies compliane, activation of monitoring structures and technical research and flexible politics conform national differences through global reflectrions, in a system that protects us, by developing successful practices, e-learning contributions, standarts of euroatlantic dimensions.

Conclusion

- ✓ The facts and the alternative opinion for the decentralistion of social services, help to find the right solutions while the traditional rights orient us beyond the death and at the same time at the life source.
- ✓ Albania has still communities without the social sevice, filosofo, sociologist, diplomt, psychologists for the advice of the decision taking citisens, the comlain mecanisms, the socil strengthening with the iniciative of department organisation, flexibility and adaption conform national distincty and global reflections "in a system

that protect us” by developing successful practices, e-learning contributions, licences, euroatlantic dimension standards.

The local government need to be feeded with independence to conclude their functions in social field because the practice increases the difficulties of albanian legislation approximation with European Card of Local Selfgovernment by where it descends that stimulation prompt mechanisms and “conversation promotion” through the central government and different interested subjects in local government.

- ✓ Much more transparency is needed for the delivery manners of financial sources, clear determination of conditionalism, the ways and quantity of social services delivery.
- ✓ Are needed permanent analyses conform the precessions in the law practice “on the organisation and function of local government” as the main pillar of this, by making possible the administrativ proportional control and “lawful intervene” of Prefects for the practice execution.
- ✓ Is needed push and juridical best practice application, in relation to decentralisation and social service profitings, referd the most conflict typica cases, relations between local and central government.

The work “analises” the regionalism as a new way of seeing the decentralisation, related to union issues or the devision of communes, municipalities with the intentin to reply to differen functional difficulties, largeness differences, abilities and density, to the endurance of wide range of social services. It remains really important that the centralisation concept, deconcentration and decentralisation become “property” of understanding all the ones that make the politic and the ones that follow the politic as condition for strengthening the capacity creation, including the institution reformation and the staf qualification in every level, and the responsibility appointing, by stimulating the local governmet to join their sources and to fulfill together the services by including the voluntarism too, the creation of joined societies and contemporary agreements.

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