

Children education today and how will affect the society of tomorrow. Albanian case study

Author: PhD Dolantina Hyka
Lecturer of Mediterranean University of Albania
dolantina.hyka@umsh.edu.al
Author: PhD Vebina Resuli
Lecturer of Mediterranean University of Albania
vebina.resuli@umsh.edu.al

Abstract

In the 1990s, the system of education ceased to meet modern requirements and needed serious changes. Nowadays, we have public and private sector occupies a rather prominent place in the system of higher education, and, apparently, will retain its role in the future. State universities need to diversify the choice of offered specialties and provide more opportunities for additional education. The low number of student's secondary schools in Albania could increase if higher education systems were improved and information about the opportunities and benefits of education improved. Although many transitional governments understand the need for educational reform, a lack of political will may lead to its failure.

Key words: Education, children, system, government, modern requirement.

I. Introduction

In 1991, after the fall of communism in Albania, the system of higher education of the country was torn between massive and material underfunding. The Albanian higher education functioned at a low-quality level, providing just the illusion of education (Kajsiu, 2015). For 2017, Albania continues to be the country with the lowest share of GDP, spending on higher education about 0.6% (Rexhepi, 2013). It means that although formally higher education has become available to more students, its quality has significantly decreased. Over the past 25 years, Albanian government has used three different approaches to meet the growing demand for higher education in a context of limited financial resources (Vickers, 2011). In the first decade of the transition period from the early 1990's to the early 2000's, the main task was to increase the number of state universities (Vickers, 2011). The second stage lasted in the period from 2005 till 2013.

Additionally, according to Kajsiu, responding to the increase in demand for higher education and quality on education, the government of Albania began to expand the state educational sector (Kajsiu, 2015). The existing educational institutions, located outside the metropolitan Tirana, were

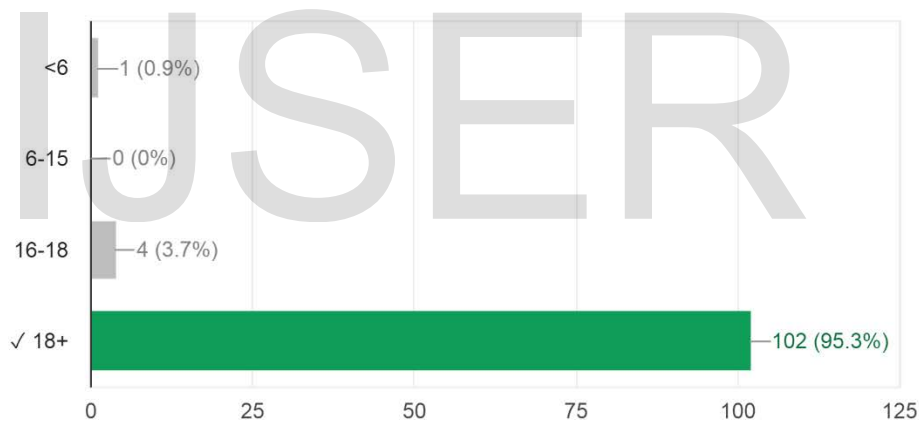
transformed into universities. As a result, six new universities were established in the country between 1992 and 1998, and by 2005 public universities were already in all the main cities of Albania. These changes, on the one hand, helped to increase the number of students enrolled in universities, and on the other hand, they negatively affected the quality of education. The constant increase in the number of students at state universities without a corresponding increase in funding has led to a significant decline in the quality of education and scientific surveys. A huge number of lecture hours in crowded auditoriums did not leave the teachers any opportunity to study science and to develop professionally

I. Discussion

Methodology of the case study was focus on children's and adults from age of 6 to 18+ were interwire 107 subjects for the case. The questions were focus on their childhood the persons that had more contribution on their education. The quality of time they pas with their parents and how their teacher and lecture help them on a guidance of their life and the way of teaching.

Age

102 / 107 correct responses



The sample can be defined based on the education level and helps to understand different spheres of their lives based on their education levels using frequencies (“frequency distribution,” 2019). Categorical data is analyzed in excel using pivot tables (Albright, Winston, & Zappe, 2009; Berk & Carey, 2010). Education on the data sample does not change and using the pivot tables, it exists as an independent variable (Veney, Kros, Rosenthal, 2009; “Understanding relationships between two categorical variables,” 2016). The frequencies of the individuals raised by different caregivers as per their education levels is shown below:

Count of You were raised by?	Level of Education				
	Bachelor	High School	Kindergarten	Master	Grand Total
parents / grandparents				1	1
Grandparents	2	1			3
grandparents, relatives				1	1
Kindegarden	2				2
Parents	78	5	1	1	85
parents / grandparents	10		1	1	12
parents, kindergarden	2				2
parents,nanny			1		1
Grand Total	94	6	3	4	107
	87.9%	5.6%	2.8%	3.7%	

In reference to neglect by a parent, the data is represented by the following pivot table

Count of Do you feel neglected by your parents in the childhood period or later?	Level of Education				
	Bachelor	High School	Kindergarten	Master	Grand Total
For my parents work is more important	1				1
in most off	1	2			3
No	79	1	2	2	84
Sometimes	13	3	1	2	19
Grand Total	94	6	3	4	107

What would you like to change from the education system in Albania?
the student / student assessment method

<p>a large part of the literature, anyone who will become a pedagogue should do a training, universities 'stadiums in the labs in such demanding branches, universities' standards for hiring their pedagogues and assistants .</p>
<p>All of it. It is not productive work. Inadequate knowledge of inadequate jobs, zero scientific productivity. I would encourage scientific productivity in the country. It would be very beneficial as the country's problems can be solved through research, studies and scientific productivity at universities and by students.</p>
<p>All pedagogues who have been unjustly in the faculties of Albania for years have been rooted and do not allow the introduction of a new spirit in education.</p>
<p>the way the teachers sometimes behave with the pupils behave in a harsh and cold way, but I would like to change how much more homework is needed, as plus the lessons we have to deal with more tasks.</p>
<p>I would like to devote much attention to the discipline of students to clean the environment.</p>
<p>You were given the opportunity to educate everyone.</p>
<p>Examiners. Corruption</p>
<p>many pedagogues remain intentionally on the exams as the students try, it makes no sense to endless bachelor crawl</p>
<p>All system</p>
<p>Practice</p>
<p>I would like the school to be the place to go with much will and not with stress</p>
<p>The difference in the teaching method in terms of highly loaded and in-depth literature being replaced with concrete things (examples in everyday life) as well as hypothetical events to be solved (at some levels of normal study)</p>
<p>To be more tolerant of students (the state system) because a large part of them are in employment and may not always be present in the classroom. The pedagogues are aware of this and intentionally decide on the absence of the student to enter the exam and come for a free time.</p>

II. Conclusion

A guide by Albright (2015) on interpreting pivot data suggests that the data above indicates that individuals who have made it to university are those that have had a positive childhood where their parents have been involved in their childhood experiences. However, the fact that the same figures are not seen for masters suggests that pursuant of education at this level is not dependent on the childhood experiences. Education system need improvement and adaption with the economic situation and to help the parents. By helping them the system help the future citizen of this society. You cannot teach today the same way that you did yesterday to prepare student of tomorrow (John Dewey). From the comment regarding the question what them would like to change from the education system in Albania the response is very clear the system and the way of teaching need to change for the students and the future citizen of our country.

References

Kajsiu, B. (2015). Higher Education in Albania: The Never Ending Challenge. *International Higher Education*, 85, 15-16.

Kajsiu, B. (2016). A Discourse Analysis of Corruption: Instituting Neoliberalism Against Corruption in Albania. London: Routledge.

Pango, Y. (2001). *Secondary education in Albania*. Strasbourg: Council of Europe Press.

Rexhepi, J. (2013). *Globalization and higher education in Albania* (1st ed.). Lexington Books.

Vickers, M. (2011). *The Albanians: A Modern History*. I.B.Tauris.

Xhaferri, E., & Branković, J. (2013).

Overview of Higher Education and Research Systems in the Western Balkans: Albania. Retrieved from http://www.herdata.org/public/HE_and_Research_in_Albania_FINAL1.pdf

References

Albright, S. C. (2015). *VBA for modelers: Developing decision support systems with Microsoft® Office Excel®* (5th Ed.). Boston, MA: Cengage Learning.

Albright, S. C., Winston, W. L., & Zappe, C. J. (2009). *Data analysis and decision making with Microsoft excel, revised* (3rd ed.). Mason, OH: South-Western Cengage Learning.

Berk, K. N., & Carey, P. M. (2010). *Data analysis with Microsoft excel: Updated for office 2007* (3rd ed.). Boston, MA: Brooks/Cole.

Descriptive and inferential statistics. (2019). Retrieved from <https://statistics.laerd.com/statistical-guides/descriptive-inferential-statistics.php>.

Frequency distribution. (2019). Retrieved from <https://www.excel-easy.com/examples/frequency-distribution.html>.

Lee, C. F., Lee, J. C., & Lee, A. C. (2000). *Statistics for business and financial economics* (2nd ed.). River Edge, NJ: World Scientific Publishing Co. Pte. Ltd.

Remenyi, D., Onofrei, G., & English, J. (2011). *ePub-An introduction to statistics using Microsoft excel*. Kidmore End: Academic Publishing Ltd.

Trochim, W. M. (2006). *Descriptive statistics*. Retrieved from <https://socialresearchmethods.net/kb/statdesc.php>.

Veney, J. E., Kros, J. F., Rosenthal, D. A. (2009). *Statistics for health care professionals: Working with excel* (2nd ed.). San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.

Understanding relationships between two categorical variables. (2016). Retrieved from <http://course1.winona.edu/thooks/Media/Handout%207%20-%20Stat%20100.pdf>.

IJSER