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Consumption of Politic Parties, in the Areas Where the Same Party Has Governed (Strongholds)

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Abstract

Political parties in Albania on several occasions during the past two decades have won the election in certain areas over 3 times in a row. While victory and governance of the same area, for sure creates a margin consumption which has affected the dynamics of the bastions at least in the recent national election. Parties are consumed in their strongholds if they decide the same candidates, either as a political force. In the focus of this article, will be the consuming steps of political parties in their stronghold areas, either reflecting the fall results during the election process. Will we have a final rupture in Albania consumption bastions of political parties and how would be the future of dynamic bastion, will be the question of this article scientific research. A fracture would have strongholds in shqipare perfuindimtare the consumption of political parties and how will be the future of dynamics will be bastions of this artikuliil question scientific research. Bastion's consumption occurs mainly from major political forces on the left if either of right on the study will be taken 4 constituencies which voted for the same party in three elections one by one. In our focus will be general elections, not local elections.

1. Introduction

With the advent of democracy in our country was created the way for establishing the various parties representing different ideologies and political wings. By the fact that in Albania was allowed party pluralism was a phenomenon that had a positive impact on the Albanian political life, given that there was a diversity of views, opinions and projects for the future of a country with a relatively low political culture. After the first multiparty elections and subsequently began go unnoticed creation of the first bastions of political parties mainly driven by ideological motives, religious, regional, etc. These forts were dominated for several consecutive elections if the Democratic Party even from the Socialist Party. It will be studied in this article, it is the shock of some bastions and this will sift margin consumption of these parties in these areas. Consumption of a party is normal element in a democracy, and certainly neither the Democratic Party nor the Socialist Party are not ideal and unmistakable party.

The government of an area, for a long time, by the same party creates the possibility of increasing authoritarianism, leaving the electorate and the weakening enormous opposition. No system is perfect, especially when it comes to issues of electoral administration. If it were infallible party then these parties will meet some criteria, but not only on paper but in reality:

As political forces should primarily be recruiting people: more schooling west and professional, with a high sense of morality, honest, communicative charismatic, with a clean past and no prosecution, the ideas and ideals clear vision for the future and the party

To be party infallible not lose forts have existed democracy within the party, have a level as low as authoritarianism and populism by the chairman of the party, not considering the party as "property" and be respected and taken to based view of all party members. These parties at the time who were at the helm of affairs of state should develop an uncompromising fight against corruption to impose taxes in relation to the income of individuals, their collection in the whole territory without favoring any subject, to build a social policy where the matter will put t'i public health, education, eradication of illiteracy, reduction of ignorance, assistance for the disabled, not to allow monopoly and duopoly market to support and poltësonin internal democratic processes and participatory political parties' stronger, more

capable when dealing with negotiation, debate and coalition building. consultative processes also help build stronger relationships between the parties and members their and / or supporters.

Policy development creates opportunities for political parties to include women, communities minority, youth and social and economic groups under-represented in decision-making.

The fact that we have some forts which are not "loyal" to the parties which voted for dia consecutive elections shows that the parties are likely to have erred in the foregoing. Despite the disappointment of the parties again argue researchers in democracy as the technical and political point of view and from the theoretical point of view, regardless of any reason, people should vote because the vote is a civic duty. Increased knowledge and civic conscience Also it presumes the growth of knowledge and the level of political discourse among citizens.

2. Theoretical Framework

According to a now classic definition of Max Weber: "The parties are at the core of their internal organizations created freely on the basis of free recruitment having always intended search in the elections to ensure political positions". Another well-known political scientist G. Sartori gives a synthetic formulation: "A political party is a group identified with an official label that appears on choice and is able to decide through elections candidates to public office." This definition contains the minimum requirements necessary to identify one party against the other organizations that intend to carry out political activities. Another formulation complete will be to consider the definition according to which "political parties represent the union of free citizens with similar stances, who, for the resolution of political problems to propose the program and nominate candidates for seats in parliament and government positions, that after the successful elections to observe their program "

Albania history of the birth of political forces before the moment of creation begins with the first parliamentary institution in 1920. When Congress created the National Council Lushnjës or first Albanian parliament political forces did not exist .. It's newly launched operation the government and the Assembly served as incentive for the creation of parliamentary groups that support or oppose the government. On October 10, 1920 a group of deputies declared political program of the National People's Party led by Fan Noli, Ahmet Zogu, Ashraf Frashëri, Louis Gurakuqi, etc. About a month later, in November 1920 other deputies announced the creation of another political force called the Progressive Party of Albania with steering-known figures of the North as imam Kadri, Hasan Prishtina, Bajram Curri, but Bey richest Albania Shefqet Vërlaci. This division was "institutionalized" when a group of 18 MPs, self-proclaimed opposition and that accounted for half of the National Council, resigned seeking new elections. After the elections of the year 1921 starting in the new National Council represented two main political groupings: the People's Party and the Progressive Party. After that begins the history of divisions and clashes within groups based on personal ties or clan interests. Despite the political program announced by them, they were not true political parties, but motivated groups to take power.

In the years 1940-1945, which coincides with the period of national liberation war in Bangladesh Communist Party was formed (1941), Legality Party () and the National Front Party (1942). Nearly 50-year period from 1945 to 1990 was the system of one-party set. While currently, starting from 1991, Albania has a multiparty system.

Given that the focus of this article is the activity of political parties after the period of pluralism and dynamic movement of the bastions, the following is a table containing the number of political parties which participated in the elections.

Elections	Participant parties	Parliamentary parties	Nr of competitive parties	Nr. Fictive parties	Nr.of places	
					PS	PD
1991 ¹	6	4	6	-	169	75
1992	9	5	9	-	38	92
1997	19	14	14	5	102	26
2001	38	13	16	22	73	32
2005	27	10	15	12	42	56
2009	35	6	10	25	65	68

3. Methodology

In this article I will analyze some constituencies which voted three times to the same party to see how it has shifted the dynamics of results. It will use data from official reports epririke Central Election Commission. To become more vulnerable study will specifically analyze four constituencies, the area of Shkodra, Peshkopi, Kavaja as Laci and areas considered strongholds of the Democratic Partisëë. Will only analyzed strongholds that right being left in the past eight years has been in opposition so can not be held responsible for the good conduct of public affairs in the constituency. The study will take three pairs last general elections, elections of July 3, 2005, June 28, 2009 and June 23, 2013. Details will analone number and percentage of votes.

4. Data Analysis

Government of the same party certainly reminds us of authoritarian systems approach, which leads to the failure of the opposition parties, lack of democracy, competition and challenges.

Opposition is an institution that should not be unrepresented on the contrary, it must have its representatives in the legislative kunvendet and participate consulting or criticizing the policies of force that is in power.

To see how, and how can a party which has always been in opposition to a particular area and the level of margin to wear to the party which has been in power were analyzed results of the voting for the four constituencies, mentioned above as follows follows:

4.1 Kavaja

The city is considered the bastion of Democratic Party, started from the symbolic that this town sent us the first demonstration against the anticommunist regime. In the 2005 elections the Democratic Party took in Kavaja 6829 (65.71%) votes against 1107 (10.65%) votes of the Socialist Party. In the 2009 elections the Democratic Party received 5951 (56.69%) votes against 2228 (21.23%) of the votes of the Socialist Party. In 2013 the Democratic Party took 4027 (29.68%) votes against 6480 (47.76%) of the Socialist Party.

That which we notice in this area is a stronghold of fractures of the Democratic Party, which in years gone by 65.71% of votes at 29.68. 5 mandates the government to local government and the victory of successive general elections have created a consumption of the Democratic Party which has kushutaur loss of 36.03% of the vote.

4.2 Laci

City of Laci is also considered as a Democratic Party stronghold. In the 2005 elections the Democratic Party took in the town of Lac 4080 (48.66%) votes against 3406 (40.62%) votes of the Socialist Party. In the 2009 elections the Democratic Party received 4464 (46.95%) votes against 3660 (38.05%) of the votes of the Socialist Party. In 2013 the Democratic Party took 4239 (41.06%) votes against 3773 (36.55%) of the Socialist Party.

That which we notice in this area there is a fracture of the Democratic Party stronghold but a gradual decline of the votes përingjes frequently and what the message of breaking the stronghold. We have a Democratic Party that the vote from 48.66% in 2005 down to 46.95% in 2009 and down again to 41.06% of the vote in 2013.

4.3 Peshkopi

Peshkopi is a city which the vast majority of elections I trusted the Democratic Party vote to power local and central In the 2005 elections the Democratic Party took Peshkopi received in 2993 (47.56%) votes against 2652 (42.12) votes Socialist party. In the 2009 elections the Democratic Party received 3227 (43.34%) votes against 2595 (34.85%) of the votes of the Socialist Party. In 2013 the Democratic Party took 3472 (41.24%) votes against 3310 (39.32%) of the Socialist Party.

That which we notice in this area, as in the town of Lac, there is a fracture of the Democratic Party stronghold but a gradual decline of the votes përingjes frequently and what the message of breaking the stronghold. We have a Democratic Party that the vote from 47.56% in 2005 down to 43.34% in 2009 and down again to 41.24% of the vote in 2013.

4.4 Shkodra

The city of Shkodra as well as Members, is considered the bastion of the Democratic Party launched the symbolism in this city are holding demonstrations against the regime of then atikomuniste, one of which had and four injuries. In the 2005 elections the Democratic Party in the city of Shkodra received 18126 (57.13%) votes against 8671 (27.33%) votes of the Socialist Party. In the 2009 elections the Democratic Party took 21528 (53.27%) against 10,446 votes (25.85%) of the votes of the Socialist Party. In 2013 the Democratic Party took 17225 (41.34%) votes against 11788 (28.18%) of the Socialist Party.

That which we notice in this area is the stronghold message to fracture the Democratic Party, which in 8 years has gone from 57.13% to 41.34% of the vote. 5 mandates the government to local government and the victory of successive general elections have created a consumption of the Democratic Party which has costed the loss of 15.79% of the vote.

5. Conclusions

In all four areas that I studied the results in a loss of consumer rates as a result of the power of political parties in their strongholds. In the area of Laci, Peshkopi, Shkodra we have yet to lead the Democratic Party while in Kavaja have a stronghold subversion. This result shows that the general approach is the percentage decrease in the number of votes in the stronghold areas. This Remi is not uniform and varies depending on the constituencies.

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