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## PART B. SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

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## SCIENTIFIC ORGANISATIONS OF AZERBAIJAN

### AZERBAIJAN NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



The Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences (ANAS) is the main scientific organization in the Azerbaijan Republic. The ANAS was founded in 1945 in Baku city, the capital of the Azerbaijan Republic.

In early 1920 the scientific research activity was mainly concentrated at the Baku State University. In 1920-22 a Scientific Association was organized in Azerbaijan. The Association was comprised of humanitarian, medical and natural sciences research sections. The aim of Association was to provide comprehensive assistance in research of various scientific problems along with education and training of young researchers and scientists. In late 1921 a Society of Naturalists and Medics and then Society of Orientalists and Medics were organized at the Baku University. In 1920 a technical education provider, the Polytechnic Institute, was founded in Baku. At that Institute a research in the fields of technical science, economics and agricultural chemistry was regularly conducted.

By the end of 1932 there were 30 scientific organizations and more than 10 higher education institutions in Azerbaijan. Within that period, there were 800 research scientists, including 87 professors and 138 assistant professors actively working in Azerbaijan. However, neither the Azerbaijan State Scientific-Research Institute (ASSRI) nor other branch-wise scientific organizations were in position to meet satisfactorily the demands for development of science in Azerbaijan. In 1932 on the basis of the ASSRI the Azerbaijan Branch of Trans-Caucasian Affiliate Organization of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR was organized in Baku. R. Akhundov was appointed as a Head of Branch. The Branch was comprised of 11 sections and several commissions. A group of famous Russian scientists such as F.Y.Levinson-Gubski, I.M.Gubkin, AA.Grossheim, N.Y.Marr, I.I.Meschanov, A.N.Derjavin, I.G.Yesman, and first Azeri scientists, B.Chobanzade, V.Khuluflu, M.Efendiyev, A.Taghizade, S.Mumtaz, A.S.Mamedov and others were actively involved in scientific research at the Branch. In 1935 the Branch was transformed into Azerbaijan Affiliate Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Then existing sections and commissions were further developed into Scientific Research Institutes of Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, History, Ethnography and Archaeology, Philology and Literature. Along with this the Sections of Energy, Physics, Geology and Soil Sciences were organized as well. Russian Academician I.M.Gubkin was elected as a Chairman of the Presidium of the Affiliate Branch. Later, another Russian Academician S.S. Namyotkin succeeded him in this post.

The Presidium of the Academy developed and approved plans on further intensification of reforms. This was done with aim to increase productivity of scientific research work with further orientation of it towards areas important for the Azerbaijan Republic. The plans also foresee increase of productivity of financial and material assets usage, elimination of parallelism and duplication of efforts, intensification of research processes along with further optimisation of overall organizational structure of the Academy.

*The nation's future success lies with science and education!*

***Heydar Aliyev***
*National Leader of Azerbaijan*

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*Togay S. Birbudak, B. Akbaba. Education life in the Kosovo province in the early part of twentieth century. International Journal of Academic Research Part B; 2013; 5(4), 255-260.* ***DOI:*** *10.7813/2075-4124.2013/5-4/B.38*

# EDUCATION LIFE IN THE KOSOVO PROVINCE IN THE EARLY PART OF TWENTIETH CENTURY*

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**ABSTRACT**

In this work, educational activities and institutions in Kosovo province, that was under the rule of Ottoman Empire in the later nineteenth century and in the early part of twentieth century, were dealt. This survey includes education organizations, schools, the curricula of these schools, the administrators and teachers who worked in the schools in Kosovo province, and statistical information and comments about the library, newspapers and printing offices in the province. The main source of the survey is ''the Yearbooks of the Ministry of Education'' that includes official information and that has the feature of primary source. In the work, some information is submitted about the schools (vocational schools, senior high schools, junior high schools, primary schools, medressehs, non-muslim schools), printing offices, newspapers and libraries in Kosovo province and a comparative analysis is made with the situation in the other Ottoman provinces.

**Key words:** Ottoman Empire; Kosovo; Education; The Yearbooks of the Ministry of Education

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Salname (yearbook, henceforth) is a term to describe the works indicating the annual occasions (Pakalin, 1971: 105). Defined as almanacs, these resources were published especially by the government institutions or private enterprises in the Ottoman Empire after 1847. Salnames published in the era of the Ottoman Empire can be classified into four main groups. The first of these Salnames are the governmental ones, in which detailed information can be found about the administrative structure of the Ottoman Empire. The second group constitutes province Salnames. In this type of salnames, detailed information about the annual event in the province can be reached. The third group of salnames is issued by the official institutions. To these, military salnames, foreign-affair salnames, educational salnames can be given as examples. The last group of salnames is those of the private ones. These salnames are issued by certain individuals or private institutions. Making up the framework of our research and providing as a significant resource for education and culture history in the Ottoman Empire, the Yearbooks of the Ministry of Education, prepared in Sultan Abdulhamid II reign, were published five times between 1898-1903 (Duman, 2000).

The first influx to Kosovo, geographically composing the scope our research study, was done in 1388. Having won the Kosovo War in 1389, Ottoman Empire was improving in sovereignty in the Balkans, and also started the process of sovereignty on Kosovo. Skopje was participated in the Ottoman Empire in 1392. A great majority of Kosovo were dominated by the Ottoman Empire in 1439. In 1455, Mehmed the second (Fatih), established Ottoman sovereignty on the whole Kosovo (Aktepe, 2002: 217). Kosovo, which was under the domination of the Ottoman Empire until 1913, was at the province status consisting of 6 sanjaks and 30 districts belonging to them from late 19th century and early 20th century (Orman, 2002).

**Table 1.** Administrative Organization of Kosovo Province (1900)

| KOSOVA PROVINCE | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Skopje Sanjak** | **Pristina Sanjak** | **Prizren Sanjak** | **Novi Pazar Sanjak** | **Pec Sanjak** | **Pljevlja Sanjak** |
| Skopje | Pristina | Prizren | Novi Pazar | Pec | Pljevlja |
| Stip | Mitrovica | Tetovo | Sjenica | Gjakova | Prijepolje |
| Kumanovo | Vucitrn | Bicaj | Bjelopolje | Berane | |
| Veles | Gnjilane | | Nova Varos | Gusinje | |
| Radovis | Presevo | | Kolasin | | |
| Kriva Palanka | | | | | |
| Kocani | | | | | |
| Malisevo | | | | | |
| Kratovo | | | | | |
| Kacanik | | | | | |

* This paper was presented at the 15th International Conference Education Reform in the 21st Century in Balkan Countries, Bucharest: 28-30 June 2012.

The distribution of population in Kosovo Province as from 1900 is presented in Table 2 (BOA, 2007:341).

**Table 2.** Population of Kosova Province (1900)

| | Muslim | Greek | Bulgarian | Catholic | Latin | Protestant | Jewish | Copt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Skopje | 126.248 | 7.932 | 155.152 | 2 | 46 | 97 | 1.385 | 630 |
| Pristina | 140.156 | - | 71.688 | - | 3.287 | - | 362 | 1.791 |
| Prizren | 76.490 | 7.018 | 16.807 | 595 | - | - | - | 179 |
| Novi Pazar | 49.801 | - | 34.704 | - | - | - | 203 | 139 |
| Pec | 25.234 | 2.032 | 5.909 | 51 | 1.245 | - | - | 147 |
| Pljevlja | 23.894 | 21.922 | - | - | 2 | - | - | 10 |
| **TOTAL** | 441.823 | 38.904 | 284.265 | 648 | 4.580 | 97 | 1.950 | 2.896 |

According to Table 2 the total population in Kosovo Province is 775.172.

## 2. EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN KOSOVO PROVINCE

Period of Abdulhamid II., including also Kosovo, in all Ottoman Empire it was seen that new educational organizations came into service. The Sultan, who supplied for the opening of new institutions, made important reforms to improve the existing educational system. In this context, the management of education services was given to the "province of education administration", which was started to establish after 1881 (Hayta & Unal, 2005: 182). Province education administrators, who were appointed in provinces, were obliged to be responsible for applying the laws of Ministry Education, carrying out the instructions of Ministry Education, took the chair of Ministry Education Council in provinces, dealing with education issues and checking the schools and libraries (Taser, 2010: 162).

In 1898, Halil Kemal, who belonged the state medals as a governor, carried out the task of the Administrator of Ministry Education in Kosovo Province (Salname, 1316: 1134). In 1899, Abdullah Efendi was brought to the Administrator of Ministry Education in Kosovo, and he continued this task more than 5 years. Apart from being an administrator of the Province of Ministry Education, he had the task of clerkship, accounting officer and government treasurer (Salname, 1317: 1330; 1318: 1502; 1319: 770; 1321: 627).

The institutions of education and cultural in Kosovo can be evaluated under the topics of medressehs, primary schools, secondary schools, high schools, non-Muslim schools, vocational schools, libraries, printing houses and newspapers.

### 2.1. Medressehs

One of the educational enterprises in classical period of Ottoman Empire, medressehs still maintained its presence at that improved period. As in all other whole parts of Ottoman territory also in Kosovo medressehs took a part in basic educational institution. Between 1898-1901, Kosovo Province education was carried out in 39 medressehs. This number increased 43 when it was 1903 (Salname, 1317: 1338-1341; 1318: 1510-1513; 1319: 812-815; 1321: 635-636). In that medressehs in 1899 1.407 students, in 1900 1.407 students, in 1901 1.417 students and in 1903 1.491 students were educated (Salname, 1317: 1338-1341; 1318: 1510-1513; 1319: 812-815; 1321: 635-636).

### 2.2. Primary Schools (İbtidai Mektep)

Basic educational institutions, which were founded as the name of sibyan school and maintained its presence since classical period, continued its activities with new editing at Abdulhamid II period and as well sibyan schools, primary schools (ibtidaiye school) which adapted a more modern education system, entired into services. There were 445 primary schools in 1892 in Kosovo Province. 59 of these are primary schools, and 386 are sibyan schools (Akyuz, 1999: 211).

It is understood from the Educational Salname including statistics concerning the year 1903, and issued in H. 1321 that 380 sibyan and primary schools were established in the province Kosovo during the reign of the Sultan Abdulhamid the second. It is clearly seen that primary schools entried into services 165 out of 380 schools in Skopje, 79 schools of them in Prizren, 55 schools of them in Pristina, 49 schools of them Pljevlja, 27 schools in Novi Pazar and 5 of them in Pec Sanjak (Salname, 1321: 638-649).

Aside from improving quality, thanks to the efforts to increase the number of primary school, the school number reached 500 in Kosovo in 1905 (Kodaman, 1999: 89-90).

Those schools' curriculum, predominantly religious studies was put into practice along 3 years. As well Qur'an alphabet, Qur'an recitation, Religious rules and principles of Islam, Anectods of prophet and saints as Maths, Turkish spelling, writing and dictation were carried out (Kodaman, 1999: 87).

### 2.3. Secondary Schools (Rusdiye Mektep)

These schools are the ones which the people graduated from primary school continued. First opened in 1847 in Istanbul, the number of secondary schools was increased every year and was tried to expand all over the country (Ozturk, 2005: 204). There were more than 20 secondary schools in 1898-1903 in Kosovo Province. In these school, with certain exceptions, generally 2 or 3 teachers served. The data about secondary schools and their number of students in Kosovo Province were presented in Table 3 (Salname, 1316: 1136-1141; 1317: 1331-1336; 1319: 771-776; 1321: 629-633).

**Table 3.** Secondary Schools in Kosovo and Students Population (1898-1903)

| Secondary Schools (Rusdiye) | 1898 | 1899 | 1901 | 1903 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Radovis | 30 | 34 | 29 | 32 |
| Kocani | 28 | 34 | 33 | 42 |
| Stip | 65 | Unknown | 46 | 52 |
| Kumanovo | 93 | 65 | 63 | 53 |
| Kriva Palanka | 30 | 21 | 18 | 23 |
| Kratovo | 39 | 15 | 24 | 23 |
| Pristina | 196 | 91 | 172 | 190 |
| Vucitrn | 54 | 91 | 65 | 92 |
| Mitrovica | 43 | 33 | 57 | 88 |
| Gnjilane | 55 | 64 | 67 | 83 |
| Presevo | 61 | 30 | 30 | 26 |
| Pec | 21 | 141 | 50 | 37 |
| Gjakova | 107 | 89 | 78 | 51 |
| Berane | 25 | 23 | 35 | 42 |
| Prizren | 69 | 88 | 111 | 126 |
| Tetovo | 55 | 42 | 37 | 44 |
| Gostivar | 45 | 36 | 25 | 20 |
| Novi Pazar | 53 | 55 | 64 | 59 |
| Sjenica | 45 | 62 | 55 | - |
| Bjelopolje | 30 | 33 | 21 | 32 |
| Pljevlja | 79 | 101 | 86 | 89 |
| Prijepolje | 23 | 25 | 28 | 53 |
| Veles | - | - | 79 | 94 |
| Malisevo | - | - | - | 28 |
| Nova Varos | - | - | - | 27 |
| **TOTAL** | 1256 | 1173 | 1273 | 1406 |

The curriculum used in these rusdiye schools is quite comprehensive. In the 3-year-education program, science and social sciences together with religion and language education provided with classes such as Turkish, Arabic, Persian, French, History, Geography, Calculus, Geometry, Qur'an, Morality, Calligraphy, Painting and Hygiene (Unal, 2008: 18).

In addition to the list above there is a girls' secondary school "*İnas Rusdiyesi*" in the centre of Kosovo province. 130 students were educated in this school with 3-5 teachers in 1898, 132 students in 1899-1900, 135 students in 1901 and 157 students in 1903 (Salname, 1316: 1140; 1317: 1336; 1318: 1508; 1319: 776; 1321: 633).

The period of education is 3 years in boys' secondary schools and 6 years in "inas" (girl's) secondary schools. Girls' secondary school is consisted of both primary and secondary grades. In this schools language classes like Turkish, Arabic and Persian, social sciences like History, Geography, science classes like Calculus and religion classes were provided in these schools. Different from boys' secondary schools, Housekeeping and Handcrafts lessons were included in these schools (Unal, 2008:19).

In addition to the secondary schools mentioned above, there is a military secondary school in Kosova province. This school will be dealed under the title of vocational schools. Every year, about 1.500 students were educated in the boys', girls' and military secondary schools in Kosovo province.

### 2.4. High Schools (İdadi Mektep)

Those who finished secondary schools continue their education in high schools called idadi. Between the years 1898 and 1903, there are 2 high schools in the whole Kosova province, one was located in Skopje and the other in Sjenica.

It is noticed that the high school in Skopje had a crowded education staff and had an intensive curriculum (Salname, 1316: 1134-1135). 15 teachers, a clerk, a mentor, an imam, a librarian, a warehouse clerk and a doctor were employed in Skopje High School, managed by a school principal and 3 deputy (Salname, 1318: 1502-1503).

When examined thoroughly, Skopje High School is considered to have had an enriched curriculum. As science classes, Natural Sciences, Cosmography, Geometry, Calculus, Machine, Algebra, Trigonometry, Economy lessons were given. In addition to the main social sciences lessons like History, Geography and Literature, Laws, Calligraphy lessons were included in the curriculum. In addition, religion classes such as (Religious Sciences and Morality) and classes on daily life and art such as Hygiene and Painting were also given. It should be taken into consideration that in Skopje High School, students were taught five different languages. That the curriculum included Turkish, Arabic and Persian together with some Western languages like French and Bulgarian is an indicator of local and regional elements were valued in Ottoman educational system (Salname, 1318: 1502-1503). Statistical data about students in Skopje High School were presented in Table 4. (Salname, 1316: 1135; 1317: 1331; 1318: 1503; 1319: 771; 1321: 628).

**Table 4.** Statistical Data about Students in Skopje High School (1898-1903)

| | Boarder | | | | Non-Residential | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Paid | | Free | | | | |
| | Muslim | Non-Muslim | Muslim | Non-Muslim | Muslim | Non-Muslim | |
| 1898 | 10 | - | 25 | 4 | 76 | 6 | **121** |
| 1899 | 15 | - | 24 | 9 | 68 | 4 | **120** |
| 1901 | 10 | - | 27 | 16 | 87 | 9 | **149** |
| 1903 | 24 | - | 21 | 14 | 160 | 3 | **222** |

According to Table 4, it is understood that most of the students educated in Skopje İdadi School are Muslims. In this period when non-Muslim students were educated in their own peoples school, 10 non-Muslim students in 1898, 13 in 1899-1900, 25 in 1901 and 17 in 1903 were educated in Skopje High School (Salname, 1316: 1135; 1317: 1331; 1319: 771; 1321: 628).

In 1903, 6 teachers were employed in the High School established in Sjenica. In this school Arabic, Turkish, Persian, French, Calculus, Geometry, Writing, Calligraphy, History, Geography, Qur'an, Religious Rules, Morality, Hygiene and Painting lessons were provided. In 1903, 72 students (66 Muslims and 6 non-Muslims) were educated in Sjenica High School (Salname, 1321: 628).

### 2.5. Non-Muslim Schools

Having a significant position in Ottoman educational system, non-Muslim schools can be defined as educational organizations established in order to educate non-Muslim Ottoman citizens' children. In this context, by getting permission and license from Ottoman Empire, non-Muslim peoples established secondary schools (rusdiye) and high scholls (idadi) in regions mostly settled by people from different nationality and religion in regions so that they can educate their children. Consequently; 17 non-Muslim schools served in Kosovo Province between 1898-1903. Statistical data about main features and students of non-Muslim schools in Kosovo province were presented in Table 5 (Salname, 1316: 1142-1143; 1317: 1340-1343; 1318: 1512-1515; 1319: 814-815; 1321: 636).

**Table 5.** Non-Muslim Schools in Kosovo (1898-1903)

| Location | Religious Community | Type of School | Founded | 1898 | | 1899 | | 1901 | | 1903 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Skopje | Bulgarian | H | 1839/1840 | 390 | - | 199 | - | 199 | - | 199 | - |
| Skopje | Bulgarian | S / H | 1872/1873 | 200 | 150 | 199 | 163 | 199 | 163 | 199 | 163 |
| Skopje | Serbian Orthodox | S | 1889/1890 | 97 | - | 40 | 60 | 40 | 60 | 40 | 60 |
| Skopje | Jewish | S | 1888/1889 | 150 | - | 160 | - | 160 | - | 160 | - |
| Skopje | Greek | S | 1876/1877 | 50 | - | 50 | 60 | 50 | 60 | 50 | 60 |
| Kocani | Bulgarian | S | 1856/1857 | 50 | - | 59 | - | 95 | - | 59 | - |
| Kriva Palanka | Bulgarian | S | 1844/1845 | 100 | 60 | 120 | 61 | 152 | 61 | 125 | 61 |
| Stip | Bulgarian | S | 1875/1876 | 90 | 35 | 89 | 30 | 89 | 30 | 89 | 30 |
| Stip | Bulgarian | S | 1879/1880 | U | U | 300 | 60 | 300 | 60 | 300 | 60 |
| Stip | Bulgarian | S | 1889/1890 | U | U | 83 | 46 | 83 | 46 | 83 | 46 |
| Stip | Jewish | S | 1882/1183 | U | U | 60 | - | 60 | - | 60 | - |
| Kumanovo | Bulgarian | S | 1872/1873 | 190 | - | 198 | - | 198 | - | 198 | - |
| Kratovo | Bulgarian | S | 1877/1878 | 153 | 54 | 160 | 50 | 160 | 50 | 160 | 50 |
| Prizren | Serbian Orthodox | S | 1871/1872 | 470 | - | 399 | - | 399 | - | 399 | - |
| Tetovo | Bulgarian | S | 1859/1860 | 200 | - | 198 | - | 189 | - | 198 | - |
| Pljevlja | Serbian Orthodox | S | U | U | U | 100 | - | 100 | - | 100 | - |
| Prijepolje | Serbian Orthodox | S | 1856/1857 | U | U | U | U | 39 | 20 | 39 | 20 |
| **TOTAL** | | | | **2.140** | **299** | **2414** | **530** | **2512** | **550** | **2618** | **550** |

*(M. Male, F. Female, U. Unknown, H. High School, S. Secondary School)*

According to Table 5, between the years 1898-1903, there are 17 non-muslim schools in Kosovo province. It can be seen that these schools differ in terms of their ethnic roots, and 10 of them were founded by the Bulgarian peoples, and most of them were secondary schools, and were located in Skopje Sanjak.

The non-muslim schools serving as high schools in Kosovo are seen to be located in Skopje. Opened in 1839/1840, Bulgarian High School together with first opened as a secondary school but transformed into high school, Bulgarian school were both recorded as the high schools in Kosovo. It is seen that every year about 3.000 students are educated in non-muslim schools in Kosovo Province.

There were no private schools opened by foreigners in Kosovo province in this period of time (Salname, 1316: 1142-1143; 1317: 1342-1343; 1318: 1514-1515; 1319: 814-815).

### 2.6. Vocational Schools

#### 2.6.1. Teacher Training High Schools

In Ottoman educational system, founded to train teachers and serving for only boy's, the schools were called "*Dârulmuallimîn*" (Teacher Training High Schools). The first Teacher Training High School in Ottoman Empire was founded in the capital city, Istanbul, in 1848 (Akyuz, 1999: 162; Ergin, 1977: 571). Until the late 1800s, the need for teachers was only provided by Istanbul Teacher Training High School. Based on a decision taken in 1872, it was decided to open these schools in Ottoman provinces (Ozturk, 2007: 30). As a consequence; the first rural teacher training high schools opened in Bosnia, Crete and Konya and then in most of the provinces (Cevad, 2002: 137).

In this respect, a teacher training high school was founded in Skopje, in Kosovo province in 1900/1901. This school like all the other rural schools in the country was meant to train teachers for only primary (ibtidai) schools. The first record related with this school can be seen in the Yearbooks of the Ministry of Education dated 1901. According to this yearbook, 39 students were being educated in this school with 2 teachers (Salname, 1319: 771). In 1903 the number of teachers increased to 3 and students to 42 (Salname, 1321: 628). Having been educated in Skopje Teacher Training High School for two years, the teacher candidates were taught Qur'an, Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Calculus, History, Geograpy and Calligraphy (Salname, 1316: 354-355; 1318: 252-253).

In this regard, it can be assumed that this school established in Skopje possessed a limited educational staff. However, when the teacher education schools in the other provinces are compared with the Skopje Teacher Training High School, this regulation was a general application across the country. To give an example, while the teachers colleges in Edirne, Adana, Ankara, Trabzon, Bitola and Ioannina would employ only one teacher, the Teacher Training High School in Sivas, Konya, Mosul employed 2 and colleges in Baghdad and Yemen employed 4 in their institutions. In the same era, the provinces employing teachers over 4 were only Thessaloniki and Izmir (Hayta, 2009: 1020-1021).

**2.6.2. Skopje Hamidiye Industrial School**

First opened in 1868 in Istanbul in Ottoman Empire, industrial schools outspreaded to other provinces like Izmir, Bursa, Bosnia, Trabzon and Shkoder (Sisman, 2008: 34). In 1882 industrial schools in the country were called "*Hamidiye Industrial School*" (Semiz&Kus, 2004: 282).

Skopje Hamidiye Industrial School was founded in 1895/1896 (Unal, 2008: 178). For this school a detailed regulation was presented. According to these regulation chambers which would be founded in the school, criterion which determined which students would be accepted, curriculum, school administration and exams were determined (Salname, 1319: 777-807).

A-five year-curriculum was determined for Skopje Hamidiye Industrial School for each class, a-18-hours-schedule was prepared for per week, within that curriculum Turkish, Theology, Dictation, Maths, Natural Sciences, Hygiene, History, Geography, Art, Calligraphy were carried out. It was agreed on commerce subjects would be presented in the course Usul Defteri (Methodology), industrial history subjects would be carried out in History course, and industrial and commerce history geography subjects were to carried out in Geography course (Salname, 1319: 809; 1321: 633). With vocational education tried to correlate interdisciplinary link between science and social science. In 1901 in Skopje Hamidiye Industrial School, there were 81 Muslims and 13 non-Muslim students were trained. The students were divided into shoemaking, tailor and carpenter departments. 13 teachers served in that school in 1903. The number of the school was 80 students (Salname, 1319: 811).

**2.6.2. Skopje Military Secondary School**

There was a military secondary school in Skopje in addition to girls secondary school and civil schools, which were at the high school status. At the school, militarian teachers tought Maths, Languages, Geography, Painting, French, Persian, Law, Dictation and Calligraphy. In Skopje Military Secondary School 169 students were trained in 1898, 1899 and 1900. 174 students were trained in 1901, 103 students were trained in 1903 (Salname, 1316: 1140-1141; 1317: 1336-1337; 1318: 1508-1509; 1319: 776; 1321: 634).

## 3. CULTURE ORGANIZATIONS IN KOSOVO PROVINCE

### 3.1. Libraries

There were 11 libraries which were founded in Kosovo Province. These libraries, most of which founded by known people, outspreaded all over the province. The general information about libraries in Kosovo were presented in Table 6 (Salname, 1316: 1142-1143; 1317: 1342-1343; 1318: 1514-1517).

**Table 6.** Libraries in Kosovo Province (1898-1903)

| Location | Name | Founder | Founded |
|---|---|---|---|
| Radovis | Cami-i Kebir (Great Mosque) | Semavi Efendi | 1773/1774 |
| Kratovo | Ahmed Efendi | Ahmed Efendi | 1859/1860 |
| Kriva Palanka | Bayram Pasha | Huseyin Efendi | 1853/1854 |
| Kocani | Ebubekir Efendi | Mufti Ebubekir Efendi | 1895/1896 |
| Pljevlja | Celaleddin Pasha | Bosnia Governor Celaleddin Pasha | Ancient |
| Prizren | Mehmed Pasha | Conqueror of Budin Mehmed Pasha | 1805/1806 |
| Tetovo | Carsı Camii (Bazaar Mosque) | Hacı Abbas Efendi | 1869/1870 |
| Tetovo | Kopru Mahallesi (Bridge Ward) | Clerk of Sultans Sabri Bey | 1894/1895 |
| Pec | Boluzade | Hadji Huseyin Bey | 1805/1806 |
| Gjakova | Carsı Mahallesi (Bazaar Ward) | By the Government | 1863/1864 |
| Pristina | Cami-i Kebir (Great Mosque) | Sultan Selim | Ancient |

The number of the work of art was really different in those libraries. While there were more than 500 books in Cami-i Kebir Library, which was founded in XVIII. Century in Radovis, there were just 30 books in Celaleddin Pasha Library in Pljevlja. The library in Yakova, which was founded by the government more than 400 work of art were recorded.

### 3.2. Printing Houses and Newspaper

There was an available one printing house and one newspaper between 1898-1903 in Kosovo Province. "*Province Printing House*" in Skopje was a formal printing house in Skopje Hamidiye Industrial School. Once upon a time, the printing house was called "Kosovo Printing House". Printing House which printed Turkish, French, Bulgarian and Serbian work of arts was founded in 1875/1876. Kosovo Newspaper was an important means about informing and training public (Salname, 1316: 1144-1145; 1317: 1342-1343; 1318: 1514-1516; 1319: 816-817; 1321: 637).

## 4. CONCLUSION

In Abdulhamid II throne, it was clearly seen that there were serious reform efforts in education and some new educational organizations were founded for this purpose. In Kosovo, which was one the important province in European territory in Ottoman Empire and new education institutions were built between late XIX. Century and early XX. Century. It was attended that new schools seriously started to found in Abdulhamid II. Between 1876-1903, 380 sibyan schools and primary schools (ibtidai) were founded in Kosovo. In 1905 the number of primary school in Kosovo reached 500. In Kosovo between 1898-1903 more than 20 secondary schools educated the students. Girls Secondary School came into service just to train girls. To train the students who graduated from secondary school, two high schools trained in Skopje and Sjenica. Skopje High School distinguished itself in terms of both the curriculum including five foreign languages and a high-quality educational staff. In addition to 17 non-Muslim schools come into service in Kosovo between 1898-1903. Vocational schools in Kosovo such as Skopje Teacher Training High School, Skopje Hamidiye Industrial School, and Skopje Military Secondary School in this period. Furthermore 11 libraries, 1 printing house and 1 newspaper served to inform and educate public. In a result, although the difficult situation the government was between 1898-1903, as in other region, new education institution were built to reform education activities in Kosovo and made an effort to improve the quality of existing institutions.

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