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Welfare and its Impact on Participation

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Abstract. Researchers have continuously dealt with the study of economic wellbeing of the human society in particular they have been concerned with its reveal in economic and political dimensions. The economic welfare is tightly related with the citizen's participation in social and political activities since it is one of the major factors to determine the individual's identity, "who am I". This study will be conducted through usage of quantitative methods in an intersection manner. The study analyses the 'wellbeing economic factor' and its impact or not in the political participation in Albania mainly focused on political parties. The descriptive spectrum of this study will aim to describe and analyse the economic level of policymaking in relation to active involvement in politics. The study argues that the economic level is a determining factor in the social and political engagement. The study demonstrates the identification of the gender group much influenced by the economic conditions which turns to be the low participation of women and young girls in politics.

Keywords: economic wellbeing, political participation, women, Albania

Perception of economic situation and participation political in Albania

The concept of "prosperity" is defined as "the totality of things that we need to live well, such as money we satisfy the needs of in material and health to guarantee our physical balance and mental lifestyles, culture and spirituality, knowledge housing conditions, quality and presence of different services ect.¹ Max Weber defines political parties as aggregators that rely on a commitment to free that is intended to provide the heads of the union government and militants of their active ideal opportunity or material, to continue pursuing the goals, to have personal gain or to realize both.² Even Albanian society faces many problems that entail challenges in its efforts to be a society with a consolidated democracy. One of its challenges is as broad participation of individuals and groups in social, economic, gender, etc., After 1990s because of the economic situation in the limits of survival, the environment in Albania did not create conditions for equal participation of both genders. Individuals with resources and wealth have different state practically different political rights compared with their fellow poor.³ To study the impact of welfare in political participation I have prepared a questionnaire answered by 72 persons who are members and selected high structures political parties in Albania. The aim of our study was to achieve several goals by giving you the following questions answered through empirical analysis.

- How has the economic situation of the family of the 90s been perceived?
- How is it today and how it is perceived?
- A public will receive your economic situation, even if it was weak?
- Do you think that a candidate is the right one if he comes in party meetings by bike?
- Are there more opportunities to make a career in politics for a child of a wealthy family?

The empirical analysis of the perception of the economic situation as an important political participation in Albania

To study than they were incomes and as has been the perception of the economic situation before the year '90, as perceived today and how it affects political participation, we analyzed responses collected from surveys conducted, giving finally the conclusions relevant. It has been the question of how the economic situation of the family of the 90 and the perceived, respondents answered as follows:

Question 1. How has your family's economic situation before the year '90?

Table 1.1. Perception of the economic situation.

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Good	11	15,5
average	49	69,0
Weak	11	15,5
Total	71	100

Source: author's calculations.

Question 2. What have been your family's income (in salary years before '90)

Table 1.2. Wage levels before '90 (per month)

Options	Frequency	Percentage
On 1000	27	41,5
500-700	30	46,2
under 500	8	12,3
Total	65	100

Source: author's calculations.

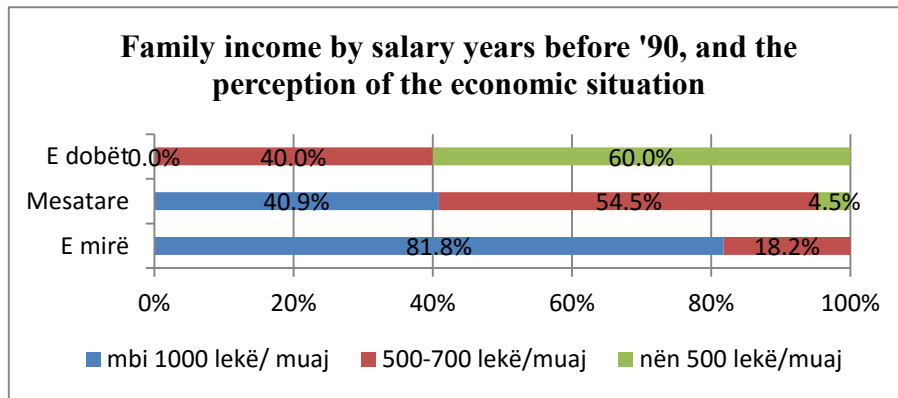


Figure 1.1. Income before the year '90 and the perception of the economic situation

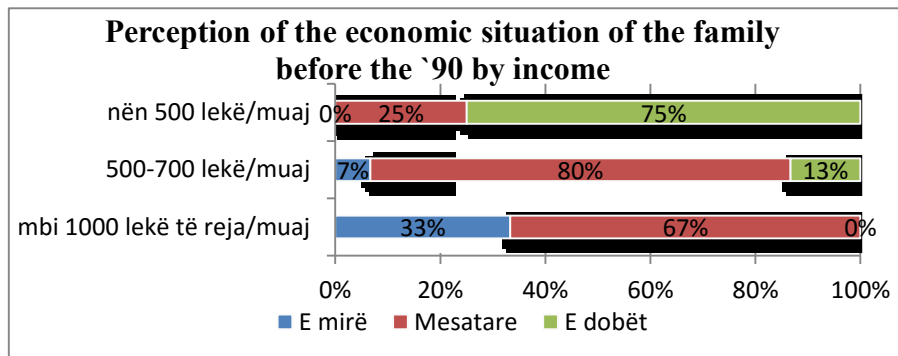


Figure 1.2. Perception of the economic situation of families by income before the year '90 (right percentage rate)

As we see from the above tables and figures, 12% of respondents answered that they had an income below 500 lecs per month, had 46.2% of revenue from 500-700 per month and 41.5% over 1000 per month . 87.7% of respondents incomes over 500. (according to the level of wages before '90) have perceived their economic situation and good average.

We proceed further with the question of the economic situation as it is today and how you perceive it depending on level of income, and respondents answered us as follows:

Question 3. What is the present state of the individual?

Table 2.1. Individual income 2015 (ALL / month)

Options	Frequency	Percentage
25,000 - 50,000	2	2.8
60,000 – 80,000	16	22.5
90,000–150,000	20	28.2
On 150,000	33	46.5
Total	71	100.0

Source: author's calculations.

Question 4. Given the current economic situation of the family, consider yourself:

Table 2.2. The perception of the current economic situation

Options	Frequency	Percentage
poor	2	2.9
average	67	95.7
rich	1	1.4
total	70	100.0

Source: author's calculations.

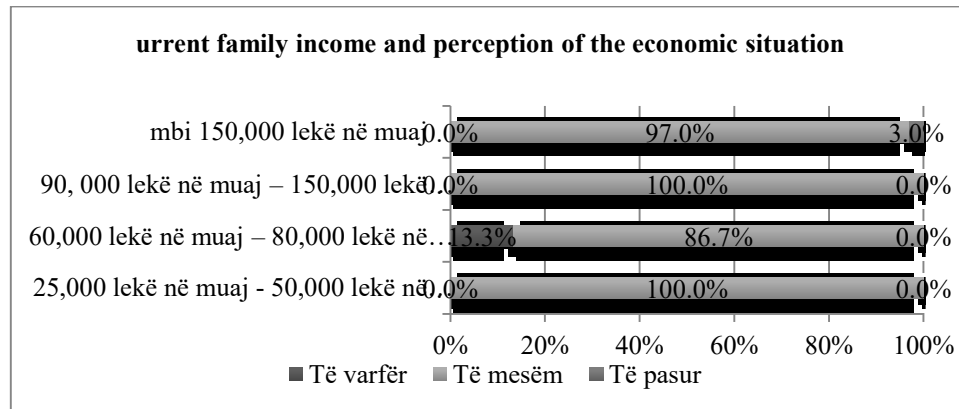


Figure 2.1. Current family income and perception of the economic situation

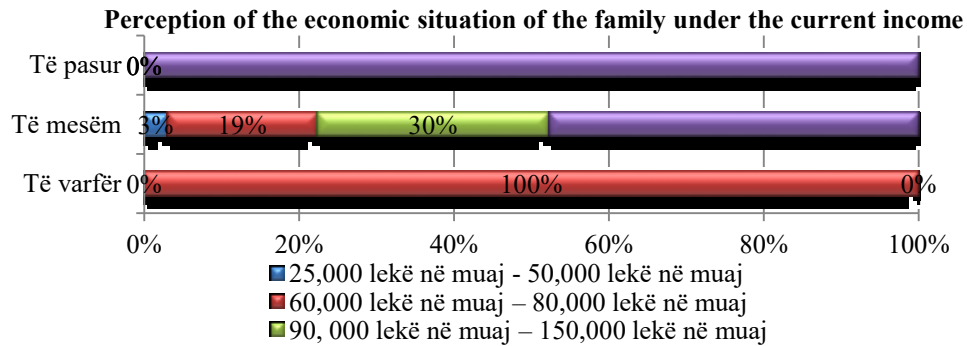


Figure 2.2. Perception of the economic situation of the family by current revenues (right, the percentage rate).

Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1 we see that 2.8% of respondents said they had incomes 25,000 to 50,000 per month, 22.5% have had incomes from 60 thousand to 80 thousand per month, 28.2% from 90,000 to 150,000 per month and 46.5% on the 150,000 per month.

Also, only 2.9% of respondents declared that they were poor, 95.7% perceived their economic situation as of mid-level and 1.4% perceived their condition as rich.

The questionnaire included questions such as: Will the public accept your economic situation, even if it was weak, all answered “YES”

Question: Would you consider that a candidate is the right one if he comes in party meetings by bike ?, 82.6% answered “YES” and 17.4% answered “NO”

Question: Is there more opportunity to make a career in politics a child from a family rich or poor one?, 72.2% responded in favor of the child from the wealthy family.

This shows once again that the higher the economic level of the family the more reportable is the individual into the social environment and the contrary the lower economic level of the family less reportable is individual to social environment.

Finding The survey results

The analysis of the results of this survey concludes that the majority of the interviewed have or perceive they have had in terms of Albania an economic level of personal or family income average or better. Even today they claim to have or perceive such an average economic level and a small percentage of the rich. This explains that the lack of a better economic condition is not a motivation to get involved in politics, and that the individual finds it difficult to be reportable to social environment when the economic level is low.

Based on this study, to promote political participation is required to increase the welfare of society. Nearly all wealthy countries are democratic, and almost all are rich democracies. Democracy goes pretty much the pace of economic and social development. The level of economic welfare in a society forms the values and attitudes of its citizens and it also increases the level of education in society. People with more education tend to create the characteristics of trust, satisfaction and competence that go with democracy.⁴

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