Albanian Society in Post communism: "Fear society" or "Free society"

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Abstract

In general a free society is associated with the preservation of the liberties. In contrast, a fear society is a society that the liberties exist in paper, in which dissent is banned. In a free society we can find effective democracy, in a fear society we can't find this. The concept of effective democracy is related to the possibility that within a country to really function and strengthen the rights of the ordinary citizen, his voice in decision, his role in governance and his treatment as an equal and important. But the simple fact that there are elections where citizens decide and choose their government with appropriate programs, does not achieve this goal. Also only the approval of laws that formally establish civil and political rights is not enough to empower citizens. Precisely this makes this study necessary to measure the level of effective democracy in a society, this mean to understand how much power people have and how democracy is fulfilling its mission as "the power of people". We will measure the level of Effective Democracy in Albania in the years 2002-2012. Secondary resources will help us to measure the Effective Democracy Index (EDI) which emerges as sum of Democratic Rights Index (DRI) and Rule of Law Index (RLI) (Alexander, Inglehart, Welzel, 2012). Then we will try to explain the situation of the Albanian society nowadays, is that a fear society or a free society. Analysis of these data will help us to understand better what kind of society we have, the problems that we can be face and some predictions for the future.

Keywords: Liberties, Freedom, Albanian society, Effective democracy, Fear society, Free society

Introduction

Democracy is the refrain of the day of any country in the world, because by some people it is not accepted as the most successful system and they reject it with scorn, some because they believe that is the most successful system and defend it strongly, some who want to indeed implement it and they work hard, and some who want it only for appearance and work less. Political system that recognizes its establishment in ancient Athens as the temple of democracy, has taken on different forms how to apply and understand it. Theoretically, we know many concepts of democracy, as we see practically implemented it in many models of democracy. The advantage it has from the other political systems, regardless of its theoretical and practical forms, is the one who agree all: it gives the possibility to every citizen to be equal and to be heard in the political

system, i.e. self-determination for its interests. How much it gives and the manner it gives, here takes place the whole debate.

In this paper we choose to treat one of the concepts of democracy, that of effective democracy. Everyone agrees it seems that it addresses better this advantage of democracy. The concept of effective democracy is related to the possibility within a country to really function and be strengthened the rights of the average citizen, his voice in decision-making, his role in government and his treatment as an equal and important citizen. But the simple fact that there are elections where citizens decide and choose their government with relevant program, does not reach this goal. Also only the approval of laws that formally establish the civil and political rights is not sufficient to empower citizens. That is what makes that be worth to study the level of effective democracy in a society, to understand if people have their force really and how democracy is fulfilling its mission as the "power of the people".

First we will get acquainted with the methodology of this study, seeing how through qualitative approach will be achieved in the measurement of EDI, which shows the level of effective democracy in a particular country. Then it will be treated what is democracy, why we believe that it is a successful and good political system and what represents really effective democracy. Then critics and responses that are made within those who accept and those who reject effective democracy as a concept and EDI as valid and accurate index. Thus it is understood even why it is for us a valid concept and it is selected to better understand Albania. The last part is dedicated to the measurement of Effective Democracy Index for 10 years in Albania, our analysis shall be supported on the measure we will make the findings of 2002-2012 .

Methodology

This paper is based on qualitative methods, working on documents, reports and data published during the period under study, i.e. 2002-2012. Institutions that have produced these data, which we will elaborate according to the method described below that is given to us by Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel are: Freedom House and the World Bank. Documents which are not charged to date for any bias or lack of methodological quality in their processing and preparation, are always accepted and there was no debate on them. This is the reason they reliable and admissible to work on their data. Their data that we have in the measurement part, are accessible by anyone in the two official Web sites of their own.

To measure the effective democracy by Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel it is necessary to understand the Index of Democratic Rights (DRI, will refer to preserving the international symbolism, as well as Democratic Rights Index) in a given country and Index of Law State (RLI, as Rule of Law Index). To understand the Effective Democracy Index (EDI as Effective Democracy Index) serves us the measure union of democratic rights and the rule of law, then EDI = DRI + RLI. (Alexander, Inglehart, Welzel, 2012).

For this system there is no preference between democratic rights and the rule of law, both are treated as equal and equally affect the final sum and in the final classification of the level of effective democracy in a particular country taken into analysis. Effective Democracy Index can be at least 0 when are lacking totally democratic rights (i.e. DRI = 0) or when they exist, but there is a minimal rule of law (RLI = 0) which means that they become totally ineffective. And the opposite extreme is when EDI is 100 in maximum when they are both at 100, when democratic rights are fully present (DRI = 100) and a maximum of the rule of law (RLI = 1.0) which makes them totally effective.

Operationalize of the effective democracy requires an indicator of democratic rights and the rule of law. To measure democratic rights, Alexander and Welzel use the classification of freedoms made by Freedom House (Alexander, Welzel, 2008, 2011). Although this classification has been criticized for lack of transparency in the rules of codification (Munck, Verkuilen, 2002) but this classification serves very well to measure the freedoms than the other indicators (Bollen, Paxton, 2000; Casper, Tufis, 2002). Classification of freedoms comes to us in two indicators by Freedom House. Ranking of "civil freedoms" shows mostly private freedoms that represent the rights of autonomy. Ranking of "political freedoms" shows public freedoms reflected in the participation rights.

The table below shows the transformation of the ranking of Freedom House in the Index of Democratic Rights. (Alexander, etc 2012:)
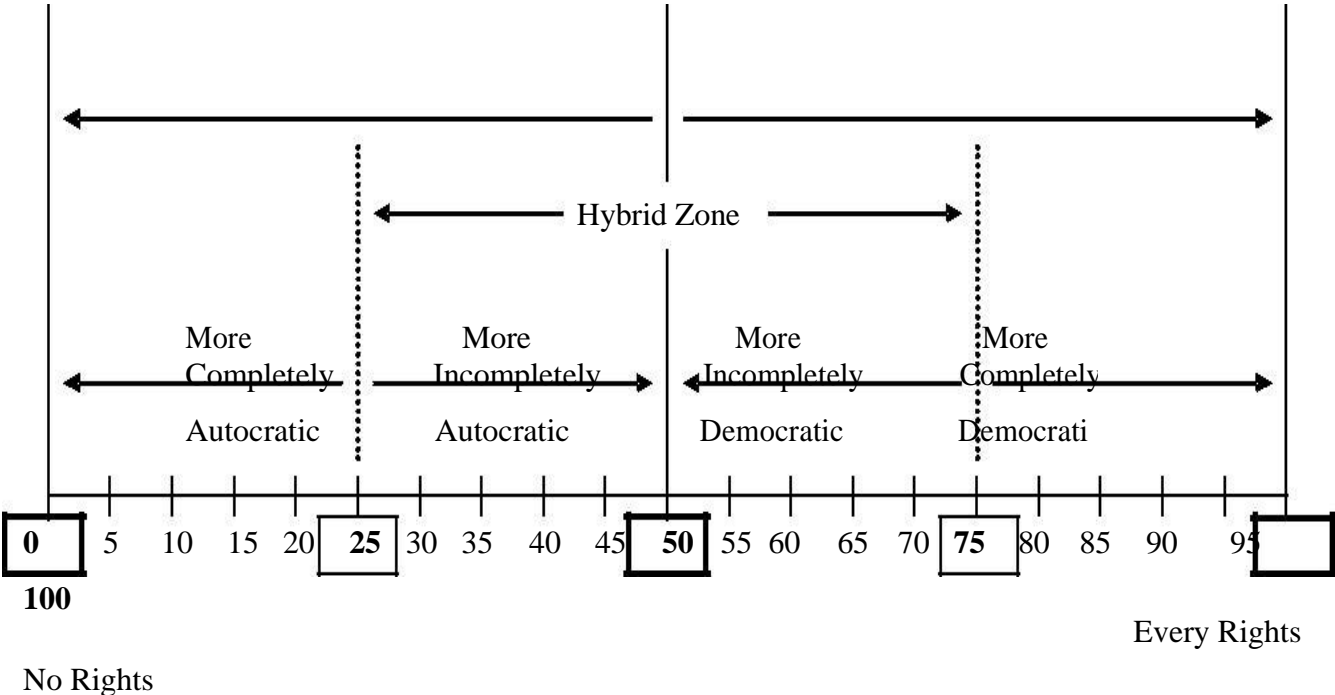
Klasifikimi
Freedom   (CLR)   (PRR)   CLR   + zero-basing: standardization

$14 - (CLR + PRR)$ (DRI): $(14 -$
+ PRR))/0.12

Free	1	1	2	12	*100.00*
	1 (2)	2 (1)	3	11	91.66
	2	2	4	10	83.33
	2 (3)	3 (2)	5	9	*75.00*
Partly Free	3	3	6	8	*66.66*
	3 (4)	4 (3)	7	7	58.33
	4	4	8	6	*50.00*
	4 (5)	5 (4)	9	5	41.66
	5	5	10	4	*33.33*
Not free (fear)	5 (6)	6 (5)	11	3	*25.00*
	6	6	12	2	16.66
	6 (7)	7 (6)	13	1	8.33
	7	7	14	0	*0.00*

Tab 1: Trasforming the rights of Freedom House in DRI

Based on this classification, they have developed the scheme of democracy as a percentage of the democratic rights guaranteed by the state (Alexander, etc, 2012: 8)

| **0** | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | **25** | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | **50** | 55 | 60 | 65 | 70 | **75** | 80 | 85 | 90 | 9 |

100

No Rights

Every Rights

Tab 2: Clasiffication of the States   DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

The best measurement provided so far for the rule of law is the Rule of Law Index of World Bank. Using the judgments of experts and surveys of the population, they support that this index measures how strictly enforce and depart from laws the government agents in a country (Kaufmann, Kraay, Mastruzzi, 2007). Closely nested with the rule of law is another indicator of the World Bank, Corruption Control Index. Corruption is directly the opposite of the rule of law, divided these two indicators to show off what they call Rule of Law Index RLI. They transformed the measurement scale of the World Bank in a range from 0, for the lowest level of the rule of law, since 1996, when this index was established to 1.0 for the highest level of rule of law ever observed. Points between these two extremes can be any fraction of 1.0. To exhale RLI from the data of the World Bank between the minimum 0 and maximum 1.0 the following formula is used: RLI = (COS-LOS)/(HOS-LOS). Where COS are the country's scores being observed, LOS are the weakest scores ever observed by the World Bank, and HOS are the strongest points ever observed by the World Bank.

Effective Democray-free society

a) Democracy and effective democracy

The word democracy comes from the ancient Greek, where the word demos (ordinary people) joins the word kratien (to overrule). For the reason that these people form the majority of the population, democracy is equated with majority rule. (Ball, Dagger, 2000:20). From a normative perspective thinkers have argued that we need to support democracy because it produces desired consequences, such as respect for fundamental rights, self-determination, moral autonomy, human development and political equality (Dahl, 1998:45) There are many conceptions on democracy, on its forms, on the way of construction and its operation. But it seems that they unites the fact that: the collective wisdom of a wide body of well-informed people produces seriously a better decision. Therefore a consensus to be reached from a large group of different people, should be trusted more than the conclusions or commands from a small group of homogeneous people or even by a single individual (Boyer, 1992: 1-11)

Democracy is a political system in which all men (people) make or have the right to make decisions on important issues of public policy. (Holden, 1974: 8) Concept that we choose is that of effective democracy, which has the basic principle precisely to judge and measure the real ability of this system to empower ordinary citizens. So in the line we find to Holden when he says: definition of democracy as the power in the hands of the people, means that in the hands of every person is to be found equal power (at least the power of the vote); This means political equality of individuals. (Holden, 1974:19).

But for the thinkers of effective democracy, the concept relates to the possibility within a country to strengthen and to effectively function the rights of the ordinary citizen, its voice in decision- making, its role in government and its treatment as an equal and important citizen. But the simple fact that there are elections where citizens decide and elect their government together with the relevant program, does not reach this goal. Also only the approval of laws that formally establish the civil and political rights is not sufficient to empower citizens.

Exactly this is what makes worth to study the effective level of democracy in a society, to understand how they really force people and how democracy is fulfilling its mission as the "power of the people". Barney called democracy "where citizens are able to participate

as equals in the decision on the conditions, priorities, how the common good will be distributed and on the content and enforcement of public interest" (Barney, 2005: 152) All democracies assume that in the center are citizens, sovereign people, simple popular. Carold Gould says: "Governance in a democracy is actually selfgovernenc through participation and representation in the decision making process" (Gould, 1996: 176)

But the situation varies greatly when there are really analyzed the conditions of those who are called democracy and are they within the framework of effective democracy where the citizen is at the center. Today countries with democratic systems, especially new democracies are seen occupied as largely corruptied and not in a good functioning state of law, which are necessary conditions for effective democracy. Therefore we find literature to speak every time more for lack of electoral democracy, hybrid democracy or authoritarian democracy and other forms of false democracy.According to Welzel and Inglehart these forms of false cause the preferences of the measure ignored largely by the political elite in the country to have an influence on decision- making on governance, it assumes democratic theory is therefore necessary to be separated from the concept of effective democracy and extraction and measuring its parameters. (Welzel, Inglehart, 2008)

According to Dahl the reason why democratic system performs better than other forms of government is that decisions are better for people and because they can be controlled by humans, they produce more desirable effects and less oppressive to their citizens. (Dahl 1998: 45) To Held democracy allows citizens a greater participation than just voting; it enables participation through membership in political parties, pressure groups, trade unions, protests, etc. (Held, 1993:

64) So when the citizen is actually in the middle of the system then we can talk about effective democracy.

The measures that we presented above to the methodology, as defining the effective democracy have been made some criticism from Knutsen, researcher who gave his explanations about the problems that had this measure. Meanwhile, in a later article, explaining one more time the method of measurement, Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel have counter arguments for each of criticisms highlighted in the Knutsen. This will be done in part by saying the criticism of Knutsen (Knutsen, 2010) and then counter the three researchers (Alexander, etc, 2012) which for us is very accurate and meaningful and therefore we continue to choose the method of measurement

The first criticism from Knutsen is for the use of ordinal measurement for the calculation of EDI. His argument is that the two components : RLI and DRI are in an ordinal scale instead of interval scale and thus codes do not have a natural numerical sense. So multiplicative procedure that is used to build EDI is flawed because it presupposes the mathematical operation coding schemes with interpretable numerical coding.

The three researchers have responded to this criticism by taking into consideration separately RLI and DRI are components to build EDI. Regarding the RLI, they say that the index is derived from dozens of sources of data collected in a factorial scale where within more than one hundred discrete values. For the construction of EDI data for the state of law are "normalized" with the factions from the strongest state of law, in this way the weekest stateto bemarkes with 0. The codified scheme there are clearly numerical meanings, by telling us the distance between the weekest state of law and the strongest. In over one hundred discrete values, RLI is very close to As for DRI, considering both rights, political rights as well as civil rights, provide an index built by 7 points. Taken together they produce an index of 13 points, as we can observe even to our table no.1. Knutsen idea that this is simply not given us the order and interval scale for interpretation is wrong. Freedom House uses a list of 25 questions, each of which is rated on a scale of 5 points. In combination, produce a scheme 25 questions scoring with 100 points. Index combined 13 points is just a processed version of the 100-point scheme. This means that the scheme is within the size of 13-point intervals for each category. Therefore, the index contains only ordinal and pullet information but also information in the interval form. Then processing that is done to draw DRI, as shown in Table 2, returns a rating from 1 to 100, which classifies the type of regime.

For the above explanation the criticism of Knutsen, of the fact that EDI is ordinal scale, not give the possibility of numerical interpretation and construction of interval values, is rejected.

Another criticism has been that according to Knutsen EDI was not built equally by both DRI and RLI components, but the calculation gave more weight to DRI then RLI linking with stipple that are made by the authors. The authors reply that this is empirically incorrect, suffice to understand the fact that any of the two components if at 0, makes however be the value of another not valid in the calculation of EDI, and state stand at 0 regarding Index Effective Democracy.

The main criticism relates to what Knutsen calls double treatment, not directly related to multiplication of two components at the end but it containing within the component.

Knutsen specifically charges that the measurement of EDIits caulculated twice the legal state because within DRI also find the state of law. He leaves the plea that makes Freedom House about its intention not just to measure than formally guaranteed rights but also than those actually observed in practice. This implies that the purpose of its state of law and the functioning of the state of law are already absorbed within the DRI. Thus, according to the authors calculate its EDI adding the RLI DRI are doing double treatment of state of law.

The authors before rejecting the idea of overlapping of two factors, first do an exercise to calculate superposition of the rule of law and bring the outcome of the same order of EDI before estimated DRI squared division 100 (which is a calculation done by had to remove overlapping rule of law to DRI) scores of countries do not differ from their classification because there is no difference between countries that have EDI 20.8 of those who have 20.3, so the change is not essential to understanding the level of effective real democracy in a country.

This comes as a reason to actually talk about the overlap rule of law to the components that makes no logical sense. First, because the way that gets information and tabulates the results of Freedom House is not the same as that which uses the World Bank, we never had a statement or stance from Freedom House that gives us good information about the rule of law and the rule of law in a country. Second RLI issued Index itself as a combination of Rule of Law and Control of Corruption Index. Third wanting really to explain how can include rule of law, the classification of the Freedom House they explain that: the 25 questions raised by Freedom House, only 4 of them are related to the rule of law but these are not direct questions related to rule of law. These four questions are calculated with sixteen points in 100-point scheme that builds Freedom House. This tells us that the rule of law, estimated at less than one-sixth that of all raging that are done by Freedom House. This proportion is simply arbitrary and too small, but merely to an average within the totality of the scoring scheme. This makes a secondary aspect and additional calculation of democratic rights.

Another criticism again from Knutsen is by selecting some countries and arguing that in terms of democracy, they should stay higher than rank which is calculated simply by EDI. Cases according to him are: Argentina, India, Benin and Singapore to its analysis they deserve to be considered more toward democracy. Three authors argue that cases seem correct if viewed only from the electoral point of view. The argument that Knutsen uses to point out

that the state should be rated as more democratic than it can emerge from EDI are all criteria regime election, such as the existence of fair elections, change of government, and the development of campaigns. In this way Knutsen has used the criteria of a kind of democracy as electoral democracy to judge scoring and ranking of EDI, where EDI actually rises out conception of merelydemocracy electoral. Which means that criticism does not apply because EDI is not judged on the premise of which rises as the index of the effective institutionalization of local people in a democratic country.

The last criticism relates to the validity of EDI, Knutsen cast the idea that this system is designed to favor the rich, because the analysis does between the level of GDP of the states and their positioning in the Index of Democracy Effective looks a link between them, standing above the countries that have the highest level of GDP. But the authors reply that EDI is not designed to favor or not countries according to GDP because it takes all this in his indikators.If this happens again this confirms their theory, the economic growth of a country level lead in supporting and making them part of the self-affirmation of the values of the citizens and thus increases the level of effective democracy. Its hard to rise the level of effective democracy flourish in countries with economic difficulties, that even if we consider the pyramid of needs that builds Masllow, initially tend to meet their basic needs and then in a second stage to deal with the political system, with ideas, social justice etc.

As above it is seen that despite criticism EDI is a very concrete and well built to measure what is the essence of this measurement, the real power of its citizens in the political system, social and economic. The thing that makes a democracy or not.

Albania and Effective Democracy Index (2002-2012)

Considering the methodology presented above to calculate the effective level of democracy in the period 2002-2012 and then try to understand more about the results.

First let's take DRI for each of the years based on the reports of Freedom House Albania 2002 (Freedom House, 2002)

Albania 2002	Civil Rights	Political Rights
From the above information we can calculate DRI, for 2002:	4	3

DRI, 2002 Albania	Lir`ë Civile	Lirë Politike	Bashkimi	Inversion and zero-basing: 14 – (CLR + PRR)	Percent standardizatio n (DRI): (14 – (CLR
	4	3	7	7	**58.33**

Albania 2003 (Freedom House, 2003)

Albania 2003	Civil Rights	Political Rights
	3	3

From the above information we can calculate DRI, for 2003:

DRI, 2003 Albania	Civil Rights	Political Rights	Union	Inversion and zero-basing: 14 – (CLR + PRR)	Percent standardizatio n (DRI): (14 – (CLR
	3	3	6	8	**66.66**

Albania 2004 (Freedom House, 2004)

Albania 2004	Civil Rights	Political Rights
	3	3

From the above information we can calculate DRI, for 2004:

DRI, 2004 Albania	Civil Rights	Political Rights	Union	Inversion and zero-basing: 14 – (CLR + PRR)	Percent standardizatio n (DRI): (14 – (CLR
	3	3	6	8	66.66

Albania 2005 (Freedom House, 2005)

Albania 2005	Civil Rights	Political Rights
	3	3

From the above information we can calculate DRI, for 2005:

DRI, 2005 Albania	Civil Rights	Political Rights	Union	Inversion and zero-basing: 14 – (CLR + PRR)	Percent standardization (DRI): (14 – (CLR
	3	3	6	8	66.66

Albania 2006 (Freedom House, 2006)

Albania 2006	Civil Rights	Political Rights
	3	3

From the above information we can calculate DRI, for 2006:

DRI, 2006 Albania	Civil Rights	Political Rights	Union	Inversion and zero-basing: 14 – (CLR + PRR)	Percent standardization (DRI): (14 – (CLR
	3	3	6	8	66.66

Albania 2007 (Freedom House, 2007)

Albania 2007	Civil Rights	Political Rights
	3	3

From the above information we can calculate DRI, for 2007:

DRI, 2007	Civil Rights	Political Rights	Union	Inversion and zero-basing:	Percent standardization
Albania				14 – (CLR + PRR)	(DRI): (14 – (CLR
	3	3	6	8	66.66

Albania 2008 (Freedom House, 2008)

Albania 2008	Civil Rights	Political Rights
	3	3

From the above information we can calculate DRI, for 2008:

DRI, 2008 Albania	Civil Rights	Political Rights	Union	Inversion and zero-basing: 14 – (CLR + PRR)	Percent standardizatio n (DRI): (14 – (CLR
	3	3	6	8	66.66

Albania 2009 (Freedom House, 2009)

Albania 2009	Civil Rights	Political Rights
	3	3

From the above information we can calculate DRI, for 2009:

DRI, 2009 Albania	Civil Rights	Political Rights	Union	Inversion and zero-basing: 14 – (CLR + PRR)	Percent standardizatio n (DRI): (14 – (CLR
	3	3	6	8	66.66

Albania 2010 (Freedom House, 2010)

Albania 2010	Civil Rights	Political Rights
	3	3

From the above information we can calculate DRI, for 2010:

DRI, 2010 Albania	Civil Rights	Political Rights	Union	Inversion and zero-basing: 14 – (CLR + PRR)	Percent standardizatio n (DRI): (14 – (CLR
	3	3	6	8	66.66

Albania 2011 (Freedom House, 2011)

Albania 2011	Civil Rights	Political Rights
	3	3

From the above information we can calculate DRI, for 2011:

DRI, 2011 Albania	Civil Rights	Political Rights	Union	Inversion and zero-basing: 14 – (CLR	Percent standardizatio n (DRI): (14 –

	3	3	6	8	66.66

Albania 2012 (Freedom House, 2012)

Albania 2012	Civil Rights	Political Rights
	3	3

From the above information we can calculate DRI, for 2012:

DRI, 2012 Albania	Civil Rights	Political Rights	Union	Inversion and zero-basing: 14 – (CLR PPR)	Percent standardizatio n (DRI): (14 – (CLR
	3	3	6	8	66.66

Now we can produce the final tab of Democratic Rights Index for Albania 2002-2012

Albania (year)	**DRI**
2002	58.33
2003	66.66
2004	66.66
2005	66.66
2006	66.66
2007	66.66
2008	66.66
2009	66.66
2010	66.66
2011	66.66
2012	66.66

Tab 3: Democratic Rights Index, Albania 2002-2012

As we can see from the table above, Albania has maintained since 2002 a constant level of democratic rights, whether in the government have been left parties or right ones. Turning to Table No. 2 which classifies countries according to the level of democratic rights, Albania is in (More incompletely Democratic) that means the states are a democracy not so full that lean to more deficiencies guarantees of rights than by their full completion. So it has emerged from the first two parts of the scheme to classify the country as autocratic and was introduced at the start of what could become full democracy later.

To calculate EDI now will calculate the RLI therefore Index State Law on those years. To calculate RLI will work out two indicators that can retrieve data from database that provides the World Bank, taking into consideration only two: Indicator of the Rule of Law and Control of Corruption indicator. After the process the two indicators by formula of

three authors, their averagewill show us RLI. The following data are taken from the official website of the World Bank and is available to everyone(World Bank, 2013).

RLI begin to calculate, by years in the following table, recalling once again that COS has been observed, LOS are the lowest score observed, COS, the highest score observed.

Viti	CO	LO	HO	RLI
2002	21.05	9.52	33.81	**0.47**
2003	21.53	11.90	34.29	**0.43**
2004	26.32	15.24	38.10	**0.48**
2005	25.84	14.29	36.67	**0.51**
2006	27.75	17.14	40.00	**0.46**
2007	27.75	18.10	41.43	**0.41**
2008	32.69	20.57	41.63	**0.57**
2009	36.49	25.47	45.75	**0.54**
2010	40.76	30.66	48.58	**0.56**
2011	38.97	29.91	47.66	**0.51**
2012	35	27	45	**0.44**

Tab 4: Rule of Law Index, Albania 2002-2012

Counting in the DRI ten years and RLI now can calculate the Effective Democracy Index for Albania 2002-2012.

	DRI	R	EDI
2002	66.66	0.47	**31.33**
2003	66.66	0.43	**28.66**
2004	66.66	0.48	**31.99**
2005	66.66	0.51	**33.99**
2006	66.66	0.46	**30.66**
2007	66.66	0.41	**27.33**
2008	66.66	0.57	**37.99**
2009	66.66	0.54	**35.99**
2010	66.66	0.56	**37.32**
2011	66.66	0.51	**33.99**
2012	66.66	0.44	**29.33**

Tab 5: Effective Democracy Index, Albania 2002-2012

Theoretically EDI ranges from 100 points that speaks for effective democracy at the full level, the citizen is at the center of the political, social and economic to till 0 points where there is no effective democracy and its simply an autocratic system far from establishing citizen center system. Table 5 we see that the level of effective democracy in Albania 10 years of ranging from 27 to 37, averaged 35.8 points level it is to this decade. This speaks

to a democratic system not efficient in relation to the fulfillment of the rights and obligations of a citizen, a pseudo- democracy, or as the name for the latest report by Freedom House, a hybrid regime, transition democracy.

There are two curious facts, in the Tab of the10 years Albanian EDI,: the first is a curious fact related to Table 4, the calculation of RLI, in 10 years the highest level of RLI and the lowest are found side by side, one year after another, the lowest level in 2007 and the highest level in 2008, moved many in just one year (normally distinguished even to EDI, Table 5). In government in both years and when we had the lowest and highest of the decade has been the Democratic Party and Prime Minister Sali Berisha, so there was any change in terms of governance. In this context I have to intimate for two events that can be associated with these numbers 2007 and 2008, not knowing how close or far we remain from the truth: the first event is that 2007 represents the year that will organize the first local elections organized by the Democratic Party to power and the first test of Rama as head of the Socialist Party, after receiving it in 2005 following the resignation of Nano. Tests was important for both parties and important in the country could have increased the level of patronage, favoritism, nepotizmave as central and local power. The second event is that in November 2007, replaced Chief Albania fled Theodore Sollaku unpopular and in a climate that is not good cooperation with the government of right it is caused and the top comes Ina Rama, making that 2008 be the year of her first job as chief prosecutor and commitment, the new face may have influenced the changes in terms of rule of law and control of corruption. This is also the fact that the most important work, the brunt when it comes to the rule of law has judicial powers the third, that can not be understood without the prosecuting authorities. Noting the table we have only two points in time that the phenomenon could not judge, however, remains of interest to look at whether there are more moments of RLI corealition beginning and end of the tenure of a chief in Albania. The year 2007 is the last year of the mandate of Mr Sollaku and landing RLI, and 2012 is the end of the mandate of Ms. Rama and discounts RLI. It remains to be tried in subsequent works.

The second and most fundamental is that the level of the Index of democratic rights remains unchanged in recent years, at 66.66, (expect for the 2002) showing at least that in this aspect there have been decline nor progress, but it does remain very good compared with the index the rule of law. As mentioned above, this index RLI, calculates the application of the rule of law and control of corruption as a country, to the point we have come to a very low level, and all the variations that arise in EDI are variations inflicted by RLI. This means that the biggest

problem of democracy in our country is not having democratic rights, political and civil rights, of course they are, and people know that according to law and have the right but the problem is that people do not can enjoy these rights, undermined the possibility that you may be full members of society with full rights, as long as the rule of law that guarantees the integrity and rights you no good function and function on the basis of corruption. So enjoy better rights of those citizens that can be part of the system of corruption and manipulation than any citizen in the Republic of Albania

Conclusions

We can say that the concept of effective democracy and effective democracy index provided by researchers Amy C. Alexander, Ronald Inglehart and Christian Welzel is extremely valuable and helps researchers to achieve to create a clear picture of the democracy for the country that are interested, to create a model of progress from time to time in this country toward democracy, and perhaps even a comparative approach between different countries to understand more about democracy in the world today. EDI derived from the processing of data coming for the whole world, from two highly reliable sources such as Freedom House and the World Bank, with a precise methodology, which responded reality and can be protected from any criticism of the baths. This index has faced criticism but none so far has been able to refute or at least to question the validity and reliability of the index.

Measurements within 10 years of EDI for Albania we came to the conclusions that Albania in terms of the Index of Democratic Rights stands at constant that makes us be classed as a country with an incomplete democracy, at 66.66 points from 0 is totally autocratic to 10 that is fully democratic. It means that we still have work to do in the promotion of political freedoms and civil liberties of citizens but that level is not too problematic that can be oppressive to individuals.

While the Index Rule of Law, is at very problematic, staying low and averaging 0:53 point in the 10 years taken into consideration, ie from 2002 to 2012, while the rate is 0 where there is no rule of law and control of corruption to 1.0 where we have the rule of law and control of corruption. Our figures remain around the average. This index affects the level of effective democracy that emerges in these 10 years is averaging 35.8, which fails even an average level of effective democracy, but classed so low level of effective democracy.

As above, we can say that much work still needs to put citizens in the center in our political system, social and economic development and the return to democracy effective. Especially the highest concentrations of the political elite, but not only is building a state of law, where the rights and freedoms of the press and sanctioned not remain on paper but be able to be used by citizens, far from it looks like wound remains of these 23 years, democracy, widespread corruption in every cell.

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