



**Kolegji AAB**

**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT: SOCIAL POLITICS AND THE WELFARE OF CHILDREN**

**MASTER**

**SUBJECT: POVERTY, UNEMPLOYMENT AND CHILDREN CARE**

Mentor:

Prof.Dr.Anton K. BERISHAJ

Candidate:

Gyltene RAKA

Prishtina,2015

# CONTENT

Abstract.....	
Appendix.....	
Gratitude and Acknowledgement .....	
Purpose.....	
Methodology .....	
Introduction.....	
<b>Chapter I.....</b>	
Poverty as a social phenomenon and its assessment.....	
Description of the phenomenon .....	
The definition of absolute poverty .....	
Affected ones by this degree of poverty .....	
Reasons .....	
<b>Chapter II .....</b>	
The economic situation and problems in Kosovo.....	
Problems in the labor market .....	
<b>Chapter III.....</b>	
Many dimensions of poverty .....	
Combating the phenomenon of poverty.....	
Factors and consequences that affect its growth.....	
The Promotion of opportunities for income generation.....	
Unemployment by level of education .....	
The impact of unemployment - impact on society.....	

The impact of unemployment in economy of the family.....

Decreasing poverty among children in Kosovo.....

Social assistance programs are inadequate .....

**Chapter IV**.....

The caring of children .....

Why should the social and emotional development of the child be supported?.....

But how it's realized the socialization of children?.....

Family .....

Relations between peers.....

School .....

Example how to use the time with our children .....

The impact of poverty on dropping out of school.....

The role of parents in children's education .....

Strategic approaches .....

Units for Human Rights.....

Children's rights and their protection of national and international challenge .....

Guaranteeing the rights of children.....

Building a culture of respecting children's rights .....

Primary education of awareness raising .....

Professional training .....

**END**.....

Some steps that can help us in making decisions .....

The decision-making process.....

**Literature consulted.....**

**Local and international various reports .....**

## INTRODUCTION

Poverty is difficult to be defined clear. However, there are generally accepted and international standards in which are developed various measures of the naming or the concept of poverty. Poverty is the (bitter) fate that has accompanied human society at all of its stages, and as a result, the views and ways to fight it, as a phenomenon, have been different. Due to misconceptions, blurred vision, corruption and other reasons, the poor are often revolted which caused major damage to society . Both Kosovo and its people had the poverty as an inherent fate, generation after generation, this issue will be discussed in this paper. More specifically, we will explain poverty as an outlook first, and then we will discuss about the level of poverty in Kosovo, absolute poverty, its causes and consequences of poverty, and all those within the respective chapters. Poverty is a "multidimensional social problem that is an object of the study of sociology, psychology, economics, anthropology, social medicine, etc. Poverty is defined as "the state of people who were not able to meet the immediate needs.

Poverty was born with human society and had its journey throughout its history.

Poverty does not change; definitions change towards society and its reports. And from here, the definition of poverty is not static; it is expanding due to the increasing of life requirements and insufficiency of funds for living. Combating poverty is perhaps the most important challenge that society will face in the future in the XXI century. Life with all the values and its achievements should be experienced by all nations in all its dimensions.

Poverty as an evil of humanity even if we want or not, it is associated with a range of consequences, consequences which make the society more degraded in Kosovo but also in the region. Prompting a wide range of phenomena such as the loss of human lives, the application of labor to teenage children, unable education, diverse kind of abuse children, robberies, murders, and other consequences. If we stop and shortly analyze some of them: for example one of the ugliest expression of poverty nowadays is the employment of children, but not only that, what is worse is their use for hard labor so obviously children are threatened by the danger that poverty has.

The problem of unemployment is also an inseparable problem of society from antiquity to modern times. Work requirements for all, the right of sanctioned work in all conditions of modern times and in European and international conventions. The only option that is given to the countries is allocating special funds to help the unemployed and keep unemployment in

strictly defined coefficient. Obviously when it comes to poverty, it's more considered the insufficient food, but in a broader plan together with malnutrition, which means the conditions of life, insecurity, marginalization, lack of freedom of choice, etc. Generations that are living in the present are afraid of the "mysteries that contains the future", they are interested in how the work and society will be, how the political organization is going to be build.

Absolute poverty, implies the impossibility of access to basic tools such as; sufficient food, shelter, health services, education. Poverty is a chain of spiritual despair, but a chain of social contempt. In general the poor are not loved or respected, they are considered with no culture and individuals with a very low educational level. The most popular statistic are used by the world bank it announces that all individuals who are living with one (1) dollar a day, they belong to this sensitive social and economic category.

**Relative poverty:** means the perception of differences between the two main groups in the quality and living conditions, this category includes all individuals, whose income does not exceed the amount of the average salary. Terms that more or less offer the possibility of economic survival, but not for a promising standard for the future. Economic growth and sustainable development are considered as the main way to reduce and eliminate poverty. Naturally a question may arise: What should we do, what to do to others, in order to avoid this sequence of events? Those what we need are radical changes, starting from the base of society.

**END**

When the pencil joins with the color, then the white paper has to say something!

Socio-economic problems which in the various campaigns and debates to the approaches of experts are good opportunities to explore phenomena such as poverty, unemployment and its impact on children's education. Modestly exploring the relevant literature I have tried to fairly present the achievements of social problems –description, and the possibility that from the recognition of their concerns to get some suggestions and tips for work in my future. An experience that serves me and I think that it makes sense in the appearance of some of the alternatives that I found.

In the used literature, the approaches of the authors in the interpretation of concepts of poverty provide definitions that represent the extension and its impact on society, poverty as a phenomenon is a very complex one that involves various dimensions of gaps, of which insufficient of goods and services is only the one side of the medal. Poverty is hunger. Being poor means not having a shelter, being sick and not being able to see a doctor; it means to be unemployed and not having a secure future, poverty means to be illiterate, to not have the opportunity for health conditions and the lack many services and tools for daily life.

It is difficult to give a final definition of poverty because it changes from one period to another and from one country to another. Except this, poverty can be measured and estimated in different ways.

Poverty is a condition in which we have lack of a certain amount of vital material assets or money. It is said that poverty exists when people have lack of the tools which satisfy their essential needs. All literature that is used has been my commitment to reflect the scope and definition of the concept of it, so the themes that have I attached, I believe that they contribute on understanding the phenomenon, a description of the various reports on the studies that have been applied on this definition, the Poverty and its effect on Unemployment. How much it has an impact on the education of children is seen in the approach and obstacles that the citizens may encounter, where material-economic base strongly determines the weight and the way that impacts directly on the cultivation and monitoring of education for every Albanian family.

Despite the Government reports and international organizations approaches, concerning the promise of high economic growth, despite the global crisis, we can say that this was not

realized for itself worldwide conditions. However, we must accept that the crisis was faced successfully. Maybe here have influenced the economic politics, fiscal and initiatives to attract foreign investments. However it can be said that it is not easy to have rapid development, sustainable and economically balanced in such times of global crisis.

Further, non-governmental organizations are organizations funded and supported by various nongovernmental factors which are created to solve a social problem, individual, group or wider; to participate in public life; to exploit resources to achieve a certain goal. The role of these organizations is very important because they attract the attention of the public and competent authorities, to a more attentive treatment of various problems of the society.

Exactly for this reason, nonprofit organizations have a huge impact on the development of a country. They invest in various aspects and areas affecting these areas and improving them, if only by national and international public awareness.

As regarding to social care services

There are required different centers that offer specialized services in order to prevent institutionalization and to offer alternatives to it. These includes:

Day care centers that support psychological treatment, education and counseling for children who work on the streets, children mistreated or abused and children who have left school or are on that direction of doing so. As long as it will continue the action of residential institutions, it can be made specific improvements that will bring improvements to their services: Institutions and public administration authorities should be trained, and be supervised to improve monitoring of vulnerable families, contacts between institutionalized children and their families and the relationships between institutions and communities. Institutionalized children should be involved in decisions and management services provided within the institutions.

The Profile of the staff working in institutions should be amended in order to include children psychologists and social workers. Training programs for the staff of the institution should be adapted to the social and psychological needs of children and they should be provided for all staff, including custodian staff and supporters. It should be placed an information system which is able to measure the social welfare of children, especially those belonging to socially excluded groups, which will be able to identify children at risk of abandonment or neglect.

In the Commitment and duties of parents in children's education, there are various approaches and methods of all kinds which are applied in so many countries therefore the maximal care for children requires time and serious commitment regardless of the material conditions, because there are opportunities for educational and professional counseling on various factors that make up our social circle.

The Baby doesn't grow up only by eating. It must be surrounded by people who guide and advise him. Adults should be an example for the child. You as a mother or father, are important for the development and growth of the baby. It is the best for the child to learn new things. Also it is important to trust their parents and to feel the care that it takes.

All children are curious and like to learn new things. Baby monitors movements of adults and learn from them, as the movement of the lips, eyes, movement of hands. You have to let your child to try new things that he believes. The child learns by following what others do, also he learns to listen when you talk to him. When the baby grows he learns more. You can learn him a lot of things, while traveling and explaining the places you see, by reading books etc. And like this he learns important stuff where the way the child thinks is developed, it also will be developed the memory and the vocabulary. All of these lessons are for the benefit of the child, especially when school starts.

In all these approaches, for future studies, regardless of socio-economic conditions, we have a responsibility to prepare future generations, which will be factors and management of the common good which will affect some aspects of our educational life. We think that this preparation is successful if we take this example one aspect of our commitment as a social worker, so that of decision-making process in their careers.