

SOCIAL INSTABILITY IN THE REGION OF PEJA AS A RESULT OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT FACTOR

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ABSTRACT

Unemployment ! A heavily consumed term by everyone but why? Perhaps after comparing it to “cancer” meaning it slowly destroys the economy and causes social instability, the problem is that when we notice the damage its already too late, it escalated without us noticing. This particular topic has made me curious, by seeing that people as beings are complex and incomprehensible .The fact that they say one thing and do the complete opposite of it by their own will.is this the result of the impossibility to solve things or are we simply made this way? I laid this problem down because the outcome of research shows mainly one thing ,most families in the region of Peja and Istog are made up by 5 to 6 members and in each family 2 to 3 family members don’t have a job even though they are able to work. But the biggest paradox is that despite the minimum wages in Kosovo compared to the living standard 57% of the surveyed have declared satisfaction with their jobs and don’t profess to work something else. Only 38% of the surveyed work a job they don’t qualify for. This shows that even though they work jobs that don’t correspondent with their study field these people are satisfied with their jobs. As a result of high unemployment rates and low job offers by employers the people are satisfied to find a job no matter what kind of job it is. Thus enhancing and leading to the social imbalance and instability that is being manifested with a lot of problems and stress.

Keywords: Unemployment ,complacency ,Kosovo, Stress, instability.

INTRODUCTION

One of the problems which we stumble into mostly is unemployment which is a term consumed by all since it’s economy’s worst disease. But unemployment cannot decrease without risking inflation growth. Especially in Kosovos case where 30% of the population is calculated to be unemployed. Based off of that an unemployed person is one who is able to work and wants to but cannot find work despite searching for it. That being said unemployment means human resources are not being utilized.

High unemployment rates lead to the collapse of the current Gross National Product(GNP) below the potential GNP. Since we are human beings tied to our emotions this highly affects that most of the time we carry our work issues at home. This creates higher stress levels within the family and society (Namkee Ahn, Juan Ramon Garcia dhe Juan Francisco Jimeno, 2004). Notably when you are an unemployed person who is looking for a job but nobody hires or appoints them with many excuses. Unemployment has severe consequences psychologically because the person who cannot find a job starts to lose their self confidence leading to the increasing of stress making these individuals fall into depression creating even more instability in their families.

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Aim and study objectives

The aim of this paper is to show that unemployment impacts the imbalance in society. Because of it workers feel discriminated against after they are forced to work a job which does not correspond to their educational field and in the meantime work other jobs for the same salary but are not listed on their contracts. All that as a result of high unemployment levels and the impossibility to find or choose a job.

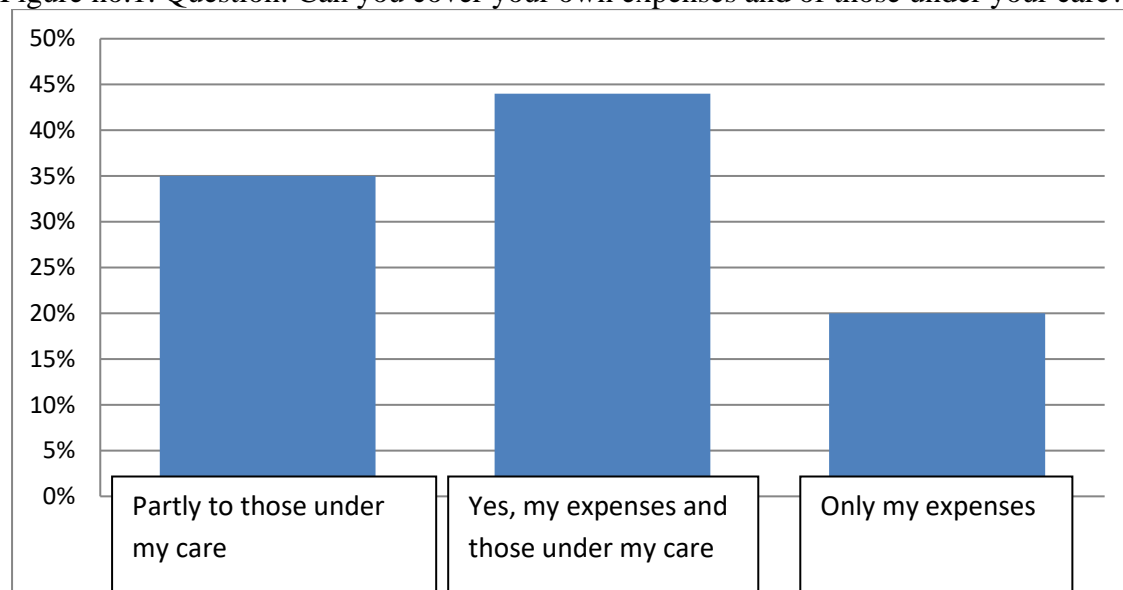
Research questions, Hypothesis and Paper Methodology

There are different methods of research which enable the researchers to create results they seek and at the same time give explanations around controversies and uncertainties with these methods. The aim and hypothesis of this paper is the investigation and research of the cause of social imbalance by unemployment. To finish this research I did a survey/questionnaire which has been shared with the help of my students. Through this questionnaire I have attained data which made it possible for me to explain this dilemma. The questionnaires were shared randomly with the target being to have accurate results.

Analysis and Data Interpretation

The shown research includes the region of Peja (Peja and Istog) where 200 people have been interviewed. Below are the research results.

Figure no.1: Question: Can you cover your own expenses and of those under your care?

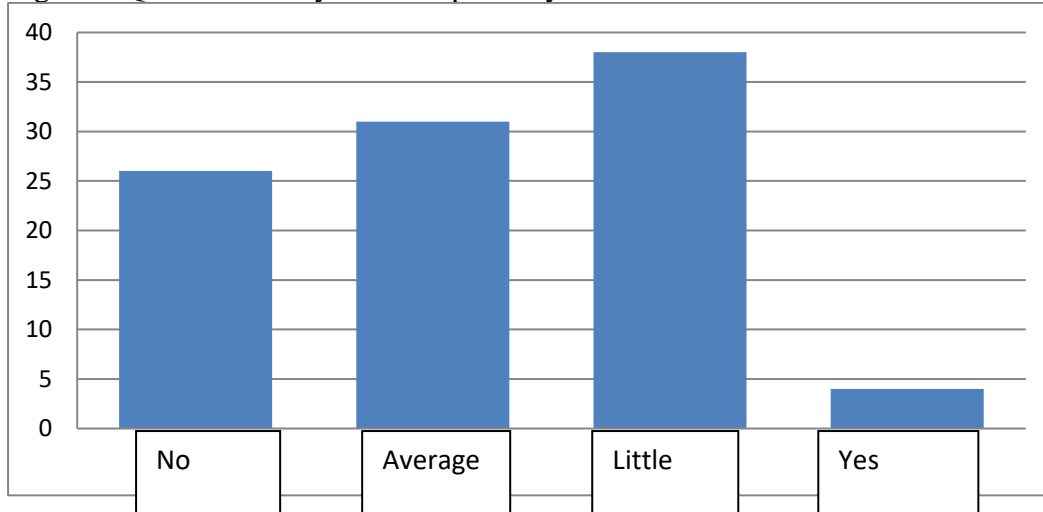


On the shown graph you can see only 35% responded with Partly of mine and of those under my care

20% can attain to fully meet their own demands and of those under their care

20% responded they can only cover their own expenses.

Fig no2. Question: Can you save up from your income?



38% of the surveyed are able to save up a little, 31% moderately and 26% are not capable to save up at all. That happens because 38% of the surveyed have a higher salary than 450 euros, 28% of those who make over 450 euros a month work in the public sector, 31% in the private sector, 22% in businesses, 19% work one or more jobs (11% work in both public and private sector, 8% in public and self-affiliated businesses and others are pensions or other helps such as remittances are included).

Fig no3. Question: what's your monthly income?

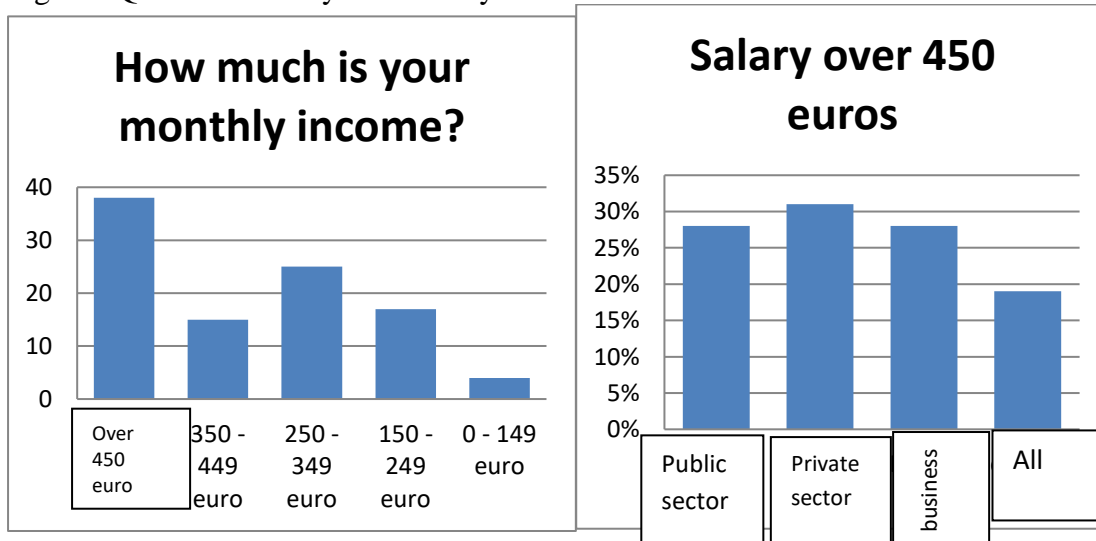
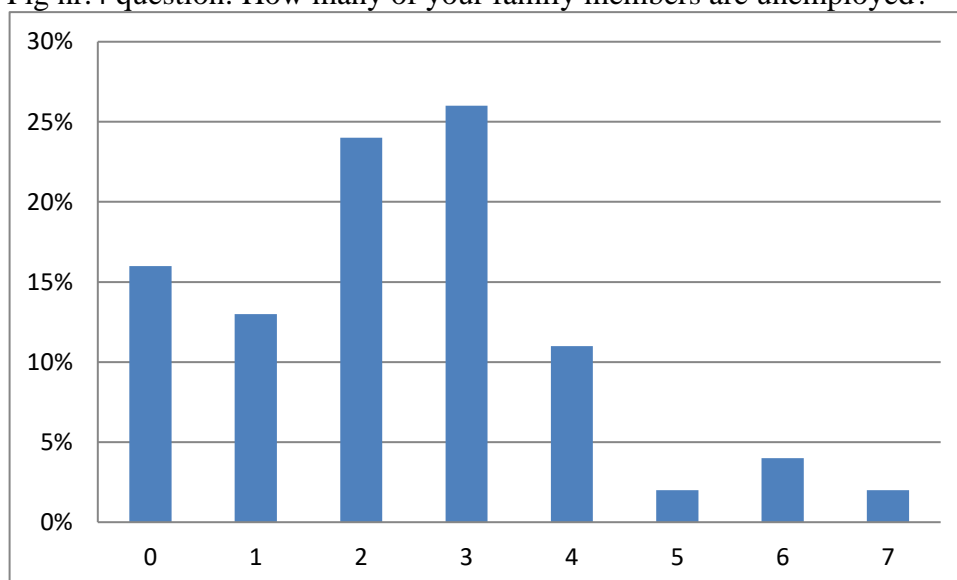


Table no 1. Number of family members ,number of participants, Members unable to work, In %

No. Of family members	No. of the participants	The capable members for work	In %
2	2%	2	2%
4	27%	2	16%
4		4	11%
5	50%	2	8%
5		4	29%
5		6	12%
over 6	21%	2	1%
Over 6		4	5%
Over 6		6	8%
Over 6		Over 6	7%

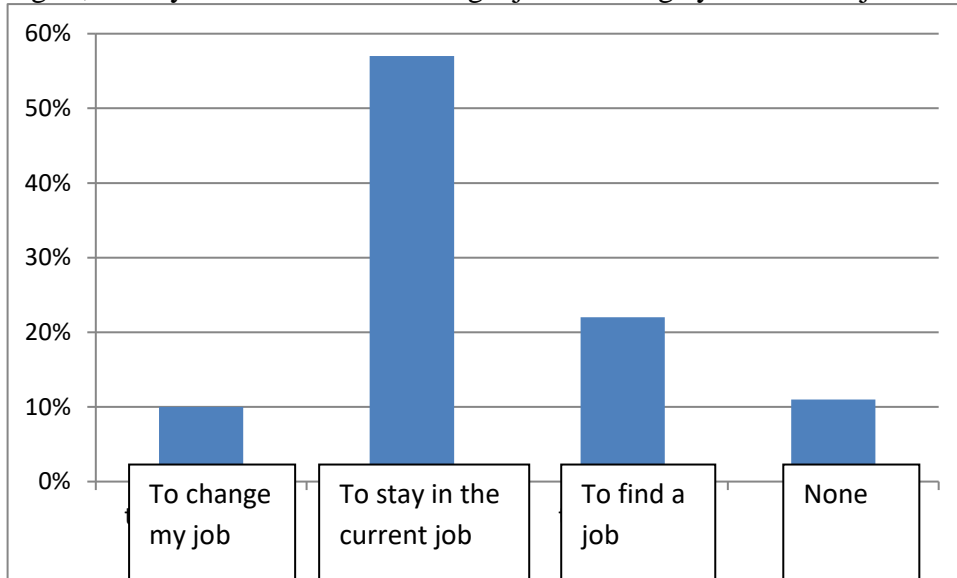
By this table we can see that families with 5 members are on top of the 50% of the surveyed with 4 members being able to work.

Fig nr.4 question: How many of your family members are unemployed?



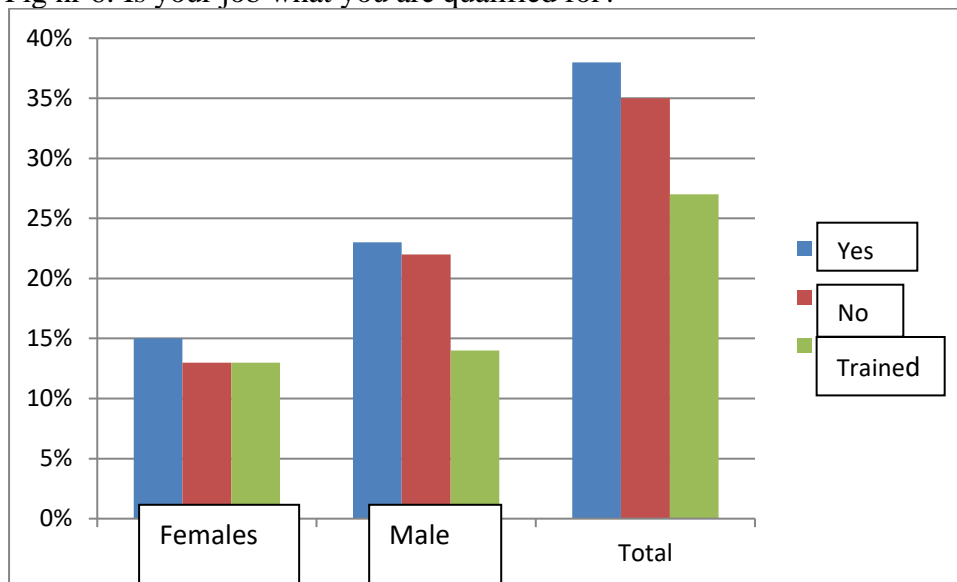
By this graph we can see that 2 to 3 members of every Kosovar family are unemployed. By the survey it shows that 28% of the interviewed have declared 3 members of their families able to work but cannot find work in Kosovo. This lets us understand that the number of people unemployed within one family in Kosovo is far too high. Starting from the fact that the ages mostly attacked by unemployment is the one between 15-24. This category is the most dense yet the causes are plenty such as education self confidence inability lack of practice pessimism lack of perspective etc. Job places in Kosovo are being reduced everyday but this is also causing the migration of the youth in developed countries who seek a better life. Since the uncertainty for a future with a job is one of the root causes of migration this also helps to increase and adjust unemployment.

Fig nr,5 Are you interested in finding a job or change your current job?



By the graph you notice 57% want to stay in their current job. Only 10% would change their job and 22% declare that they want a job. 11% have declared they don't prefer any of the options. These percentages show that the ones who are employed don't think about changing their jobs because they do not see perspective of finding a better job. So we ask: Is this the consequence that our country has come of out the socialist system when a hired person didn't search for another job until their retirement? Or is it as a cause of no other alternatives since the demand for jobs is too high and the offer for a job is very low? Or is it simply because employees are satisfied with their current jobs and aren't interested in other alternatives. To understand this well see our next graph which targets the question: Is your job the one you are qualified for?

Fig nr 6: Is your job what you are qualified for?



By the answers of the surveyed it comes out that 38% are qualified for their jobs 15% are females and 23% are male. 35% others declared that their job doesn't correspond with their qualifications; 13% females 22% males. This happens because in the Albania society the male is the main carrier of household expenses which leads them to work jobs they don't qualify for

as they don't have the time to find a job they are fit for. The last 27% claimed they are trained for their jobs but that doesn't mean that they are qualified.

CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

At the very end I conclude that the "cancer" of society and overall hope of humanity is unemployment. It affects helps the destruction of economy and leaves deep scars which hardly heal, if ever. As a result of the high unemployment rate and low job offers the population is pleased with finding a job no matter what that might be. This leads to the social instability which is being manifested with issues and stress.

Creating new job places should be on top of the focus in politics and strategies of developing and progressing Kosovo. Kosovo needs to try harder to attract more investors by creating a more appealing climate of developing their investments. Since this form is very necessary for lowering unemployment rates in this country. First we have to see where the investment politics are stumbling in Kosovo, what's holding back investors from investing here and something needs to be done so these flaws can be fixed thus investments can be made and in the meantime so can the wellbeing of civilians.

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