

CHALLENGES OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION IN ALBANIAN LANGUAGE IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

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Abstracti

Objective of this research focuses on Standards in high Education in RM, starting with the opening of St. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, to continue on after the civil initiative for the establishment of TU, until today. Given the fact that the UN General Conference Educational, Scientific and Cultural Rights held in Paris from 14 November to 15 December 1960 adopted the Convention against Discrimination in Education, was unjust that Albanians were denied education in native language. Considering that discrimination in education is a violation of human rights and respecting the diversity of national systems of education, not only has a duty to condemn any form of discrimination in education, but also to promote equality of opportunity and treatment for all the peoples who live in a country, to have the right to education at all levels no matter the country where they live. Unfortunately, Macedonia despite of its declaration as an independent state in 1991 was accepted as a member of the UN and also was a signatory of this convention, but it unfortunately did not follow this convention in practice. We can say that it has started its implementation in 2000 when was brought a decision on the establishment of private universities, where the Albanians were able to attend classes in Albanian (the University's founding, and later in 2004 when he brought Law to formalize the University of Tetovo). Citizen Initiative also affected the education law change by Parliament of RM, that peoples who are minority have the right of the opening private universities, which brought the opening of the South-east European University, for so am concentrating on in Chapter III The behavior of law involving the opening of universities in Albanian, mainly the establishment of the TU-Tetovo University and University, of University of South-East and their functioning,

their membership in the big family of European universities which simultaneously are also members of the Bologna Process. From discrimination mentioned above had to be incurred by a citizens' initiative University that would meet the needs of Albanians to study in Albanian. It happened on June 4, 1994 when the Assembly was held in Tetovo ranking university intellectuals from Macedonia, where he made the decision to establish the University in Albanian in Macedonia, with headquarters in Tetovo. But unfortunately, although this institution was opened with the support of three Albanian municipalities and support the Albanian political factor of the time, almost acted outside the system to its formalization in 2004. Meanwhile on the other state to lose weight TU step Pedagogical Faculty in Skopje in 1995, while amending the law on education in 2000 minority peoples living in Macedonia with over 20% of the enable education in their native language after that was opened SEEU who legally chose the problem of education of Albanians. On the other hand outside the UT system has operated until 2004. Thankfully by the intellectuals persistence teaching staff, students and the Albanian political factor in Macedonia, XXI century found the Albanians of Macedonia to two higher education institutions in the Albanian language and the other a private one state. If we look at statistics will notice a significant difference in 1992/93, a total of 26.299 students in Macedonia, Albanians were represented 2.23% of total enrollment in universities. This is different to the situation of the year 2004/2005, where students from 61.556 Albanians represented by 15:50% of the total number of students. And do not talk recently where almost 50 percent of graduates continue their studies. To meet the possible shortcomings of this topic to master that inadvertently may exist in the fourth chapter I have interviews with prominent figures of higher education who have been directly involved in solving the problem of higher education in Macedonia. They conclude that the opening of universities in the Albanian language has been undeniable, and seek the state to fund them to have better conditions for the normal development of the educational process. Also in the fourth chapter I have developed the survey with students of both universities involving 634 students from two universities in Tetovo (SUT and University). I reached the conclusion that education in the Albanian language has been irreplaceable as the possibility of success reached to no doubt that it is easier. They demand that the observance of the Bologna process and are for him to improve conditions for the normal development of the educational process, establishment of University Libraries and so on. But what should definitely be taken apart and measures for the normal development of the teaching process is the removal of policy from institutions of higher

education, so require students. Survey that I conducted with students at SUT and University, they complain about lack of cabinets to professional, lack of library instruction, student halls or sports terrains where they can spend their free time, etc.. I would have finished with it you first need to be reformed: the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Macedonia, Curriculum, teachers, and then these reforms to be implemented in practice. Unfortunately, attempts to reform government to start from non-students or students from the educational system and curricula.