

# EVERYDAY LIFE

## FAMILY LIFE

The political changes that occurred after 1990 were reflected in the society, and especially in the everyday life of the people in Macedonia.

With the new Constitution of 1991 were adopted new laws for marriage and family in Republic of Macedonia. In the same time the Constitution enabled a freer practicing of religion. In that regard and in direct relation with family life were made important scientific statistical researches that had shown a general deterioration of the living conditions in Macedonia. The aforementioned period is characterized with the closing of a big number of production capacities that had caused increased unemployment and existential problems. This condition had directly influenced the contracting of marriages, and also the decisions to start a life together. On the other side the negative tendency of living in Macedonia at the beginning of the '90s of the 20<sup>th</sup> century was the reason for increasing of the number of divorces.

Urged by the deteriorated economical and social situation a big number of citizens decided to immigrate. This emergence did not lead to a significant improvement of the socio-economic situation in the country.

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### Family law

Article 2

The family is a living community of parents and children and other relatives if they live in a joint household. The family is formed with the giving birth to children or with their adoption.

Article 3

The relations in the family are based on equality, mutual respect, mutual helping and supporting and protection of the interests of the minor children.

Article 6

Marriage is a community established by law, between a man and a woman in which are realization the interests of the spouses, the family, and society. The relations between the spouses are based on the free decision of the man and the woman to contract a marriage, based on their equality, mutual respect and helping.

*“Official Gazette of Republic of Macedonia” 22.12.1992*

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### Marriages and divorces

	Marriages contracted	Marriages divorced
1994	15736	612
1995	15823	710
1996	14089	705
1997	14072	1021
1998	13993	1027

*Statistical Annual for 1998, Skopje*

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### Poll on poverty

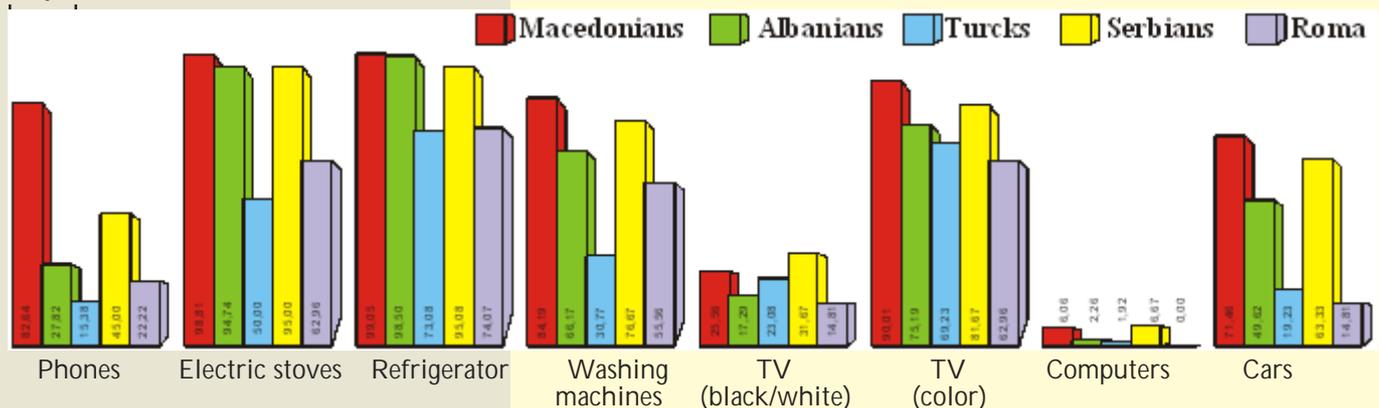
In one poll on poverty is stated: 60% are the ones that say that they are struggling with poverty, 23% have existence under the minimum. Because of that:

- 23,1% do not have money to buy food;
- 38,4% can not afford (to buy) clothes;
- 31,7% can not afford (to buy) expensive things;
- 5,8% can buy expensive things;
- 1% can buy everything

*D. Veljkovich, “Rushenje na tranzicijata” (“Demolishing of the Transition”), Skopje 2001*

## 4 Household equipment and cars in 1996

*Statistical Office, Statistical Annual, 1997*





## In what way the changes in the society influence the everyday life?

### MASS CULTURE

The mass culture in base is comprised of many elements which have significant influence on the cultural development of any country. In this period is noted an increased stagnation of the production of films and shown cinema projections. In the same period, the cultural institutions, like the galleries, museums, cinemas, theatres, libraries, and also the traditional cultural events, were left at the margins of existence due to the reduced finances. Significant is the number of closed institutions.

The way of living in Macedonia in this regard is changed also by the usage of the mass media, printed and electronic, as well as the ever more current computer technology, mobile telephone, household appliances etc.

The reduced economical power of the family influences the entertainment and the night life among the young population. In that regard appears a paradox situation of big unemployment rate, but full coffee bars.

~~Galerie~~  
Supermarket



Osten, 16. 01.91

### Cinemas and films

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	Cinemas	Short films	Feature films
1991	51	6	1
1992	43	3	/
1993	40	4	3
1994	39	4	/
1995	38	3	2
1996	40	3	/
1997	38	/	/
1998	36	/	/

Statistical Annual for 1998, Skopje

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In the '90s were popular several coffee-bars where we, the young people gathered. After the hours spent at school we regularly went to "Tropikana" (across nowadays "King Burger") for a drink. There, we always made plans where to go out that evening. Usually that was "Central" in SC "Bunjakovec", "Boni" (opposite the Greek Embassy) or the discotheque MNT. The prices were accessible for us, so we could afford to go out every night or every second night. With the music of UB40, Duran Duran, Simply Red, Lisa Stansfield and others, those years remained deep in my memory...

Memory of Danijela Vesich, 17.05.2007

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When I was young, at 18, in 1995 I wished to stay out in town until late in the night, but that wasn't possible because there was no transportation to return home to the village late at night. It was impossible to organize parties in the village, because the girls were not going out, because it was embarrassing to do so. In the restaurants in the village only men went out. The ones that had cars, and which were not that many, could have fun until late, but even they didn't have big companies. Our pocket money was not big, so we couldn't visit the more elite coffee bars. The prices over there were even four times higher than the others. However, money was not always needed in order to feel as a part of the night life. Sometimes just a walk at the promenade was enough.

Memory of Besnik Emini, 2007, Skopje

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**Starting today the mobile phones are 100 DEM** (German marks)

The act of releasing for use of the new telephone switchboard was performed by the Prime Minister Ljubcho Georgievski, who at this occasion said that with the release for use of 100.000 new phone numbers, the territory of the country will be covered almost with 90 percent... starting tomorrow the Telecom of Macedonia will reduce the price of the subscription for the mobile phones from 250 German marks to 100 German marks, and I think that such decision will enable every citizen of Macedonia to become potential subscriber of a mobile phone, concluded the Prime Minister.

Also yesterday, was signed the agreement for implementation of the new optimized Internet Protocol of the Telecom of Macedonia, based on the equipment of the global leader in this type Cisco Systems.

Daily newspaper "Fakti", Nr. 697, Thursday, 27 July 2000, page 5

## EDUCATION

The newly-adopted laws had enabled forming of private secondary schools. In the same time were made changes in the educational programs and the programs for elementary and secondary education.

With the Law on Higher Education of 1995, the University "Sts. Cyril and Methodius" had introduced a quota for the nationalities. With it, it was foreseen enrolment of percentile the same number of students with the percentage of the corresponding population in Macedonia. These changes had contributed for bigger representation of the pupils and the students of all nationalities.

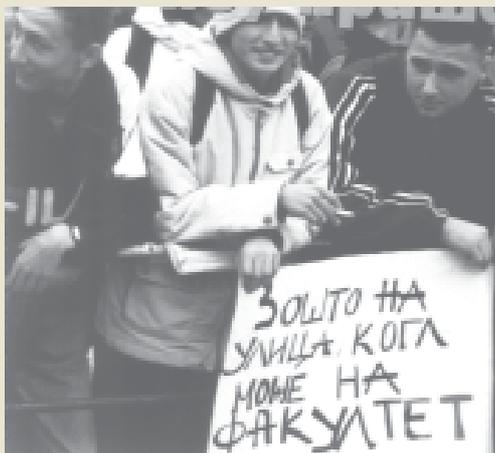
In 1994 in Tetovo was founded a university, which legally was not a part of the educational system. In spite of that, at this university were educated a big number of Albanian students at several faculties.

### Student protests for smaller participation fee

Mom and Dad put the house under mortgage went to study



Why at the street instead at the University



Weekly magazine "Imidj", 2000

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### Yesterday and today

In the communist era, the educational system was created to serve the official policy and to prepare the young people for a life in mono-party system. The young people were taught that the only options for good and safe life are: "Tito" or "the Party". There were slogans for Tito everywhere in the schools, like: "Tito is ours, we are Tito's", "After Tito-Tito" and other.

Now everything is different. Politics was removed from the schools. The schools are now full with different types of slogans dedicated to famous scientists and cultural workers, and the children are not forced to love some political party or political opinion. They are free to be children.

*Interview with the teacher Trajko Noveski, 2000*

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### Representation according to grades according to the instruction languages in elementary education

	Macedonians	Albanians	Turks	Serbs
1995/96	69,5 %	28,0 %	2,2 %	0,3 %
1996/97	69,0 %	28,4 %	2,3 %	0,3 %
1997/98	68,5 %	29,0 %	2,3 %	0,2 %
1998/99	66,8 %	29,9 %	2,4 %	0,2 %
1999/00	65,9 %	30,4 %	2,5 %	0,3 %

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### FOUNDING AND CEASING OF A HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION

#### Article 33

A state higher education institution can be founded by the Assembly of Republic of Macedonia.

#### Article 34

A private higher education institution can be founded by a domestic or foreign legal entity or individual.

A foreign legal entity and individual can found a private higher education institution, if it fulfills the conditions set by this law, based on an approval from the Government of Republic of Macedonia.

A private higher education institution can be founded within a private university and outside of it, as an independent higher education institution.

*Law on Higher Education, "Official Gazette of R.M" 03.08.2000*

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### Religion as a separate teaching subject: yes or no

Opinion of pupils for introduction of religion in instruction. Religion should be studied as a:

1. Mandatory subject in all schools 6,14%
2. Facultative-on volunteer bases 57,02%
3. Through the other teaching subjects 36,84%

Opinion of pupils about the spreading of religion and its reflection on the inter-ethnic relations. With the spreading of religion, the inter-ethnic relations among the minorities will:

1. Improve 5,26%
2. Worsen 61,40%
3. Neither improve neither worsen 13,16%
4. I don't know 20,17%

*Dr. Krste Angelovski, Obrazovanie i religija (Education and Religion), Skopje, 1995*

In 1997 were caused massive protests of students of the Pedagogical Academy in Skopje, which were joined by the high-school pupils from the Macedonian schools. The participants at the protests reacted at the decision of the Government of Republic of Macedonia, in relation with the developing of the Pedagogical Academy into Faculty of Pedagogy and the introduction of the Albanian language there.

In 2000 was adopted a Law for founding of private universities. That opened up possibility for the students to choose between the state and private education. Based on this Law were opened several private faculties and universities.



Protests of high-school students and students against the introducing of education in Albanian language at the Faculty of Pedagogy



The demolished Tetovo University, 14.12.1996



Menduh Tachi had called the Albanians to leave, 17.12.1994

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### Founding of the Albanian university

Late last night at the seat of the party PDP in Tetovo, in presence of the presidents of several Albanian political parties, the members of the Council for founding of a university in Tetovo in Albanian language, several Albanian MPs, the Albanian ministers, the mayors of Tetovo, Gostivar and Debar, the Association of Albanian women, the Humanitarian Association "El Hilal", PAD – Islamic road, the journalists of TV ART and the correspondent of "Fljaka", due to the tensed situation and avoiding possible excesses, Dr. Fadilj Sulejmani, President of the Council, read the edict for founding of an university in Albanian language that contains 12 articles in which are enclosed all the legal points for functioning of one higher education institution for learning and studying in Albanian language. This decree was greeted with applauses and compliments that gave a solemn character to this gathering. The decree was signed by all present.

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*Statement of the Government of Republic of Macedonia*

### The University in Albanian is not in accordance with the Constitution

The Government took a standing that in the framework of the rights of the Albanians defined with the Constitution should be found forms that would enable as well the teachers to have education in the mother tongue of the minorities. The Albanian ministers and deputy-ministers are dissociating themselves from the opinion of the Council of the Government.

*Daily newspaper "Flaka e vellazerimit", 13.12.1994*

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### With a bulldozer against the University

In Rechica are being demolished the "illegal" parts of the University. Apprehended are Dr. Fadil Suljemani, Miljaim Fejziu and other activists. The political subjects and the Albanian associations are condemning the repressive measures against the Albanian University in Tetovo. The meeting between the Albanian political representatives with President Gligorov – without concrete results.

*Daily newspaper "Flaka e Vëllazërimit", 15.12.1994*

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1. Make a comparison between the number of contracted and divorced marriages. Indicate the reasons for that situation.
2. Make a comparison between the entertainment of young people in the '90s in the village and in the city, as well as between the entertainment of young people of different nationalities.
3. Which are the similarities and the differences in the educational system before and after 1991? Make a T-chart.
4. According to the documents, indicate the polarities. Which institution is authorized to found a higher education institution? Where and in the presence of whom was founded the Albanian University? Why were the mentioned people and associations being present?
5. Why did the students and high-school pupils went out on mass protests in 1997?



Based on photos, make a short essay.