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Global Effects in the Ideology: The Case of Kosovo

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Abstract

The ideological misunderstanding of political parties in Kosovo at a first reading creates the idea of a virus that has passed in many countries with consolidated democracy. In this logic, we can not claim something different to us, for how long, the claim to refer to different doctrines is viewed with much skepticism. There are many politicians who advocate how socialism and capitalism are doing practices that are in line with each other. In the European and world political scene, it is found a cooling and reduction of the debates and of the leftist right antagonistic positions. Adapting a modern philosophy that is important to identify the problem, find the causes of the creation and propose measures or better policies for its elimination, has oriented the left and right political forces and their programs Towards more pragmatic solutions in relation to social theory or cognome streams that they might prefer. The social processes themselves force them to do so. The most typical example of this political philosophy is Tony Blair's political experience in England and the success of his liberal neo-liberal platform, which is synthesized to ensure the survival of binomial economic efficiency - social equality. The same philosophy and political action is also found in the analysis Of reforms or development programs in Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Austria, Finland, Sweden, the United States etc. where in many cases the ruling parties were parties of the right-wing Christian Democrats or traditional conservatives, again political pragmatism is Solving the problems associated with a pragmatic compromise with the parties of social democratic orientation. However, despite the similar tendencies in these countries, the Albanian context is not the same, and certainly, the factors that have influenced these countries for such policies do not have the same effect. Exactly, the evaluation of external and internal factors in the Albanian context is an interest, whether to "blame" the political class somewhat for ideological ambiguity, but also to make it accountable for the relationships it has created over the years.

1. Introduction

The notion of globalization is increasingly described, and less defined because it is too complicated as a concept. "The word globalization in most dictionaries is interpreted as a notion that implies the world as a whole. The global surname was born at the end of the nineteenth century to mark the global world, while the globalization name entered for the first time in the Webster dictionary in 1961" (Baylis, Smith & Owens, 2010). (Baylis, Smith & Owens, 2010)

Global, globalization, is translated as an expression: universally, the universe. Frenchs call globalization globalism. The idea of globalization has many meanings, once used in the sense of direction, capitalism development, or as a notion of the new world business paradigm as a technical term for describing economic processes, political processes and

national processes. Some expressions, “globalization, are exclusively used to describe the relationship between the continents” (Plevnik, 2003).

2. The Influence of Globalization in Defining Political Ideology

Globalization, described by Gunchenout, is very impersonal since its concept is undefined. Determining globalization largely depends on the perspective explored by the author: the economic, social, cultural, communicative, ecological or governance aspect.

As for Robert W. Cox, (Cox, 1992) the trends of globalization include internationalization of production, new international labor division, new migration from the South to the North, new competitive circles that accelerate the processes of internationalism and turn states into agencies of the world globalized. While Richard Muir (Muir, 1997) advocates that it is not a political concept, but above all, it is a phenomenon that has arisen with the development of technology, economic trends, and enterprise activity that can change political systems.

For Charles Kegley, (Kegley C., 2008) the phenomenon of globalization is defined as the interconnection of states through the constant growth of cooperation, communications and trade that precedes the creation of the world as an integrated and dependent whole or the global system and the unique country in which processes Changes connect the same lucky people.

From various approaches to the globalization review it is possible to conclude that the overall definition may include economy, politics and culture. It is necessary to improve the broadly-conceived globalization as a global economy as globalization is a rather complex process, while the creation of the global economy is a part of it.

Globalization for many scholars is a major challenge for state sovereignty. This is because the foreign policy of a state is dependent on supranational institutions. In essence, this independence is the willingness of the state to align its foreign policy with the policies of international institutions, regimes and norms in exchange for favors of a different kind (The Handbook of Political Sociology: States, civil societies and globalization, 2005).

Despite the manifest process of equalizing domestic trade with global trade, which is increasingly descriptive and shapes the national economy as a subordinate part, it is always possible but with great difficulty to distinguish between national, regional and global economies. The development paradigm according to Jasna Plevnik (Jasana Plevnik. Pas globalizimit, 2003) is the ideological currency of globalization, a model that will surely exist for the future, as they propagate the most powerful states. According to this model, the key to the development of each state is the ability to integrate this economic system into the global economic system.

Contemporary French philosopher Alain Finkelkraut (Plevnik, 2003) warns about the phenomenon of marginalization of politics, the role and importance of which the economy takes. Even for Manuel Castels, (Castels, 2010) politics is no longer a place of power, despite its influence still going on. While Ulrich Beck for globalization defends the thesis that the ideology of world trade or ideology of neoliberalism develops precisely because of political activity. Economic globalization strongly affects international relations through the process of market, goods, services and finance integration, argues Eric Hobsbawm, (Hobsbawm, 1994) but this does not mean that we have only a content of international relations in the external and internal relations of states. In Webster's vocabulary, the notion of geo-economics is defined as a letter for the letter etymologically, as the activity of economic policies in the global space. The ideology of mobilizing capital is more widely represented by international organizations such as the International Monetary Fund, the OECD and the World Trade Organization. These institutions have diminished the power of the state. World Trade Organization member states have been summoned with the aim of recognizing basic international labor standards and reviewing the relationship between trade provisions and workers' rights. We take the case of the International Monetary Fund, which has become the lender of the Third World in order to secure the temporary loan of these countries. Loans granted to these countries conditioned the IMF to reduce overall spending, in some cases with devaluation requirements for the national currency, reducing donations to social policy by significantly limiting the scope of the independent national policy (Kegley C., 2008) (Kegley C., 2008).

Since the requirement for IMF involvement comes from the government of the state which represents an interest in credit, such commitment is not interpreted as a threat to sovereignty, although the definitions presented are great. The IMF has approximately uniform and rigid access to countries that become debtors in this institution and expect them to exclusively follow the financial logic. In this logic, Plevnik states: states need to be highly disciplined to govern economic policy in accordance with rules dictated by the IMF, but this logic not only causes problems because the specifics of that country are not taken into account or are not allowed to undertake measures For which perhaps the economic situation could be advanced. Not in vain this role of IMF Joseph Stiglitz has labeled metaphorically as firefighters (Kegley C., 2008). (Kegley C., 2008)

Rightly Thomas, Alford, Hicks, and Schwatz (Thomas, J. Alford, R. Hicks, A. Schwatz, M, 2005) advocate the idea that politics has not disappeared and has not lost its impact, but in content terms, it is increasingly becoming a supporter of economic activity, whereas the economy has previously been supportive of political activity. The economy thus becomes the fundamental means of political power. This concept is accompanied by prominent sociologist Anthony Gidens when he points out:... the global social globalization through which

distant countries keep in touch with one another, so that events in a given country are characterized by the same processes as it may happen A place many miles away... and vice versa (Internacional UNESCO Education Server for Civic, Peace and Human Rights Education) But, the conclusion and the best summary is given by Laurent Carroue.... current globalization, this geo-historical process of the progressive spread of capitalism on a planetary scale, is at the same time a liberal ideology, a coin - dollar, a model - capitalism, a political system, democracy, a language – English (L. Carroue, D. Collet et C. Ruiz.).

Some politologists have given another dimension, calling globalization... an indicator of reconfiguration of the role of the state in relation to the actors and new challenges... or in a more global plan a typical phenomenon of international relations... which represents the global context in the To which all the trends and forces of force and power are developed on a planetary scale. First and foremost, the so-called economic globalization is closely linked to the worldwide spread of services, the extraordinary mobility of capital, labor, innovation, technical and technological knowledge, the creation of global markets, the expansion of Firms and multinational companies and products made in the world etc. This specific profile, according to many authors who have specifically addressed it, implies three dimensions: geographical (capital movement from one country to another); Functional (diversification of the capital market - monetary market, the stock market, etc.); Time, (markets operate 24 hours worldwide). In terms of globalization, terms such as right, left, center, left right, are subject to the same patterns. Within the framework of globalist doctrine, the main objective of the action is to reduce the scope of government activity in relation to the transnational capital flow and to reduce national sovereignty in decision-making in favor of the decision-making power of international institutions and bodies such as: IMF, World Bank, WTO, IBRD, ALENA, EU, etc. In general, the policies pursued by these organisms by many scholars are perceived as rightist globalization tendencies.

While the globalization policy of the center is estimated to be dominated by major national and international NGOs such as Oxfam, Greenpeace, MSF, ATTAC, World Social Forum, Via Campesina and others. These organizations are thought to have a different vision in relation to the first group, expressing through their actions and claims the sensitivity and the demands of civil society to the effects of globalization.

Since 1995, there is a tendency to increase the power and decision-making of international institutions or groups such as the IMF, WTO, World Bank, G7, OECD, UNDP and others. The extreme liberalism of markets and the economy, served as a single alternative to development theories based on public and defense funding, began to show many weaknesses and inability to face the crisis of this decade. However, the years 2007 - 2008 showed that the world financial system suffered its greatest since 1929 (Civici, 2009) (Civici, 2009).

While politicians and bankers from all over the world are trying to get out of the crisis, economists and academics try to find the right lessons, to understand the causes and above all to elaborate the new economic and financial policy models and instruments that such a thing Do not repeat more at the global level as well as at national levels. All governments, parties, business or public opinion are maximally interested in these conclusions that would guarantee us the non-repetition of this global situation, quite disturbing.

3. The Role of the International Factor in Defining Political Ideologies in Kosovo

Kosovo already has contractual relations with the European Union, meaning it is a signatory and a political-economic beneficiary through its long-serving missionary mechanisms in Kosovo. Unfortunately, it is known that Kosovo remains only a geographic part and almost no political part of the EU. The EU Rule of Law Mission (EULEX) has been initiated since 2008, with a European building spirit for Kosovo that has been intensified since the first half of 2007 when the idea of a Such a plan of establishing a mission with innovation and special modeling as a project for the EU for Kosovo.

The only goal of the EULEX mission is to "support Kosovo in European integration in the area of rule of law and EULEX expertise is being used, in support of the EU's main goals in the visa liberalization process, Feasibility study and Pristina-Belgrade dialogue. EULEX also supports the structured dialogue on the rule of law, led by Brussels. EULEX is continuing its devotion to the fight against corruption in close co-operation with local peers to achieve the EU's solidarity and best practices in Kosovo. At the same time, EULEX is giving priority to the establishment of the rule of law in the north (Placeholder 2) "according to the Brussels plan since its mandate remained largely to assist Kosovo in strengthening security and order in co-operation with potential donors of European states with a beneficial interest Development, legal-economic, recommending and cognitive, for Kosovo in the integration processes. Integration into the European Union over these years has become an indisputable priority for any government in Kosovo. The integration process turns into the government program of any political force, not just on paper. Often, the priorities set out in the reports are more or less the government program of the ruling political and opposition power. Not only that, but the EU's reports, criticisms and ratings become the epicenter of the debate and discussions on the achievements, challenges and decisions of the present and the future. This logic [is driven more by the public. Many consider membership in the EU as a guarantee for controlling the irresponsibility of the local political elite.

The high level of confidence in the EU structures is illustrated by the results of surveys conducted by

international specialized institutions. In this context, the political elite uses this indicator as a way of justifying cooperation with international institutions, in general, European ones in particular and political credo. But this creates a problem from the point of view of representation. Many lectures and priorities coming from EU institutions do not necessarily reflect the main concerns of the electorate. This often creates problems with regard to representation. For many scholars, such an approach, from a content point of view, focuses mainly on the democratization technology, which is not left or right but right or wrong. On this logic, the "people" emerged in relation to its European future rather than on certain social - or within the framework of any ideological universe. As long as the Albanian society emerged through its European future, it is logical that integration into the EU, symbolizing precisely this future, would turn into an end in itself. In this logic, categories such as farmers, young people, marginalized groups, civil society, small business representatives are articulated in the framework of a future European society rather than the milestones upon which this society should be established. Consequently, their special interests are subject to European integration emergencies.

According to Kaldor and Ivan, when faced with the inability to pursue a purely and simply evolution of the public, we stand before the emergence of the new features of politics, which distract the latter from public opinion. Here we are talking in the first place about the technical nature of politics. Often the differences between PDK and LDK are minimal, the role of ideology becomes negligible. Between them, it becomes very difficult to find fundamental changes in ideology, economic policy or foreign policy. More important to consider is the technical, procedural rather than the ideological aspect. Matrices, reforms, models, procedures, standards, dominate the discourse of political actors. As long as such Europeanization processes are reduced to the technical implementation of standards, procedures, laws and practices dictated by the EU, regardless of which political force is in power, the issue of the ideological structuring of parties remains unresolved. Much more such an approach is stimulated by the public. This latter end is used by political forces to increase co-operation with international institutions with the ultimate goal of improving legitimacy lost to this electorate, despite the fact that this behavior often contradicts the ideological profile they claim to belong to. Party attitudes related to European integration may depend largely on two main factors: the ideology or party strategy. According to Timus (2008), in the case of candidate countries, ideology may be the main factor explaining the parties' positions towards EU integration. The EU is currently in the spotlight. Although there are debates about the future of Europe and sometimes the emergence of the eurozone, there are also countries that are interested in becoming new members of the EU. Kosovo is also one of these countries.

LDK's policy, in relation to Kosovo's EU and NATO membership, also consists in more co-ordinated cooperation with international institutions located in Kosovo. LDK

believes that the integration of Kosovo and the Western Balkans into the EU brings peace, prosperity and stability to this part of Europe "(LDK Program). The strategy used by the European Union during the enlargement process relies on giving or holding rewards, then punishing some party for the unwanted and rewarding behavior of the other party for good manners. During the integration process, the EU works with two types of rewards.

So that it becomes a market economy. The second award consists of institutional links, such as trade links and association/association agreements, greater involvement in the EU market and finally full membership.

How successful is this conditioning strategy depends on the internal political conditions in a place. All political parties in Kosovo are supporters of Kosovo's EU integration and Other Euro-Atlantic structures, since Kosovo's goal, is to build strategic partnership relations with the United States of America, to integrate the Republic of Kosovo into the European Union, NATO, the UN and other international mechanisms (the PDK Statute). The party system in Kosovo is characterized by unpreparedness in terms of social regulation. Political parties in Kosovo, after the declaration of independence, were challenged on issues of building states. Continued support from the European Community to market reforms and the European integration agenda are the two main factors that show the uncertainty of structuring the relationship between Ideology and political parties, respectively the difference between the right and the left. When we look at the programs of Albanian political parties in Kosovo and consider the economic and political side, it is a little difficult to make a distinction between the left and the right. All parties promise the development of Kosovo's economy by improving the livelihoods of its citizens; Promise gradual reforms, deep social links from the state, providing the state with a stronger position.

Political parties in Kosovo have not explicitly expressed their ideological orientation. The two largest parties in Kosovo analyzed, PDK and LDK, are considered to be center-right parties. Both parties, according to their programs, have conservative ideologies. LDK since its establishment started its political activity as a right-wing party, while the PDK started as a left-wing party while maintaining "war-worthy heirs", to change its party profile at the party of the center Right. Even after analyzing the programs of these center-right parties, they are almost the same and often appear to have created an ambiguity in structuring their ideological profiles.

4. IMF Influence on the International Arena

The International Monetary Fund, IMF (International Monetary Fund) is an international organization of 184 Washington DC, D. C. The primary purpose of establishing the international monetary fund has been to create monetary co-operation between countries, monetary stability in

exchange and regular monetary co-operation arrangements to speed up economic growth, to raise employment rates. Reducing the level of unemployment and creating temporary assistance from poor countries to balance payment systems. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) was created in 1944 in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire (USA) in response to the 1930s crisis.

Since its foundation, the IMF has always relied on the founding goal but the techniques of action and ways of responding to the problems of different states and the number of participating states over the years have changed. The IMF had the mission of promoting international monetary co-operation, exchange rate stability and steady growth of trade and the world economy. Above all, it cared for the financial stability of member states by making each year a detailed audit of each country's situation. In cases when the crisis or situations that could lead to crises were identified, the IMF financially helped these countries protect their currencies, stabilize public finances and guarantee key macroeconomic balances (Civici, Kriza finanziare apo globale?, 2010). But this role, especially in the context of the famous consensus of Washington, in many cases was considered as imposing as drastic, as non-social, as a constraint on extreme liberalism, such as restricting the ability of governments to decide freely about their own policies Social and economic development. Norman Fariclough (Fariclough, 2000) is one of those who expresses reservations about the work of the IMF. He stresses that international organizations such as the IMF strive, with a success rate, to push and impose aspects of globalization in a particular direction, and such discourses, such as neoliberal economic discourse, are important parts Of the strategy to achieve this goal. Further, by continuing the argument he underlines that globalization is not only a matter of global scale, but it is also a matter of new relationships between the global scale and the other stages... contemporary globalization is Also linked to the construction of other degrees besides the global scale, including the "macro-regional" scale (eg the European Union or the Free Trade Area of North America), the trans-regional economic scale such as the Pearl River Delta and The scale of "global cities".

The IMF's work is of three different types. Oversight involves monitoring financial and economic developments, providing advice on policies pursued to avoid economic crises. The IMF also lends money to countries with difficulties in the balance of payments, to provide temporary funding and support in correcting the problems; Low-income loans are provided to reduce poverty. Third, the IMF provides countries with technical assistance and training in its areas of expertise. Also, to support these three activities, the IMF works in economic research and statistics. In recent years, in the context of efforts to strengthen the international financial system and increase the effectiveness of crisis prevention and resolution, the IMF has applied the supervision and technical assistance in developing standards and codes of practice in its areas of responsibility, And in strengthening the financial sectors. The IMF also plays an important role in the fight against money laundering and

terrorism. To promote global economic stability through multilateral co-operations, the IMF has been given the mandate to oversee the international monetary system and to monitor the economic and financial policies of 185 member states. IMF oversight provides a specialized assessment of global and regional economic and financial developments. It gives advice on the risks posed to stability and economic growth. In this way, the IMF assists the international monetary system to serve its primary purpose by providing a framework that facilitates the exchange of goods, services and capital between countries and maintains a good economic growth.

In today's global economy, where a country's economic and financial policies can affect many other countries, international co-operation at a global scale to monitor and influence economic developments is imperative. With the almost universal participation of 180 countries, IMF oversight is the right mechanism for this cooperation. Effective supervision assists in a viable international monetary system and enables sustainable economic growth through the following co-strengthening processes: multilateral oversight, or the look of the world economy as a whole; And bi-lateral oversight which includes policy advice for each individual member to promote external and internal stability (including growth); Analysis of economic effects from one country to another; And the experience of 180 member countries.

Oversight, in its present form, was decided by Article IV of the Articles of Agreement of the IMF due to the revision that took place in the late 1970s after the failure of the fixed exchange rate system Bretton Woods. Under Article IV, member countries undertake to cooperate with the IMF and with each other to promote the stability of the global exchange rate system. In particular, they must adhere to making their own domestic and foreign economic policies, a certain code of conduct. The IMF has the task of:

1. monitor the international monetary system to ensure its effective operation, and
2. to ensure that the policies of each member country adhere to the obligations. to ensure that oversight develops and remains effective in the 21st century globalized economy, the imf is implementing a medium-term strategy.

In June 2007, the supervisory policy framework had a fundamental change, the first since 1970, through the Decision on the Member States' Double Policy Supervision, which also codified best practices. The key details of the Decision are that it clarifies that:

1. a country's oversight should focus on finding whether the country's policies promote external stability. this means that oversight should focus mainly on exchange rates, monetary, fiscal and financial policies, and in identifying risks and weaknesses.
2. what is and is not acceptable to the international community in how countries apply exchange rate policies; and
3. that oversight is a collaborative process between the

fund and its members, taking into account the specific circumstances of the countries and having a multilateral and medium-term perspective.

The quality of the IMF analysis is constantly improving, to ensure that the IMF provides the best advice to its members. Within the Supervisory Decision, a priority is the improvement of exchange rate estimates. Also, the problems of the financial sector are well covered by IMF oversight through analytical tools to integrate the financial sector and capital markets into a single macroeconomic framework. Because oversight must evolve with the global economy, the IMF reviews its policies and practices from time to time. Usually, every year, IMF economists visit the member country to gather information and discuss with government officials and central bankers and often with non-governmental organizations. The mission then sends a report to the IMF Executive Board for discussion, whose views will be forwarded to the country's authorities. In recent years, transparency of oversight has increased. 90% of the member states admit the publication of a Public Information Item, which summarizes the views of staff and the Board of the Fund, and often in the publication of the staff report itself. The IMF continually revises global and regional trends. Key instruments for global and local oversight are the two semi-annual publications, the Global Economy Overview and the Global Financial Stability Report, the first focusing on the global and recent global economy in the financial sector and capital markets. To further improve local oversight, a package of measures involving organizational changes, policy research and policy discussions is being implemented. In particular, Reports on Regional Economics are being published every year or every six months for four major regions.

In April 2000, in a New Republic article, Farielough said of the IMF: "Everyone says the IMF does not really listen to developing countries that are supposed to help. Everyone says the solutions the IMF proposes only aggravate things, transforming slowdowns in recession and depressed reviews. (Stiglitz, 2006) "He also complains about the IMF if it has caused a great deal of damage to the economic policies it has Recommended and that countries should pursue in order to benefit from IMF loans, or from loans from banks and other private sectors receiving the IMF's opinion of whether a borrower deserves a loan or not.

Other authors argue, (Faiclough, 2000) "its organizations and officials have ignored the role of incomplete information, inadequate markets, and institutions that do not work - all of these are features of developing countries. As a result, again, the IMF calls for policies that match economic books but do not make sense for countries whose IMF recommends these policies (Plevnik, 2003). Joseph Stiglitz (Stiglitz, Making Globalization Work, 2006) tries to show that the consequences of these misguided policies are catastrophic, not just referring to statistical data, but referring to the human suffering of the countries that followed them. According to him, these policies fail to eradicate poverty, but rather deepen it further. And democracies weaken rather than reinforce them.

Massive privatizations, drastic reductions in state intervention in the economy, absolute market freedom, complete independence of finances in their products, unlimited confidence in self-regulatory market capability, constitute the pillars of this new era that quickly spread to many countries Of the world. And all this not only thanks to the American or British example, but above all as a result of IMF recipes and recommendations, which extended this philosophy to all countries under its jurisdiction. However, the developments and debates of the last 20 years have highlighted the fact that economic governance and economic policies require other solutions that essentially have a greater state presence in the economy, a return to Keynesian economic stimulus, a The privilege of budgeting policies in support of economy and development, and a quick abandonment of clean policies of non-intervention in the market, a greater appreciation of regulationism etc.

(Civici, Kriza finanziare apo globale?, 2010) British and British laborers, Barack Obama and John McCain, social democrats and Christians - German Democrats, left and right Italians, Spanish Socialists and Peoples, and even the IMF itself seem to be twisting when it comes to relations between Market and the state when discussing the changing concepts and methods in the banking and finance subbases when analyzing the risk and the financial market when debating the economic model to be built " (Civici, Kriza finanziare apo globale?, 2010).

This spirit of criticism of the work of the IMF was frequent during the difficult international financial situation of 2008-2009. This crisis provokes a series of academic and scientific reflections on how we have interpreted and implemented so far in governance and in economic policies many postulates of Taboo of economic science. The overwhelming majority of economists and politicians until a few days before the outbreak of the crisis were completely convinced and determined on the indisputable truthfulness of the values of their neoliberal postulates. The magical words that seemed to be able to regulate and positively select everything were the free market and liberal capital. The financial crisis of recent years and the great economic, financial and social consequences it is expected to leave behind, a crisis characterized as one of the biggest shocks in the history of capitalism, raised some queries that affected some key concepts or taboo The system and the way it is governed. Statement by Alan Greenspan, the former famous Federal Reserve president in the US, often regarded as the cornerstone of the economy or as a magician of finance, that the current crisis put into question the superiority of a free market system to which He had always believed, is the most significant indicator for a new page to be opened in the reading, understanding and implementation of the economy (Doing Business 2009, 2009).

Meanwhile, in Kosovo, the role of the IMF has been seen seems to be very distant. Many economics specialists argued that the financial crisis had touched a bit on the first agro-food stuff and oil, despite this fact, Finance Minister Bode about the situation stated: we do not intervene in the market

that we do not deviate the trends The market with artificial intervention that the market is self-regulating etc., while many countries interfered rapidly by controlling or minimizing the negative effects of this international economic conglomerate. Despite the fact that in many countries, they strengthened their public sector in the economy and in services to have more opportunities for maneuvering with large public funds, Civic continues to privatize rapidly, greatly reducing public policy opportunities to become a factor in development Balanced and sustainable economic and social environment.

5. Result

Kosovo's membership in these two international IMF and World Bank mechanisms will enable the country to have even greater access to global monetary co-operation and the international market. Kosovo's membership in the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank will create Kosovo's economic security, enhance its image in financial markets, and it is expected that many foreign investors will enter the Kosovo market with a much greater confidence. "As a member of the IMF, the state of Kosovo will enjoy an even greater approach in global monetary co-operation and in the international market. This decision comes to the state of Kosovo with greater opportunities but also very serious responsibilities" (Thaçi, 2009).

The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank have their offices in Kosovo since the end of the war. The World Bank has helped with some small money projects, while the IMF office has overseen the Kosovo budget. The International Monetary Fund does not support specific economic funds, but this mechanism supports economic initiatives in general and, on the occasion of allowing different credits, this mechanism requires certain reforms to be made in fiscal policy. Example of the privatization of enterprises or on the balance of payments deficit. So the essence of funding from the IMF relates to overall economic financing, for example when countries do not have sufficient liquidity to meet their external obligations. Since Kosovo's membership in the International Monetary Fund in 2009 to date, politics, media, civil society and our institutions have officially treated everything officially between Kosovo and the IMF. Politics, seen from the point of view of the position or the opposition, have in many cases been forced under the tutelage of this institution. Whether for pragmatic reasons but also as part of the obligations stemming from the related agreement. During these years, the term "the IMF obliges us", "the IMF has set the IMF" and it has been constantly present throughout these years. Our institutions have respected and have tried their best to benefit from their performance from the IMF's "tips" and "suggestions". Every IMF mission in Kosovo, or any agreement with it, has been an event in institutional and political life in Kosovo.

To understand the role of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), it is necessary to look at the context of the circumstances that created this important mechanism for the

development perspective of any country in the world. And some of this context is related to the phenomenon of globalization or the process that, apart from re-arranging (transforming) reports, primarily economic, political, social, and especially cultural, between countries, regions and continents, reorganizes and accelerates massively The process of relations between the social and financial dinosaurs such as the World Bank, Transnational Companies and the International Monetary Fund, which we are talking about, is also astounding. The role of the IMF, therefore, has to do decisively with rules, instruments, services and organizations to precisely enforce payments and credits received from countries and countries around the world. It is the criterion of acceptance for all member countries of the process of verification of capacities and national assets in the exchange plan with other countries. Hence the height of the trade quota in one way in this institution determines the voting power of the member country. With this dioppter, the question of the "weight" of each country is judged by the "specific weight", which in the case of Kosovo as a small country seems extremely perforated also due to late membership. But what is the role of this very important mechanism for countries that are still in transition?

According to many analyzes, it seems to us that the main role of this institution with planetary dimensions and tasks is largely related to: the tendencies of promoting a co-operation and the global financial institutional mediation that is imperative to hold international consultations in the field of finance only Not only to cause deficit problems and to suffice, then to provide assistance to create an equilibrium or an equilibrium of international trade; Promoting and maintaining a constant high level of employment and income, as well as a permanent development of products, in order to maintain a stable economy and without obvious dissolution in international relations; Creation of stable preconditions for a non-discrimination of the currencies of countries and countries around the world; As well as creating the preconditions for a single payment system between different regional and sub-regional partners, along with the various processes that go hand in hand with a multilateral exchange in the world.

In addition to positive thoughts for this international institution, there are some very harsh warnings and suggestions about it. So eg. One of the greatest economists of the last century (according to most world economics experts), well-known Professor Jim Saxton (Jim Saxton), an institution of the International Monetary Fund, is recognized as one of the most arrogant, most counterproductive and most destabilizing institutions "That could ever have happened to the civilized world (!), And that this international institution in essence" possesses more capital than at first glance impresses in the broader international opinion. Realistically transition countries, as a single address almost when the capacity is concerned. Kosovo, with its claims to monitor this important international institution, must nevertheless prove its integrative, but not conflicting, journey as it has done in disregard of standards for raising salaries. (Maloku)

It remains to be seen which of the routes will take Kosovo in the period we are entering, alongside there are many dilemmas recently displayed by various experts... !? For some experts, the 7 year experience of co-operation of all governments after the country's independence with the IMF in the framework of the agreements results to be very successful and decisive for managing public finances and maintaining the country's key macroeconomic balances. It is precisely the criteria established by this Institution that kept at the acceptable levels the size of the public debt expressed as a percentage of GDP; The budget deficit, also expressed as a percentage of GDP, reforming the social security system. Any deviation from IMF standards in these indicators may provoke a chain of effects of the type: price hikes, inflation, reduced purchasing power, debt growth, public spending cuts, shocks to macroeconomic balances, unemployment, fictitious and superficial development, Etc. Kosovo Chamber of Commerce Secretary Berat Rukqiqi says the role of the IMF has been the financial and economic stability in general, which they have offered. Whereas, the World Bank, which has offered grants, has now turned it into a loan form for the results to be expected.

Precisely, this fact makes the IMF's presence with its recommendations and certifications for the performance of our financial system as positively positive both from the point of view but also the imposing. However, if we look at this role of the IMF from an ideological perspective, we notice that its role significantly limits the ability to stay strictly assigned to a certain doctrinal profile. The moments where this aspect of the IMF can be tested are the privatization processes of former public enterprises. Almost all small and medium-sized enterprises were privatized under the "blessing" of the IMF. The 2.7 percent growth of Kosovo's economy for 2014 has been appreciated by non-optimistic tones from the country's central bank.

The public sector in Kosovo remains the main sector of employment. Meanwhile, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in the closing statement of Kosovo's economic assessment, published on March 30, 2015, highlights the employment sector in the public sector as one of the risks for the country's economy's sustainability. During the presentation of this report, it was emphasized that this growth was made possible by the increase in public sector wages (as a result) the growth of lending by consumer credit banks and remittances, while foreign investments experienced a drastic decline of about 50 percent. The Central Bank of Kosovo (CBK) report was introduced by its governor, Bedri Hamza, who said that Kosovo's economy during 2014 had managed to maintain economic stability. Meanwhile, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in the concluding statement of Kosovo's economic assessment, published on March 30, 2015, highlights the overcrowding in the public sector as one of the risks for the country's economic viability. However, in June 2015, Kosovo has reached an agreement with the International Monetary Fund for economic reform. "This program fully addresses the needs of Kosovo's state, Kosovo's economy to provide future development

opportunities.

With coming to power LDK in 2014 further deepened the neoliberal reforms initiated by the PDK government. Under the leadership of international economic institutions, particularly the IMF, the Democratic League of Kosovo undertook a series of reforms and signed a series of bilateral and multilateral agreements in view of the liberalization of the market and the facilitation of the introduction of import goods. This attitude drew the state from many aspects of economic and social life and turned it into a typical right-wing government. The agreement with the IMF allows Kosovo to enter the deficit.

6. Conclusion

The Program with the International Monetary Fund, as a whole, is in line with the Kosovo Government program and the strategy, which has just begun to be prepared. The IMF program has set some indicators of tracking public sector activities, such as the implementation of the full electronic procurement system at the end of this year, and eventually in 2016.

These funds will be allocated to different sectors, including agriculture, education, healthcare, etc.,

However, recently the International Monetary Fund is warning the Kosovo government that it is putting the state budget in jeopardy. This international institution has asked Prime Minister Isa Mustafa to be careful with the money he is allocating for veterans. The IMF says 60 million euros in the budget are foreseen for this category, while spending can go up to 100 million. In the executive have refused to talk about this issue. Whereas, the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare has shown that there have been ongoing contacts with the International Monetary Fund. While veterans say their pensions are not affected.

Kosovo Liberation Army veterans' pensions have become an apple to the Kosovo Government and the International Monetary Fund because of the fact that former KLA soldiers are endangering the sustainability of the state budget. And to eliminate the troubles with state money, the IMF is urging the Kosovo government to intervene immediately. The IMF has indicated that a large number of KLA veterans has also exceeded planned budget budgets for nearly 40m euros. "There are now more than 30,000 certified war veterans and more than 23,000 are now receiving the so-called veteran retirement. This is the initial assessment of 15,000-20,000 war veterans and 13,000 war veterans' pensions. Understandably, the related costs are far higher than forecasts. In fact, the annual cost of all war-related benefit schemes can reach € 100 million or more from next year, while the 2016 budget is allocated € 60 million "(IMF, 2016). The IMF has asked the Government for the need to reduce spending on war-related schemes.

Interests in the opposition stand is the fact that at international levels when talking about the IMF and for its assessment, many left-wing counterparts are termed as symbols of liberalism, horrible financial genius, "the

nightmare of many governments and countries, promoters of Unrealism etc, while in us the IMF was seen in relation to the administration of public finances on the eve of general elections. Again, the debate about the nature of new reports to be deployed with the IMF was seen not on ideological principles but on pragmatic political interests. Even more so when the IMF role in the framework of the famous "consensus of Washington" in many cases is considered "imposing" as "drastic", "not social", "imposing extreme liberalism", "limiting governments' Freely determined for their policies of economic and social development " (Forum, 2015).

The left is worried more about the role of the IMF versus government tendencies to misappropriate public funds in the service of the electoral campaign than for its influence in maintaining its identity. This force, unlike parties like the sister in the West, was more interested in the controlling role of this institution than the implications it brings to many vulnerable groups that suffer the policies dictated by this institution. In this context, it is worth underlining the fact that following the IMF guidelines have influenced the behavior of political forces in relation to their possible identities. Regardless of which political force was in power, each one had to follow its guidelines and recommendations in order to benefit from its expertise and the funds it accorded to cooperative countries. A legitimate attitude towards some of the political parties for the country's own development stage. The need to gain experience and to participate in international organizations was accompanied by conditionalities that governments, despite the political wing, were obliged to fulfill. As we tried to explain above, governments, regardless of the political wing they belonged, maintained the same line as regards the implementation of guidelines set by the IMF.

There are many economics experts who consider this political behavior inevitable to be the stage and needs of the Albanian state. While today, the macroeconomic situation is quite different, due to the macroeconomic stability and the experience gained during these years.

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