

Date Printed: 04/21/2009

JTS Box Number: IFES_65
Tab Number: 61
Document Title: Education in Kosova Figures and Facts
Document Date: 2000
Document Country: Kosovo
Document Language: English
IFES ID: CE00905



* B 6 C 7 A 7 0 6 - A 2 F 4 - 4 3 2 9 - 8 C 0 7 - F 3 6 4 6 2 E 8 1 E 5 7 *



Qendra për Arsim e Kosovës
Kosova Education Center

KEC

EDUCATION

IN

KOSOVA

FIGURES

AND

FACTS



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EDUCATION IN KOSOVA

FIGURES AND FACTS

PRISHTINA, *NOVEMBER 2000*

Published by:
KOSOVA EDUCATION CENTER, Prishtina
<http://www.kec-ks.org>

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Printed by:
RILINDJA
Prishtinë

Publication of this book was supported by:
Kosova Foundation for Open Society (KFOS)
KulturKontakt-Austria
Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Austria
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (DEZA)

PREFACE

The purpose of this booklet is to provide some basic information and data on education system in Kosova. It is a part of the Publication Program of *Kosova Education Center* and shortened version of Albanian edition printed in October 2000. The aim is to make available summarized data for all the levels of education in Kosova for the school (academic) year 1999/2000 as well as to give some idea on developments during the last few decades.

The data for year 1999/2000 was collected from three different sources: Ministry of Education of Interim Government of Kosova and Pedagogical Institute of Kosova that were operational until January 2000, as well as from the Department of Education & Science of the UN Interim Administration in Kosova. The data was collected in different periods, with different methodology and under difficult circumstances, so processing represented quite a complex task for the small team in *Kosova Education Center*. However, I have a pleasure to acknowledge the contribution of the respective institutions to this project.

There is one issue that calls for special mention - toponymy. Since this book is shortened version of Albanian edition we decided to use Albanian toponyms that have been in official use in last 20 years. Nevertheless, we feel obliged to acknowledge the existence of Serbian and Turkish toponyms, which in certain cases might differ from Albanian ones.

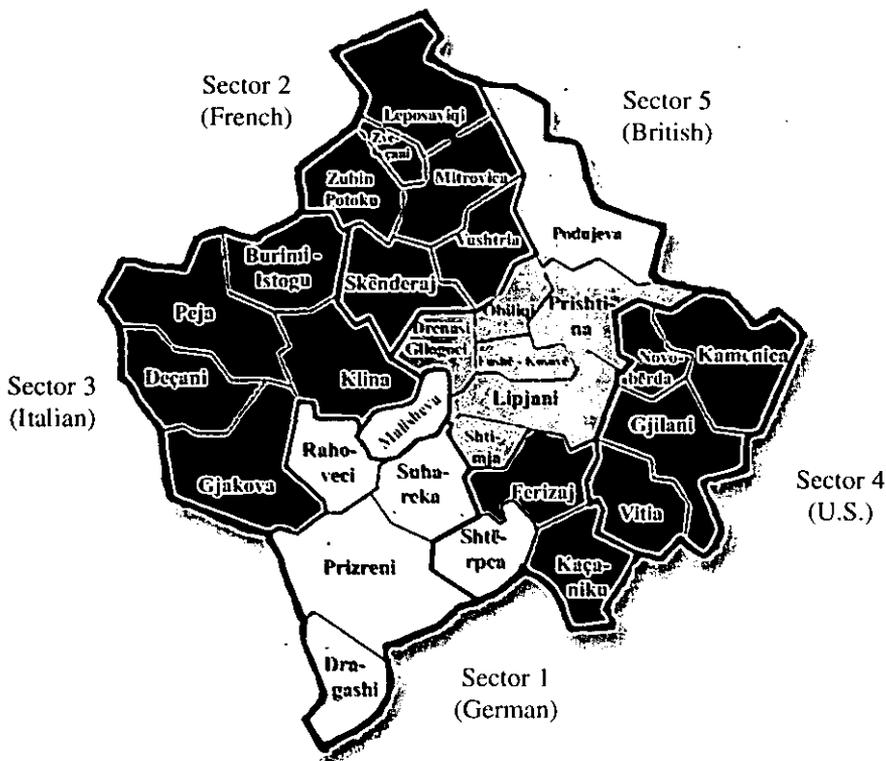
Prishtina, November 29, 2000

Dukagjin Pupovci

1. GEOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

1.1. Administration

Based on Resolution of the UN Security Council no. 1244 of 12/6/1999, Kosova is a territory administered by the United Nation Interim Civil Administration. The capital of Kosova is Prishtina. It is divided into 30 administrative units (municipalities): 1. Deçan, 2. Dragash, 3. Ferizaj, 4. Fushë - Kosova, 5. Gillogoc, 6. Gjakova, 7. Gjilan, 8. Istog, 9. Kaçanik, 10. Kamenica, 11. Klina, 12. Leposaviq, 13. Lipjan, 14. Malisheva, 15. Mitrovica, 16. Novobërda, 17. Obiliq, 18. Peja, 19. Podujeva, 20. Prishtina, 21. Prizren, 22. Rahovec, 23. Skenderaj, 24. Suhareka, 25. Shtërpce, 26. Shtime, 27. Viti, 28. Vushtrri, 29. Zveçan and 30. Zubin - Potok.



After the War in 1999, Kosova has been divided into 5 regions: **Prishtina Region** or Sector 5 (Prishtina, Podujeva, Obiliq, Fushë-Kosova, Lipjan, Shtime and Gillogoc); **Gjilan Region** or Sector 4 (Gjilan, Kamenica, Viti, Novobërda, Ferizaj, Kaçanik and Shtërpce); **Prizren Region** or Sector 1 (Prizren, Dragash, Rahovec, Suhareka, Malisheva); **Peja Region** or Sector 3 (Peja, Deçan, Gjakova, Istog and Klina) and **Mitrovica Region** or Sector 2 (Mitrovica, Leposaviq, Zubin - Potok, Zveçan, Skënderaj and Vushtrri).

1.2. Geographic position and territory

Kosova lies in the center of the Balkan Peninsula and has got a favourable geographic and geopolitical position in Europe. In the Northwest, North and Northeast Kosova borders Serbia, in the South and Southeast - Macedonia, in the Southwest - Albania, whereas in the West it borders Montenegro. The borderline is 564 km long (265 km with Serbia, 136 km with Macedonia, 101 km with Albania and 62 km with Montenegro).

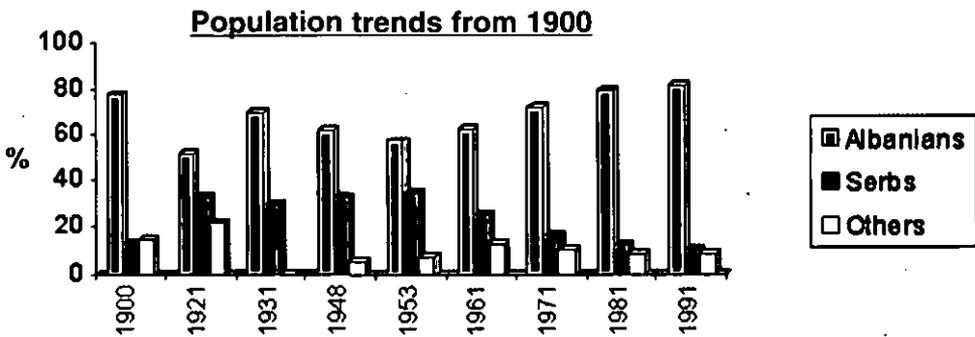
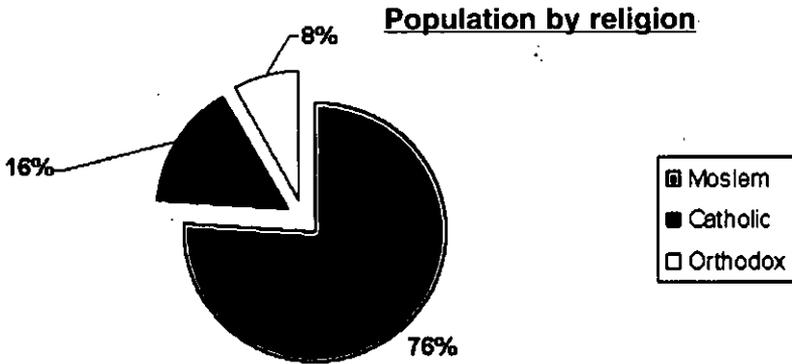


1.3. Population of Kosova

The last population census with participation of all Kosovars took place in 1981. According to the results Kosovar population was 1,584,440. The 1991 census was boycotted by Kosovar Albanians due to the violation of human rights by Serb and Yugoslav authorities. Statistical estimates of the population in Kosova, presented by the Federal Statistical Office in 1991, show the following ethnic structure of population:

Albanians	1,596,440
Serbs	194,190
Montenegrins	20,365
Turks	10,445
Moslems-Bosniacs	66,189
Roma	45,745
Others	33,635
Total	1,956,196

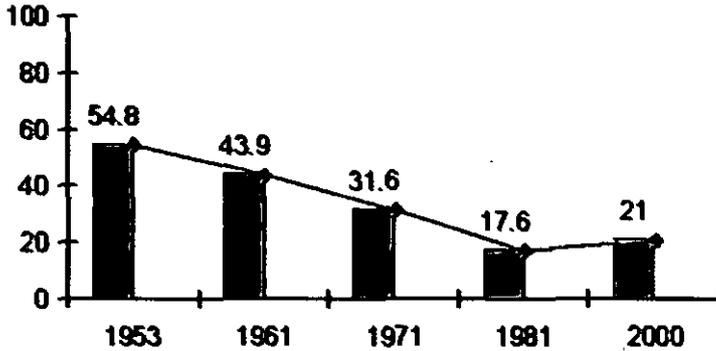
Estimates of the ethnic structure and number of population from Kosovar sources are more or less similar to those from the Federal Statistical Office. Statistical projections suggest that Kosovar population in 2000 might be 2,250,000. According to the data from different sources, ethnical structure in year 2000 is the following: Albanians - 90%, Serbs - 8%, others - 2% .



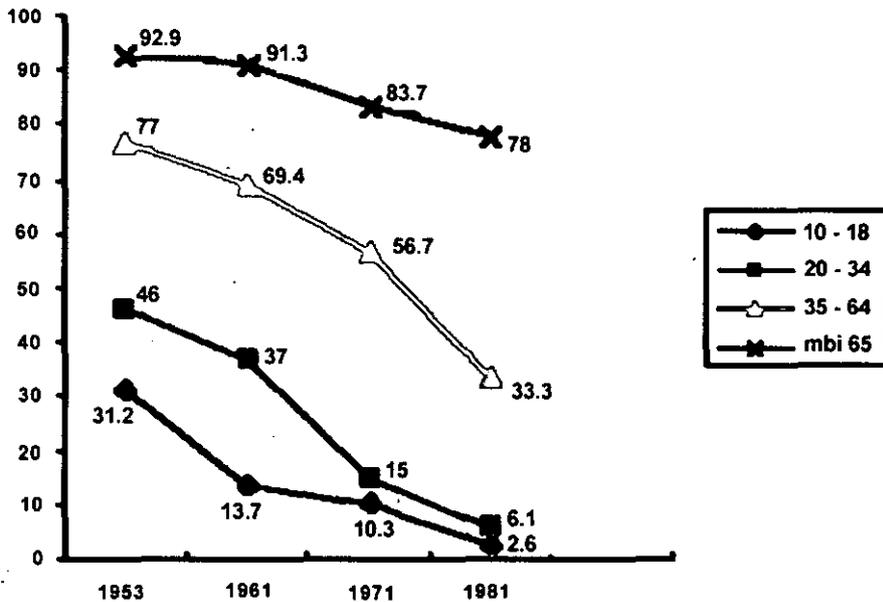
Changes in the ethnic structure of Kosova between 1912-1966 occurred as a consequence of the colonization of Kosova with Serbs from other parts of former Yugoslavia, which was followed by violence and huge migrations of Kosovar Albanian population.

The birth rate is 23.1 promiles, whereas infant mortality rate is 50.6. Life expectancy at birth is 70 years for females and 67 years for males. As a result of political and ethnical confrontations Kosova has a very unfavourable structure of population in terms of literacy and educational attainment.

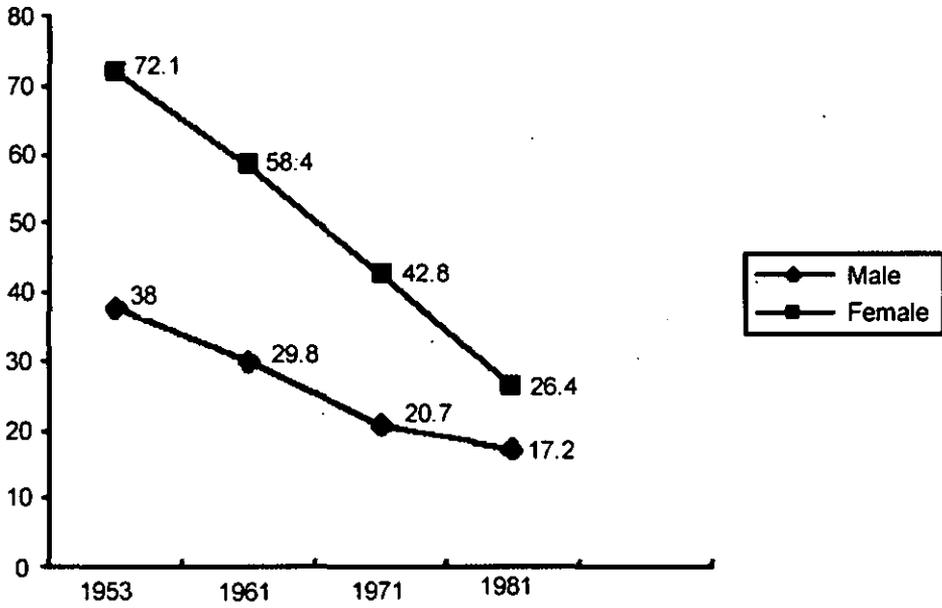
Rate of illiteracy by years



Illiterate by age groups and years



Illiterate by sex and years



2. EDUCATION SYSTEM IN KOSOVA

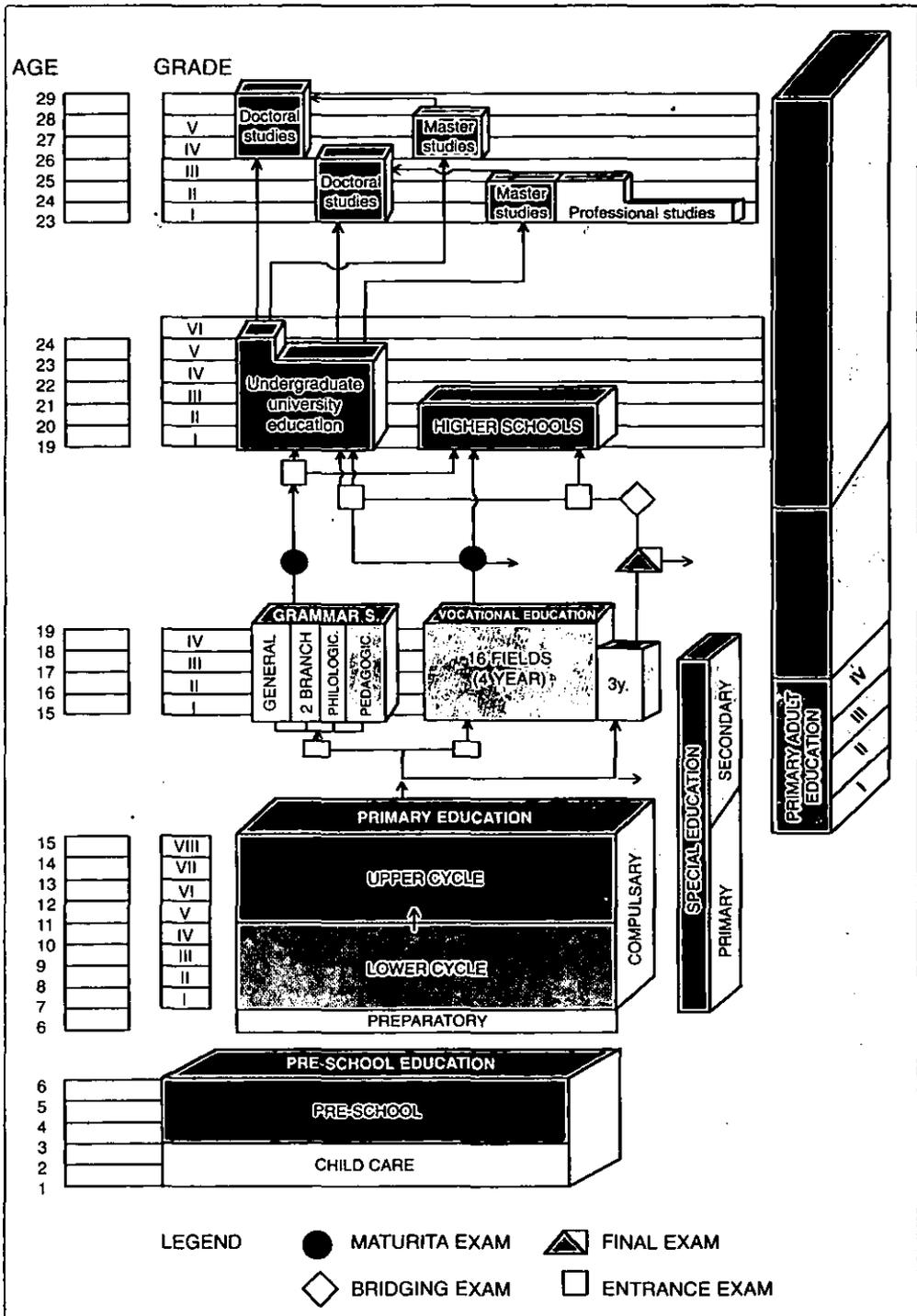
2.1. The structure of the education system

Education system in Kosova includes:

- Pre-school education,
- Primary compulsory education
- Secondary education
 - ✓ general
 - ✓ vocational
- Higher education
 - ✓ higher school studies
 - ✓ undergraduate studies
 - ✓ professional post-graduate studies
 - ✓ scientific/artistic master studies
 - ✓ scientific/artistic doctoral studies

Classification of educational programs by stages and levels according to ISCED 1997

Education levels	Age	Duration	ISCED
Child care	1-2	2 yrs	
Pre-school education	3-6	3 yrs	0
Pre-school preparatory groups	6	1 yrs	
Primary education; lower cycle	7-11	4 yrs	1
Primary education; upper cycle	12-15	4 yrs	2A
Secondary vocational education (3 yrs)	15-18	3 yrs	3C
Secondary vocational education (4 yrs)	15-19	4 yrs	3B
Secondary general education	15-19	4 yrs	3A
Higher school studies	19-21	2 yrs	5B
Undergraduate university type studies	19-23/25	4-6 yrs	5A
Professional post-graduate studies	23/24-24/25	1-2 yrs	5B-second degree
Scientific/artistic master studies	23/24-25/26	2 yrs	5A-second degree
Scientific/artistic doctoral studies	23/24-26/27	3 yrs	6
Doctoral studies following master studies	25/26-26/27	1 yrs	6



2.2. A historical overview

The first Albanian school in Kosova was opened in 1665 in the village of Janjeva, about 25 km southeast from Prishtina. It was a small Catholic school with an Albanian teacher named Pjetër Mazrreku. Due to the efforts of a Catholic priest, Gegë Mazrrekaj, the network of catholic schools was extended in the last decade of the seventeenth century with new schools in several other locations with concentration of Catholic population. The schools had certain interruptions in their work due to the changes in policy of the Ottoman Empire.

In the 19th century, development of educational systems in Western European countries influenced changes in education system in the countries under the Ottoman Empire. For the first time, lower secondary and grammar schools were opened. This was followed by opening schools for Christian ethnical groups, among them Catholic Albanians, as well as Serbs, whereas members of the Albanian Moslem Community had to attend schools in the Turkish language. Albanian Moslem community had always aimed to have schools in the Albanian language and these efforts were particularly intensified in the first decade of the 20th century.

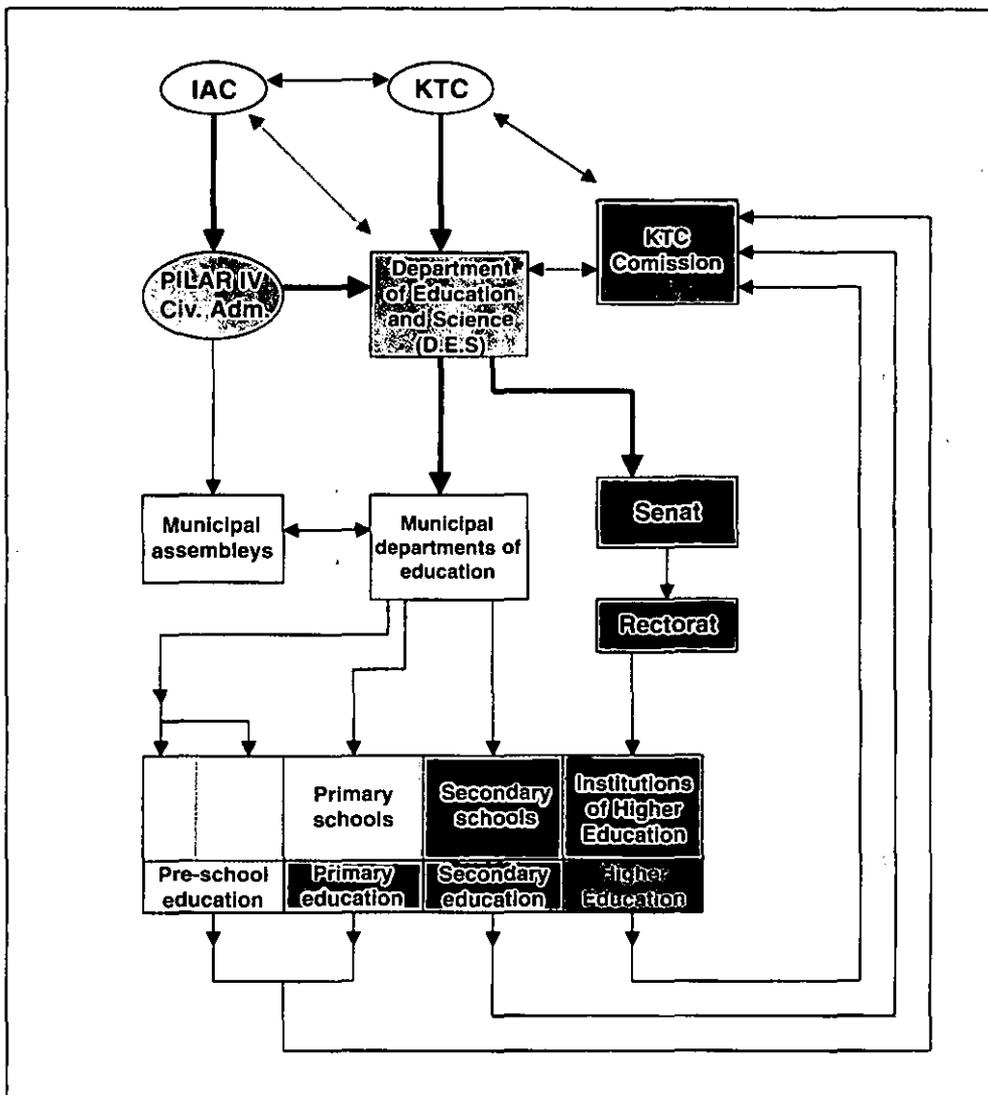
In 1913, Kosova was annexed by the Serbian Kingdom and later included in the newly founded Yugoslav state. The teaching in the Albanian language was forbidden, except for a very short period between 1915-1918 when this territory came under Austrian control. Kosovar Albanian teachers and intellectuals were prosecuted whereas the significant part of population was subject to expulsion to Turkey. Schools in the Albanian language reopened in 1941 when Kosova came under Italian and later German occupation.

Due to the changed circumstances after the Second World War, the teaching in the Albanian language became part of educational system in Kosova. Great efforts were made to decrease the huge rate of illiteracy in Kosova which was a natural consequence of very limited possibilities to receive education for a long period of time. Yugoslav authorities started opening schools in the Turkish language as a tool for facilitation of expulsion of Kosovar Albanian population to Turkey, which had started between the two world wars.

Nevertheless, the period from 1960-1981 was characterized by expansion of development of the education system in Kosova. The first higher education institution in Prishtina was founded in 1958, whereas the University of Prishtina was founded in 1970. In this period, main laws and regulations concerning education in Kosova were introduced.

Student protests in 1981 mark the beginning of the new era in Kosova. From that period education system, and particularly the University of Prishtina, was subject to Serb repression, as well as the Kosovar society itself. In 1990, Kosovar Parliament was dissolved and teaching in Albanian declared illegal. Albanian teachers and students were denied access to school buildings from 1991-1999, except for primary schools that were, in most cases, allowed limited use of school premises. Teaching in Albanian took place in private houses, basements and other inappropriate buildings, whereas teachers and students were deprived of everything that is related to their normal status. During that period, repression against education in Albanian was similar to that between the two world wars.

Since June 1999, when the UN International Administration was installed in Kosova, education system has been administered by the Department of Education & Science lead by an expatriate and national co-head.



GOVERNANCE IN KOSOVAR EDUCATION (2000)

Legends:

IAC - Interim Administrative Council

KTC - Kosova Transitional Council

2.3. Pre-school Education (ISCED 0)

Pre-school education is divided into two cycles:

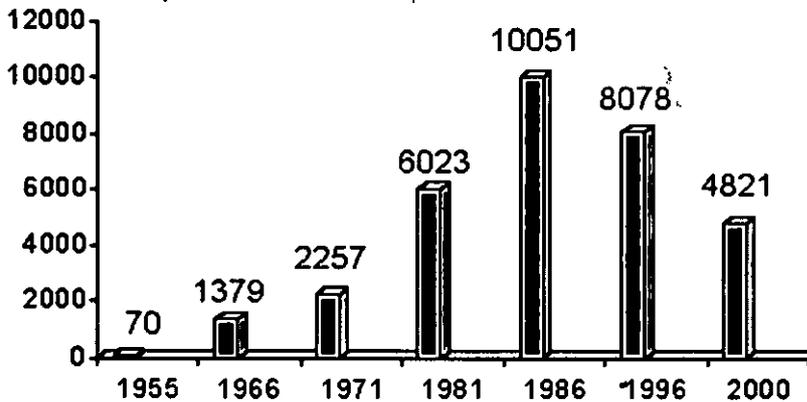
- ✓ Child care for children aged 1-2.
- ✓ Pre-school education for children aged 3-6.

In pre-school institutions children aged from 3-6 are divided into three age groups:

- ✓ 3-5 years of age,
- ✓ 5-6 years of age,
- ✓ Over,6 years of age.

Pre-school education in Kosova has been organized within Kindergartens, as well as within primary schools for preparatory groups. The aim of the preparatory groups is to prepare children for primary education. Although pre-school education is the first step in education system, it is not compulsory.

Number of children in pre-school education by years

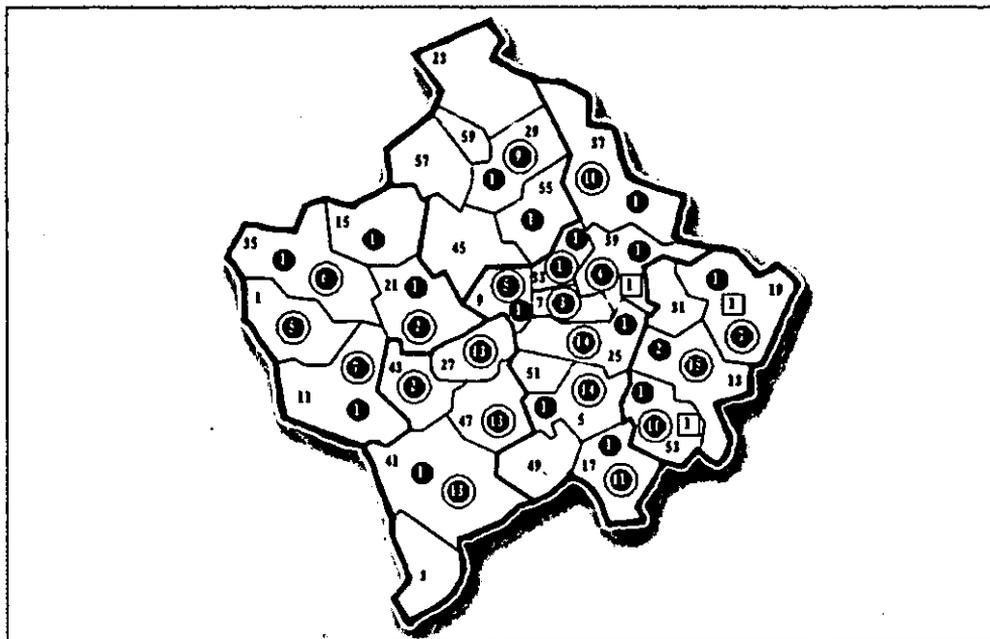


Overview of number of children and teachers in 1999/2000 by specialized pre-school institutions

Code-Municipality	Institution	Number of children	Teachers	Other personel
5. Ferizaj	"Ardhmëria jonë"	368	21	19
9. Glogoc	"Ardhmëria"	117	5	2
11. Gjakova	"Ganimete Tërbeshi"	480	33	30
13. Gjilan	"Çerdhja e fëmijëve"	270	24	21
15. Istog	"Çerdhja e fëmijëve"	120	3	5
17. Kaçanik	"Agimi"	194	7	9

Code-Municipality	Institution	Number of children	Teachers	Other personel
19.Kamenica	"Çerdhja e fëmijëve" "Sunce"	70 9	14	6
21. Klina	"Çerdhja e fëmijëve"	50	2	3
25. Lipjan	"Çerdhja e fëmijëve"	125	7	6
29. Mitrovica	"Çerdhja e fëmijëve"	290	35	16
33. Obiliq	"Rrita jonë"	41	4	3
35. Peja	"Xixëllonjat e vogla"	340	26	17
37.Podujeva	"Çerdhja e fëmijëve"	41	3	5
39. Prishtina	"Gëzimi ynë" "Gjurgjevak"	1548 68	110 -	174 -
41. Prizren	"Çerdhja e fëmijëve"	450	15	11
53. Viti	"Pçelica Maja"	120	14	4
53. Vushtrri	"Çerdhja e fëmijëve"	120	9	5
TOTAL		4821	332	336

**Map of pre-school institutions in Kosova
by language and municipality**



LEGEND:

- - Pre-school institutions in the Albanian language
- ⊖ - Schools with preparatory classes
- ⊞ - Pre-school institutions in the Serbian language

For municipality codes refer to the table above

2.4. Primary Education (ISCED 1&2A)

Primary education is divided into two cycles:

- ✓ Lower cycle - 1
- ✓ Upper cycle - 2A

Lower cycle consists of grades 1-4 and is attended by children aged from 7-11. All the subjects in the first cycle are taught by one teacher. There is a possibility to have exceptions to this rule by organizing subject teaching with different teachers in Arts, Music, Physical Education and foreign and local languages. Formal requirement for teachers is a higher school degree in teaching, or university degree in education (Pedagogy or Teaching).

Upper cycle is often called "subject teaching" and comprises grades from 5-8. Formal requirement for teachers is a higher school or university degree in a subject. After completing the grade 8, students are issued a certificate proving their success in all eight grades of primary education.

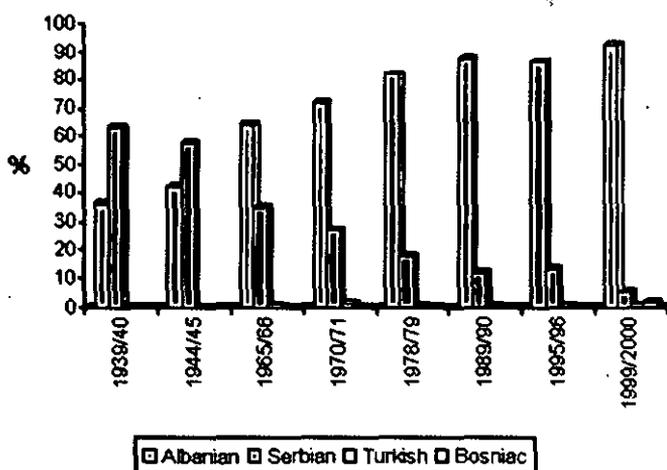
Physically or mentally impaired children enroll in special schools, or special classes attached to other primary schools. The rate of inclusion is very low.

Parts of the primary education system are:

- ✓ Primary education for adults,
- ✓ Primary musical education.

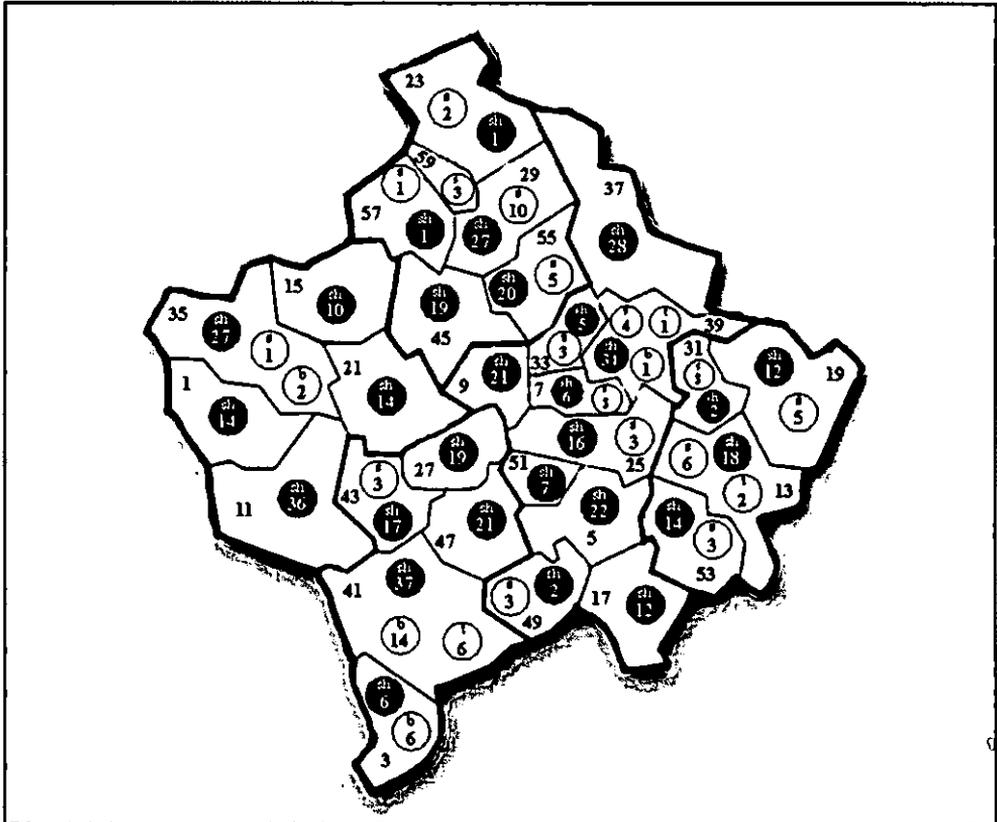
Primary education for adults is dedicated to illiterate adults aged over 15. Primary musical education is a form of supplementary education and lasts 6 years.

Students in primary schools by language and year



Map of primary schools in Kosova by language and municipality

Albanian only	456
Serbian only	57
Turkish only	-
Bosniac only	7
Albanian and Turkish	7
Albanian and Bosniac	5
Albanian, Turkish, Bosniac	2
Total	534



LEGENDS:

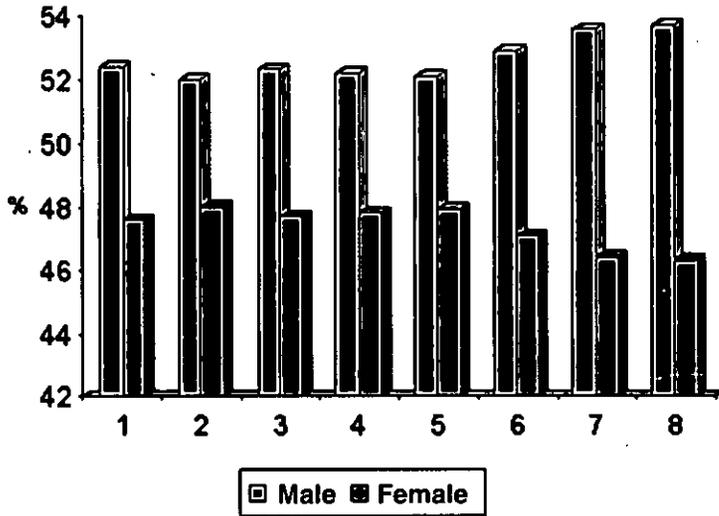
- Al - Primary schools in the Albanian language
- S - Primary schools in the Serbian language
- B - Primary schools in the Bosniac language
- T - Primary schools in the Turkish language

For municipality codes refer to the table below

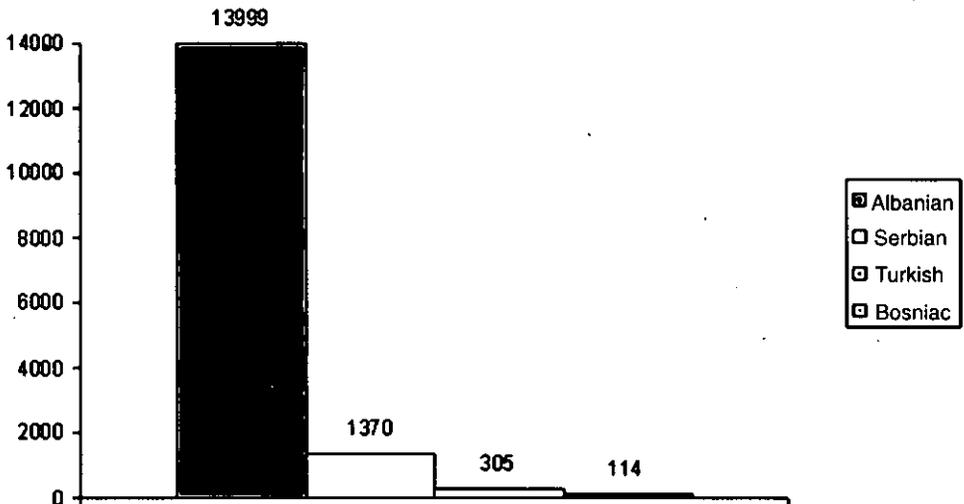
**Primary schools students in 1999/2000 by language
of instruction and municipality**

Code	Municipality	Language of instruction				Total
		Albanian	Serbian	Bosniak	Turkish	
1.	Deçan	5947	-	-	-	5947
3.	Dragash	4261	-	1944	-	6205
5.	Ferizaj	16983	-	-	-	16983
7.	F. Kosova	2745	436	-	-	3181
9.	Glllogoc	10142	-	-	-	10142
11.	Gjakova	17396	-	-	-	17396
13.	Gjilan	13553	1467	-	65	15085
15.	Istog	6077	-	-	-	6077
17.	Kaçanik	6804	-	-	-	6804
19.	Kamenica	5348	1234	-	-	6582
21.	Klina	7230	-	-	-	7230
23.	Leposaviq	44	777	-	-	821
25.	Lipjan	9156	398	-	-	9554
27.	Malisheva	11044	-	-	-	11044
29.	Mitrovica	12010	3749	-	-	15759
31.	Novobërda	319	182	-	-	501
33.	Obiliq	2640	333	-	-	2973
35.	Peja	13661	108	478	-	14247
37.	Podujeva	14193	-	-	-	14193
39.	Prishtina	27121	1296	43	222	28682
41.	Prizren	23057	-	2603	1703	27363
43.	Rahovec	9670	467	-	-	10137
45.	Skënderaj	9844	29	-	-	9873
47.	Suhareka	11620	-	-	-	11620
49.	Shtërpce	556	1174	-	-	1730
51.	Shtime	4163	-	-	-	4163
53.	Viti	8075	517	5	-	8597
55.	Vushtrri	11145	929	-	-	12074
57.	Zubin -Potok	178	790	-	-	968
59.	Zveçan	-	1009	-	-	1009
TOTAL		264982	14895	5073	1990	286940

**Participation in primary education by sex and grade
(Albanian language stream, 1999/2000)**



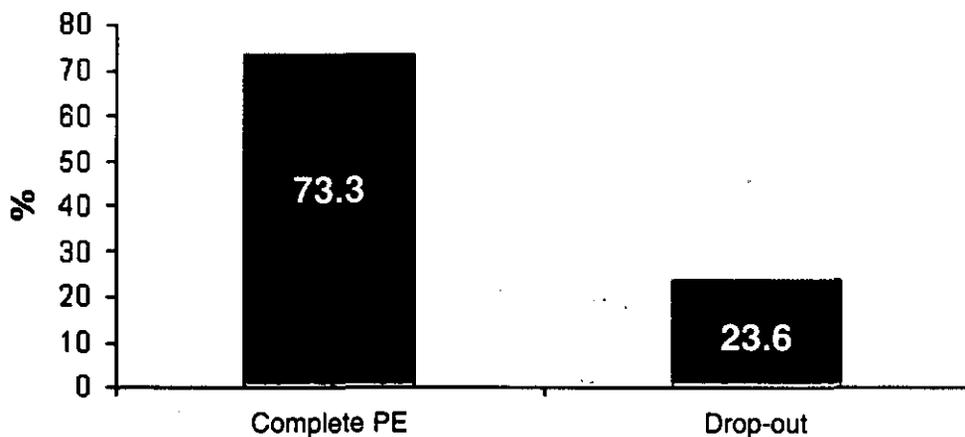
Primary school teachers by language of instruction in 1999/2000



Qualification structure of primary school teachers
(Albanian language stream, 1999/2000)

Cycle	Under-qualified		Qualified		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	
Lower (1)	921	16,0	4828	84,0	5749
Upper (2A)	1984	24,0	6733	76,0	8250
Total	2673	19,1	11326	80,9	13999

Estimated dropout in primary education in relation to number
of enrolled in the first grade



2.5. Secondary Education (ISCED 3)

Secondary education consists of three types of schools:

- ✓ Secondary general education schools - 3A
- ✓ Secondary vocational schools - 3B, 3C
- ✓ Secondary artistic schools - 3B

Secondary education in Kosova had undergone several major reforms, and the last one took place in 1990: Secondary education is not compulsory and all the students who have successfully completed primary education can enrol in secondary education programs. Teaching in secondary schools is subject related and teachers are expected to hold a university degree in a respective field.

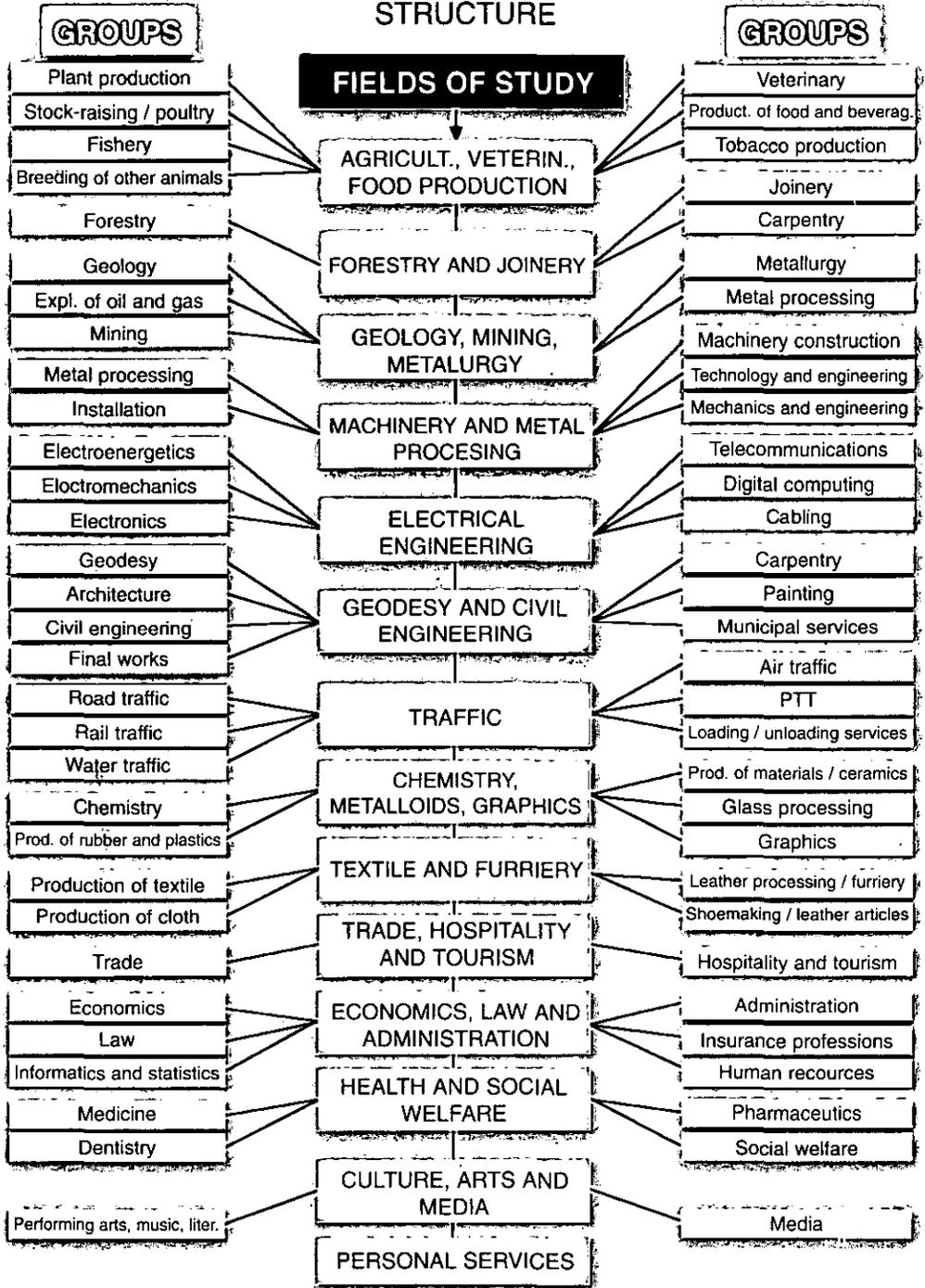
2.5.1. General schools. - There are three types of grammar schools in Kosova:

- ✓ General grammar school,
- ✓ Two-branch grammar school,
- ✓ Philological grammar school,
- ✓ Pedagogical grammar school

Two-branch grammar school is either social sciences&linguistics or science&mathematics. This type of school mainly exists in urban areas. General grammar school is a kind of synthesis of the former two types of grammar schools and exists in the areas with limited number of students. Philological grammar school is specialized and dedicated to the students showing special interest for foreign languages. Pedagogical grammar schools were introduced in 1996 with an ambition to provide a good basis for the university level teacher training.

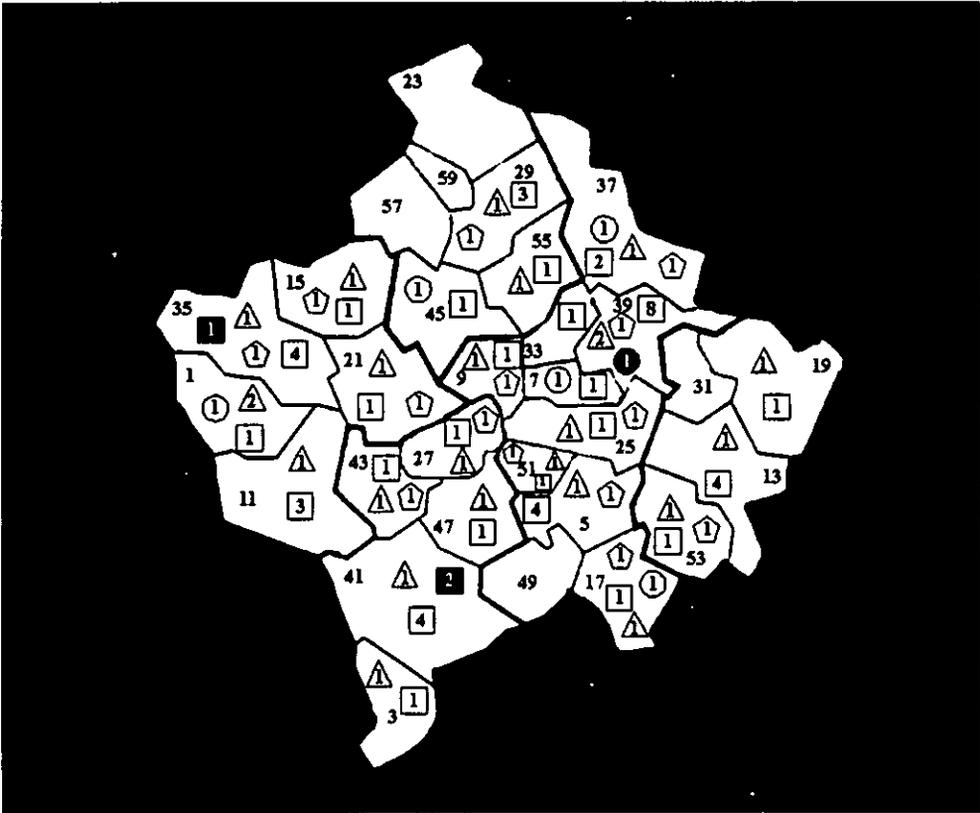
2.5.2. Vocational schools. - There are 16 fields of study in secondary vocational schools. They are divided into groups, groups in educational profiles, and educational profiles are divided into professions. Duration of studies in vocational education is four years and leads to the qualification of technician (e.g., engineering technician, chemical technician, etc.) or nurse. In few cases, the duration of studies is three years leading to the profile of qualified worker.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION STRUCTURE



**Map of secondary schools with teaching in Albanian,
Bosniac and Turkish by municipality**

Albanian only	63
Albanian and Turkish	2
Albanian and Bosniac	3
Albanian, Turkish, Bosniac	7
Total	75

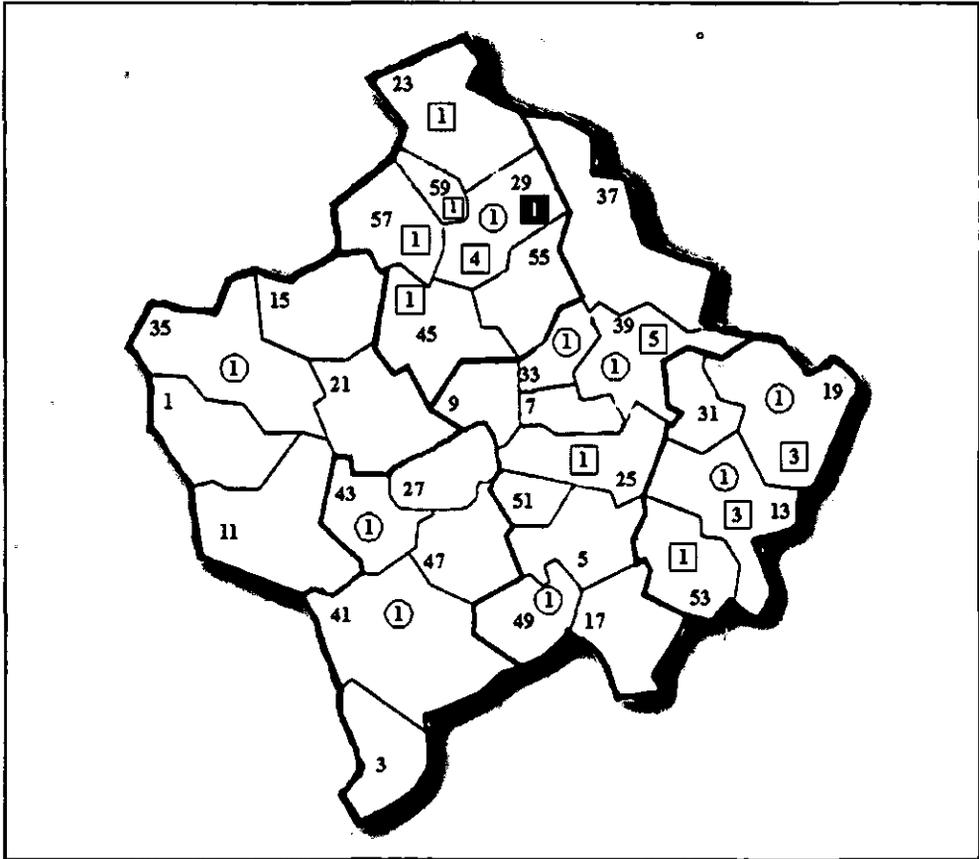


LEGEND:

- ① - General Grammar Schools
- △ - Two-branch Grammar Schools
- ⬆ - Pedagogical Grammar Schools
- ① - Philological Grammar Schools
- - Vocational Schools
- - Special Schools

For municipality codes refer to the next table below

Map of secondary schools with teaching in Serbian by municipality



LEGEND:

- ① - Grammar Schools
- ④ - Vocational Schools
- - Special Schools

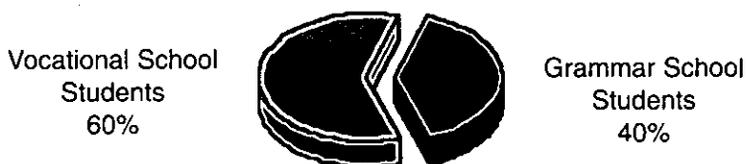
For municipality codes refer to the table below

**Number of students, fields, professions and teachers
by municipality in 1999/2000**

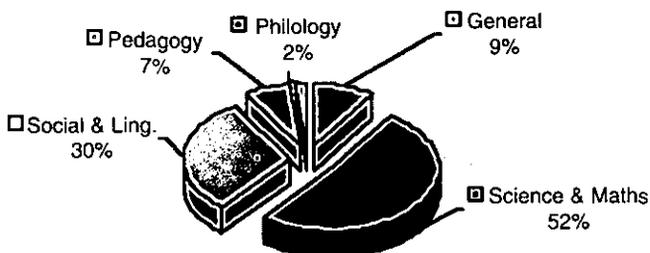
Code	Municipality	Students	Fields of study	Professions	Teachers
1.	Deçan	1497	4	7	101
3.	Dragash	855	4	6	68
5.	Ferizaj	5957	10	30	289
7.	Fushë-Kosova	751	5	7	68
9.	Gllogoc	2674	7	12	149
11.	Gjakova	3960	11	25	254
13.	Gjilan	5190	10	23	273
15.	Istog	1459	8	12	108
17.	Kaçanik	1273	8	10	80
19.	Kamenica	1644	5	7	90
21.	Klina	1935	7	8	111
23.	Leposaviq	570	N.A.	N.A.	47
25.	Lipjan	2412	7	11	134
27.	Malisheva	1148	6	7	83
29.	Mitrovica	5490	11	21	203
33.	Obiliq	764	4	5	60
35.	Peja	4935	10	31	322
37.	Podujeva	3849	9	16	200
39.	Prishtina	13305	15	45	756
41.	Prizren	6702	9	23	339
43.	Rahovec	1794	6	10	94
45.	Skenderaj	2678	7	14	146
47.	Suhareka	2411	6	9	139
49.	Shtërpce	474	N.A.	N.A.	63
51.	Shtime	1121	4	7	66
53.	Viti	2165	6	11	120
55.	Vushtrri	3270	8	20	100
57.	Zubin- Potok	251	N.A.	N.A.	30
59.	Zveçan	127	N.A.	N.A.	20
TOTAL		80661			4513

N.A. - Data not available

Number of students by type of education in 1999/2000
(Albanian, Bosniac and Turkish language stream)



Number of students in grammar schools by type of school in 1999/2000
(Albanian, Bosniac and Turkish language stream)



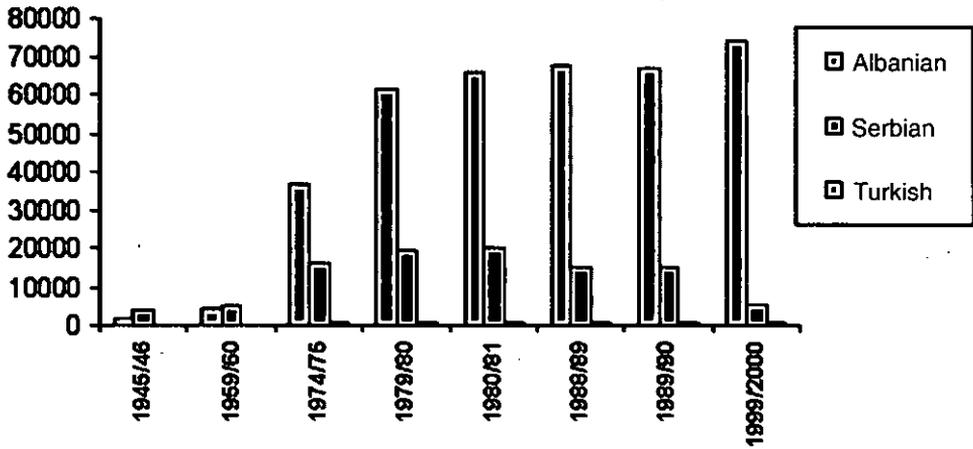
Number of students in vocational schools by field of study in 1999/2000
(Albanian, Bosniac and Turkish language stream)

Agriculture, Veterinary Medicine, Food Production	3%
Forestry and Joinery	0.2%
Geology, Mining, Metalurgy	2%
Machinery and Metal Processing	17%
Electrical Engineering	20%
Geodesy and Civil Engineering	4%
Traffic	1%
Chemistry, Metalloids, Graphics	2%
Textile and Furriery	1%
Trade, Hospitality and Tourism	4%
Economics, Law and Administration	19%
Health and Social Welfare	26%
Culture, Arts and Media	1%

**Number of students by language of instruction
and municipality in 1999/2000**

Code	Municipality	Language of instruction				Total
		Albanian	Serbian	Bosniak	Turkish	
1.	Deçan	1497				1497
3.	Dragash	855				855
5.	Ferizaj	5957				5957
7.	Fushë-Kosova	751				751
9.	Glllogoc	2674				2674
11.	Gjakova	3960				3960
13.	Gjilan	4846	344			5190
15.	Istog	1459				1459
17.	Kaçanik	1273				1273
19.	Kamenica	1272	372			1644
21.	Klina	1935				1935
23.	Leposaviq		570			570
25.	Lipjan	2257	155			2412
27.	Malisheva	1148				1148
29.	Mitrovica	3867	1623			5490
33.	Obiliq	610	154			764
35.	Peja	4887	48			4935
37.	Podujeva	3849				3849
39.	Prishtina	12170	1046		89	13305
41.	Prizren	5702		585	415	6702
43.	Rahovec	1674	120			1794
45.	Skenderaj	2625	53			2678
47.	Suhareka	2411				2411
49.	Shtërpce		474			474
51.	Shtime	1121				1121
53.	Viti	2033	132			2165
55.	Vushtrri	3128	142			3270
57.	Zubin- Potok		251			251
59.	Zveçan		127			127
TOTAL		73961	5611	585	504	80661

Students in secondary schools by year and language of instruction



2.6. Higher Education (ISCED 5&6)

Although first faculties and higher schools in Kosova were founded between 1958 and 1969, in this period they functioned either independently or within the University of Belgrade. University of Prishtina was founded on 15 February 1970. In the beginning, University consisted of four existing faculties: Faculty of Philosophy, Faculty of Law and Economics, Technical Faculty and Faculty of Medicine. From 1970-1990 number of Faculties increased to 13 and higher schools were attached to the University (7 of them). Now, University of Prishtina consists of 14 faculties and 7 higher schools: Faculty of Philosophy (1960), Faculty of Law (1971, 1960-1970: part of the Faculty of Law and Economics), Faculty of Economics (1971, 1960-1970: part of the Faculty of Law and Economics), Faculty of Electrical Engineering (1988, 1965-1989: part of Technical Faculty), Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture (1988, 1965-1989: part of Technical Faculty), Faculty of Mechanical Engineering (1988, 1965-1989: part of Technical Faculty), Faculty of Medicine (1969), Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences (1971, 1960-1970: Part of the Faculty of Philosophy), Faculty of Arts (1975), Faculty of Agriculture (1973), Faculty of Mining in Mitrovica (1974, 1965-1973: Part of the Technical Faculty), Faculty of Physical Culture (1979), Faculty of Philology (1988, 1960-1988: Part of the Faculty of Philosophy), Teachers Faculty (1997), Higher Pedagogical School in Prishtina (1958), Higher Economical School in Peja (1960), Higher Technical School in Mitrovica (1961), Higher Pedagogical School in Prizren (1961), Higher Pedagogical School in Gjilan (1975), Higher Technical School in Ferizaj (1976), Higher Pedagogical School in Gjakova (1967).

University of Prishtina offers following types of studies:

- ✓ higher school studies,
- ✓ undergraduate studies,
- ✓ scientific post-graduate studies,
- ✓ professional post-graduate studies,
- ✓ artistic post-graduate studies.

Undergraduate studies are organized in faculties, but the Statutes foresees the possibility to organize undergraduate studies in higher schools, university centers and institutes. In terms of the Statutes of the University minimum duration of undergraduate studies is 4 years. Students completing undergraduate studies or higher-school studies are awarded diplomas. The difference consists in professional title and qualification level. Usually, those who complete undergraduate studies are awarded titles like: graduate economist, graduate lawyer, graduate engineer, professor (secondary school teacher), doctor of medicine, and so on. On the other hand, those who complete higher-school studies are awarded titles without attribute "graduate": economist, engineer, primary-school teacher, etc. Scientific post-graduate studies might lead to Mr.sc (M.S.) -degree in which case they last 2 years or to Dr.sc-degree, in which case they last 3 years. Similar case is with artistic post-graduate studies leading to the Mr.art and Dr.art-degree. On the other hand, professional post-graduate studies usually last 1 year and lead to the degree of specialist for certain discipline.

Courses of study at the University of Prishtina (Faculties)

Subjects	Duration of studies (Semesters)	Under-graduate	Post-graduate	Degree in teaching (primary and secondary level)
Agriculture	8	•	•	
Albanian Language	8	•	•	•
Albanian Literature	8	•	•	•
Architecture	10	•		
Art	8	•	•	•
Biology Applied	8	•	•	
Biology Teaching	8	•	•	•
Cattle Breeding	8	•	•	
Chemistry Engineering	8	•	•	
Chemistry Teaching	8	•	•	•
Civil Engineering Construction	10	•	•	
Civil Engineering Hidrotechnics	10	•	•	
Denistry	12	•	•	
Drama	8	•		
Economics	8	•	•	
Electroenergetics	8	•	•	
Electronics	8	•	•	
English Language And Literature	8	•	•	•
French Language And Literature	8	•	•	•
General Medicine	12	•	•	
Geography	8	•	•	•
German Language And Literature	8	•		•
History	8	•	•	•
Law	8	•	•	
Mathematics Applied	8	•	•	
Mathematics Pure	8	•	•	•
Mechanical Engineering Machinery	8	•	•	
Mechanical Engineering Traffic	8	•		
Metalurgy	8	•	•	
Mining	8	•	•	
Music	8	•	•	•
Oriental Languages And Literature	8	•		•
Pedagogy	8	•	•	•
Pharmacy	8	•		
Philosophy	8	•	•	•
Physical Education	8	•	•	•
Physics Engineering	8	•		
Physics Teaching	8	•		•
Sociology	8	•	•	•
Teacher Training	8	•		First cycle only
Technology	8	•	•	
Turkish Language And Literature	8	•		•
Veterinary Medicine	10	•		

Courses of study at the University of Prishtina (Higher schools)

Subject	Duration of studies (semesters)	Degree in teaching (primary level)
Albanian Language And Literature	4	•
Mathematics	4	•
Physics-Chemistry	4	•
Technical Education	4	•
Finance Managing	4	
Circulation Of Goods	4	
Machinery	4-5	
Electrical Engineering	4	
Teacher Training	4	First cycle only
English Language And Literature	4	•
History-Geography	4	•
Biology-Chemistry	4	•
Pre-School Teacher Training	4	Pre-school only
Wood Industry	4-5	

Map of higher education institutions in Kosova



★ Faculties

★ Higher schools

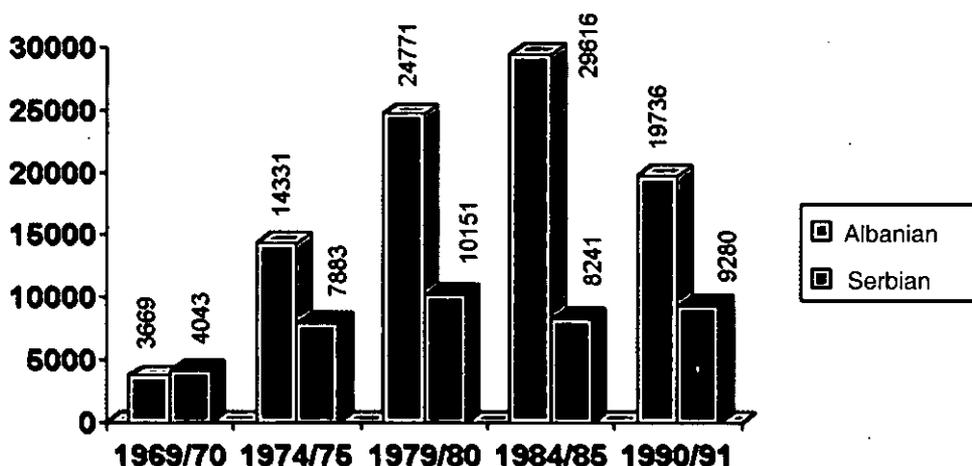
Data presented here are divided into two periods. The first period begins in the school-year 1969/70 when the University of Prishtina was founded and ends in 1990/91 when Serb Parliament suspended teaching in Albanian language and forced out of the University premises all the teaching staff and students of this language stream. For this period the data for both, Albanian and Serbian language stream are available. On the other hand, for the second period from 1991/92 - 1999/2000 only the data for Albanian language stream are available.

In the academic year 1969/70 there were 7712 students enrolled at the University of Prishtina (53.4% in Albanian and 47.6% in Serbian language stream). In the academic year 1990/91 the University had 29,016 students (68% i Albanian, 32% in Serbian language stream). In that period, participation of female in student population increased from 21.4% in 1969/70 to 37.1% in 1990/91. In 1969/70 the proportion between humanities and sciences was 68.7:31.3 %, whereas in 1990/91, 49.7% of students enrolled in sciences. In the period 1969/70-1990/91, 39,391 students graduated from the University.

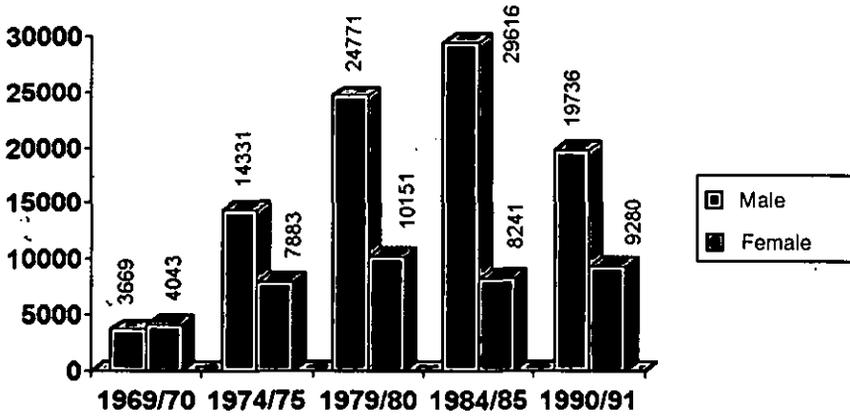
Due to exceptional circumstances the situation had changed starting with the academic year 1991/92 onwards. Participation of part-time students in student population increased from 19.3% in 1991/92 to 35.5% in 1999/2000, whereas proportion between humanities and sciences evolved from 47.6:52.4% in 1991/92 to 68:32% in 1999/2000. In this period 8,785 students graduated from the University.

In 1999/2000 University staff consisted of 1,465 members, out of them 642 teachers, 441 assistant teachers and 382 administrative workers. Student/teacher ratio was 20.

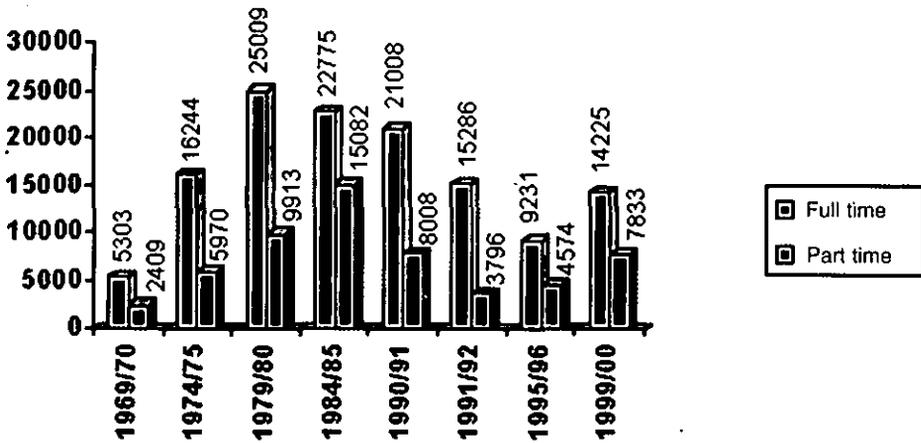
Students enrolled by language stream 1969/70-1990/91

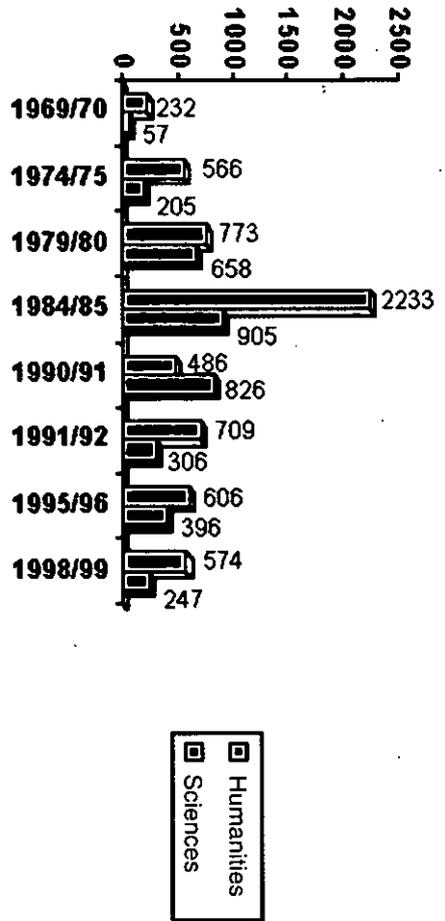


Students enrolled by sex 1969/70-1990/91

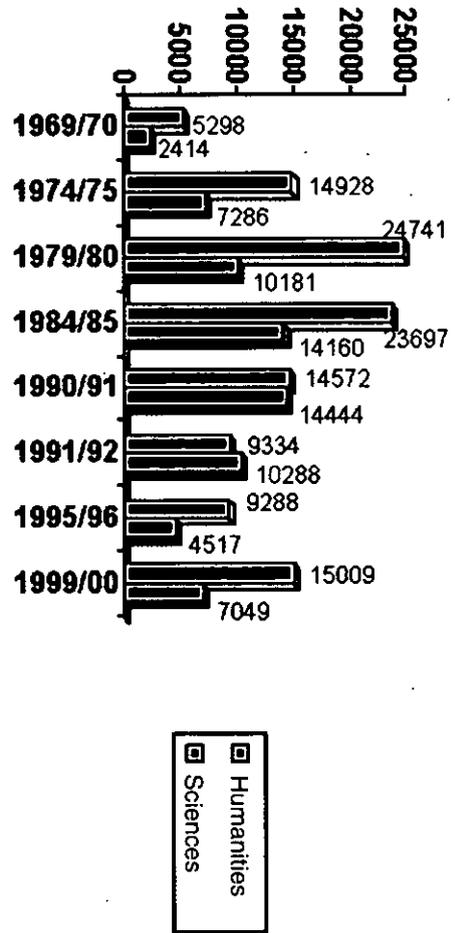


Students enrolled by mode of attendance 1969/70-1999/2000





Students graduated by field of study 1969/70-1998/99



Students enrolled by field of study 1969/70-1999/2000

2.7. Textbook publishing

In 1962 the Prishtina Branch of the Serbian Institute of Textbooks and Teaching Aids from Belgrade was founded. The Prishtina Branch coordinated the needs for textbooks in Albanian and engaged translators of the Serbian books and some Albanian authors of textbooks for the Albanian language as a subject. In the period 1962-1969, the Prishtina Branch published 464 titles of textbooks out of which 241 were for primary schools and 223 for secondary schools, 62 being written from Albanian authors, and 402 by Serbian authors.

The institute of Textbooks and Teaching Aids, as an independent legal entity, was founded on 28 March 1970. Starting from that year, this Institute has made a good progress in its publishing activity and contributed a great deal in improving the quality of education in Kosovar schools. During the first decade of its activity, the Institute as a unique professional entity for publishing of textbooks and educational materials for both primary and secondary schools, used to publish mostly textbooks translated from Serbian. In the period between 1970 and 1979, 492 titles were published, 44.72 % of which original ones, and the rest translated. Due to the changed political circumstances Albanian books came under remarkable censorship in 80s. In that period many reviews were undertaken under direction of Communist Party in order to prove nationalist contents of Albanian books.

Publishing of text-books in Albanian continued even after 1991, when all the Kosovar Albanians employed with the Institute were dismissed from job for political reasons. From 1992-1999 the Institute published 588 titles of textbooks, pedagogic documentation and special editions.

Year	Primary school		Secondary school		Reading books		Special editions		TOTAL	
	Titles	Copies	Titles	Copies	Titles	Copies	Titles	Copies	Titles	Copies
1992	8	225000							8	225000
1993	11	197319							11	197319
1994	24	453217	4	32457					28	453217
1995	26	539846	13	85117					39	519846
1996	46	908907	26	175281			6	5875	78	908907
1997	43	748580	38	126570	16	157611	14	9473	111	748580
1998	43	527770	35	88900	12	60000	11	7060	101	527770
1999	77	2385000	93	524000	16	80000	10	14600	196	2385000
Total	278	5985639	209	1032325	44	297611	41	37008	572	5965639

After the War in Kosova all the textbooks were reviewed by reviewers authorised by UNMIK, and the publishing activity continued by support of the Consortium of donors. Due to this support during the school year 1999/2000, 190 titles were published in around 3 mil. copies, and were distributed free of charge. Also, pedagogical documentation in three languages was published. Because of the differences in syllabi, Albanian and Turkish students have used books published in Prishtina, Bosniac students books published in Sarajevo, whereas Serbian language stream has used books published in Belgrade.



Qendra për Arsim e Kosovës
Kosova Education Center

KEC

WHAT IS KEC?

KEC is a local, non-profit, non-governmental organization founded by Kosova Foundation for Open Society (KFOS) and registered by the UNMIK in Kosova. Funds are raised from donations, charitable campaigns or profits from economic activities undertaken by the Foundation for the purpose of supporting its non-profit activities.

KEC sees its role as a center of critical thinking, activity and energy in the field of education. The objectives of the Foundation are to contribute actively to the construction of a modern education system in Kosova by helping educators to enhance their activity, by facilitating the influx of relevant experience from other countries, by providing comprehensive, up-to-date and reliable information and reports on the education system, and by organizing a variety of initiatives and events to this end.

A Board of Directors consisting of 5-9 distinguished members of the Kosovar educational community governs the KEC. There is an International Advisory Committee (IAC) consisting of representatives of institutions, associations and organizations developing cooperation with KEC, supporting KEC in its program activities, as well as of major international stakeholders in Kosovar education. International Advisory Committee shall develop the activity in joint sessions with KEC Board of Directors in order to discuss fundamental policies and activities.