## ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF EDUCATION SYSTEM IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF GORA UPON ARRIVAL OF KFOR

How dangerous is the influence of KFOR on the education system in the Municipality of Gora can easily be understood if data on the network of schools and number of pupils are examined.

Before KFOR arrived 6 complete primary schools with 11 separate classes, and 1 secondary economic-commercial school with an extended class of the high school from Prizren had been actively working.

In the primary schools 2,345 pupils (Table 5) attended classes and in the secondary economic-commercial school 251 pupils. The teachers of whom 98% had been professionally trained were teaching subjects in Serbian.

After KFOR came to Gora the situation in education completely changed.

Teachers, parents and pupils were unprotected and bit by bit subjected to various pressures and threats with the aim to eliminate instruction in Serbian in order to introduce the so-called "bošnjački" (Bosniak) language on a pretext that it was the only possible choice for safe education of the children in Gora.

To make the trouble worse some individuals in Gora, like in Kosovo and Metohija, acted in such a way that they should be responsible for the consequences before their own people.

An excerpt from the Calender Rool Book for the 1999-2000 school years (of the so-called Temporary Government of the Republic of Kosovo) was sent to schools with the state and school holidays of the Republic of Serbia thrown out and with the changed names of schools. Busts of distinguished Serbian public figures were knocked down, new school principals loyal to KFOR were elected. all respectable and decent school employees were exposed to pressure while new workers were engaged without any criterion.

Along that line the name of the Primary School "Nebojša Jerković" has been changed, the bust of Nebojša Jerković has been knocked down, Serbian and Montenegrin members of the staff have been expelled from their schools and the

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work with children has been entrusted to teachers unfamiliar with teaching processes and their organization.

Table 5. Number of pupils in the primary schools of the Gora municipality before the armed forces of KFOR arrived

Name and place of the primary school with separate classes	No, of pupils before the arrival of KFOR	
	Educated in Serbian	Educated in Albanian
P.S. "Nebojša Jerković", Dragaš	478	_
P.S. "Nebojša Jerković", Kukuljane	25	-
P.S. "Nebojša Jerković", Radeša	66	-
P.S. "Nebojša Jerković", Lještane	21	-
P.S. "Nebojša Jerković", Ljubovište	25	
P.S. "22 <sup>nd</sup> December, Restelica	679	-
P.S. "5th October", Kruševo	248	-
P.S. "5th October", Globočica	81	-
P.S. "5th October", Zlipotok	37	-
P.S. "Zenuni", Brod	184	-
P.S. "Zenuni", Dikance	28	-
P.S. "Zenuni", Baćka	10	-
P.S. "9 maj" Rapča	381	-
P.S. "" 9. maj" Krstac	46	-
P.S. "25 <sup>th</sup> May", Vranište	98	-
P.S. "25th May", Mlike	4	-
P.S. "25th May", Orčuša	4	-

Workers paid for their work by the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Serbia are placed under strict surveillance. Everything written in Serbian is thrown out of schools as well as every piece of information on the Gorany identity. In that way hatred and intolerance are strongly manifested towards everything Serbian or Gorany by nature. Educational documents with terms in "bošnjački" (Bosniak) language are forcefully imposed and Albanian language is reintroduced in the Serbian speaking classes.

All these pressures and threats have temporarily driven great many Goranies out of their century-old homes. Consequently, the number of pupils in the classes decreased a lot so that teachers who had competently been instructing them in their respective subjects had to leave as well.

It can be said without restraint that the number of pupils has been reduced by more than one thousand and that schoolchildren in some places became practically non-existent. However, more than 200 pupils of Albanian nationality go these days to the primary school "Nebojša Jerković" in Dragaš, the name of which they changed to "Nazim Berati" in order to expel the Gorany pupils left over as from that school so from Gora. Yet everybody knows that the Municipality of Gora gravitates towards the school "Nebojša Jerković", which had for that reason been set up according to the Law on Territorial Organization and Local Self-Management in the Republic of Serbia.

All such steps are taken on a fictitious pretext that the state of Serbia does not have anything left to look for in Gora. There is a tendency to destroy the morale of the Goranies who look upon Serbia as their native country and who are ready to expose themselves to suffering and uncertainty of the life in refugee camps in order to preserve their dignity and honor. Pride and decision to leave like swallows the homes they put together in their much-loved Gora, and to bring back the money painfully earned everywhere, is their response not only to the cruel Albanian genocide but also to the imported Moslem jihad, which the newly-composed "bošnjačka nacija" (Bosniak nation) is ever more persistingly putting into effect.

Many new and spacious houses, schools and organizations in Gora will not be empty only because of business arrangements and absence of households heads, who are working abroad, but much more because of resistance to those enemies who wish to disarrange our common abode and the mainstream of our life -Serbia.

Proud Goranies, who unwillingly left their homes in the short term, escaped to a sheltered area in their state Serbia. They represent the greatest accusation of the powerful forces of the world, which try to create an ethnically pure Albanian state of Kosovo and Metohija in the territory of the centuries old state of Serbia and on the sufferings and pains of hundreds of thousands of the Serbain and other non-Albanian population.

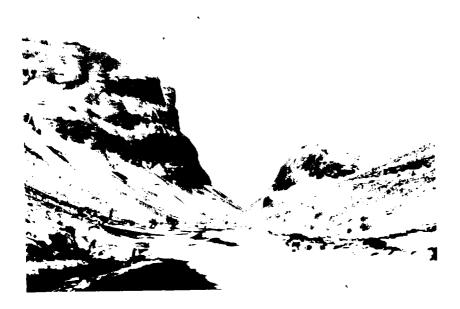


Photo 2. The Brodska River valley (photo M. M. Radovanović)



Photo 3. Associate of the Geographical Institute with Restelica in the background (photo M. M. Radovanović)