

Aktuelni problemi visokog obrazovanja i nauke

Aktuelni problemi visokog obrazovanja i nauke, zbornik radova sa međunarodnog naučnog skupa održanog 13. aprila 2018. godine, Prvo izdanje

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF UNIVERSITY FINE ARTS EDUCATION IN KOSOVO AND METOHİJA

The paper discusses the development of university fine arts education in Kosovo and Metohija. The beginnings of fine arts education in the Province are associated with the establishment of the Secondary Art School in the town of Pec in 1949. Then, Teacher Training College was founded in Pristina in 1962, where the Fine Arts Group was formed. The Academy of Fine Arts in Pristina was founded in 1973, and later it grew into the Faculty of Arts, which is now part of the University of Pristina in Kosovska Mitrovica.

Keywords: *fine arts, education, university, Kosovo and Metohija*

The beginnings of contemporary Serbian fine arts creativity in Kosovo and Metohija are associated with the establishment of the first educational institutions in this area, where generations of pupils and students, who majored in art, were educated. A representative example that can show the diachronic development of art education in the southern Serbian province is the interview that was given by Boza Prodanovic for a Pristina paper *Jedinstvo* on 27 December 1973. The interview had an appropriate purpose, and the reason for conducting it was the establishment of the Academy of Arts in Pristina. Based on the contents of the interview, it can be noted that, when Prodanovic talked about the level of the art education development, he put great emphasis on the contribution of the Secondary School of Applied Arts in Pec and the Teacher Training College in Pristina, which were among the first cultural institutions to enable the establishment of the Academy of Arts in Pristina.³ In 1951, in Pec, Prodanovic painted his well-known work *The Students in Pec*.⁴

A vertical review of contemporary fine arts in Kosovo and Metohija can be traced back to 1949, when the Secondary Art School was founded in Pec.⁵ It was a time, as pointed out by Dragan Calovic, in which art was seen as a powerful means of shaping awareness of the citizens; art was given a task to support the state ideology. It was seen as a reflection, an explanation and a document of the contemporary reality. It was supposed to be adapted to everyone, and the artist had to work in an educational manner, raising social and political awareness.⁶ The school began to work in such circumstances, and it is interesting that, during the formation of the first class, no student was enrolled. Milan Besarabic, the school principal, initiated an educational mission in the territory of Kosovo, emphasizing the importance of the Secondary School of Art to students, while the head of the same process in Metohija was Vlado Radovic. According to Radovic's statement, a sudden increase in interest in the "new school" happened exactly when he enrolled his two daughters, after which,

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³ Srdjan Markovic, Faculty of Arts in Pristina - Zvečan: 1973-2013: Arts Department. Zvečan: Faculty of Arts, 2015, 18.

⁴ Paintings, watercolors, drawings, Bozidar Prodanovic: Retrospective Exhibition. Belgrade, Art Pavilion Cvijeta Zuzorić, 8-30 March 2000.

⁵ Hivzi Muharremi, Vlada Radović. Pristina: Galerija savremene umetnosti, 1986, 29.

⁶ Dragan Calovic, "Serbian Cultural Heritage and Socialist Realism", *Megatrend University Review*, 8, 2 (2011): 322

around twenty students was enrolled in the first entrance exam.⁷ The school was of crucial importance for the development of fine arts education in the southern Serbian province, since it was necessary to form the foundations, i.e. educate talented individuals who would be the personnel for teaching fine arts in provincial schools. A suggestion for the school curriculum of the Secondary Art School in Pec was the curriculum of the former State Art School in Belgrade, and classes were conducted by visiting professors from Belgrade. The school quickly gained a high reputation and its students successfully continued their education at the University of Belgrade. Many students of the Secondary Art School achieved distinguished careers and significant contribution to the field of fine arts, which confirmed that the knowledge they acquired during their secondary school days, with its quality, created a solid starting point for further development and professional training.⁸

Srdjan Markovic, in the monograph of the Faculty of Arts talks about the presence of some school professors, who supported its early development through their generous contribution and intellectual efforts.⁹ Since the foundation of the Secondary Art School, the Sculpture course had been taught by one of the founders of Serbian sculpture in Kosovo and Metohija – Radosav Musa Miketic.¹⁰ Boza Prodanovic, who later became a professor at the Academy of Fine Arts in Belgrade, worked in the school as a teacher for a certain period of time.¹¹ After him, Svetozar Kamenovic, a teacher of drawing, painting, and painting technology, Dragan Vukosavljevic and Veljko Radovic – painting, and Slobodan Mihajlovic – graphics, came from Belgrade Academies of Fine Arts to the School in Pec in the fifties and sixties of the twentieth century.¹²

The second moment that is invaluable for the development of fine arts in Kosovo and Metohija was the establishment of the Teacher Training College in Pristina in 1962.¹³ Within this institution, the Fine Arts Group was formed, where young artists were successfully trained, many of whom became the backbone of the upswing of fine arts in the Province.¹⁴ According to Petar Djuza, a remarkable event in the development of fine arts in Kosovo and Metohija was the establishment of the Academy of Arts in Pristina.¹⁵ It was the fourth art academy in the former state, after the academies in Belgrade, Ljubljana and Zagreb. Its establishment and commencement of work was an important cultural event in the Province, as well as in a wider area.¹⁶ A prerequisite for the establishment of any educational institution is a clear legal and regulatory framework, of which it is necessary to mention a number of important data. The Assembly of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija adopted the Law on the Establishment of the Academy of Fine Arts in Pristina on 31 July 1973. Afterwards, the Council of the University of Pristina approved the decision on the start of the Academy on 21 September 1973. The official start date of the Academy was 25 December in

⁷ Hivzi Muharremi, Vlada Radovic, 29.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Srdjan Markovic, Faculty of Arts in Pristina - Zvecan: 1973-2013: Arts Department, 14-15.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid. p. 7

¹³ Vlado Buzancic, "Introduction," in *Contemporary Art of Kosovo*, edited by V. Buzancic. Pristina: Art Gallery, 1988, 34

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Petar Djuza, "Foreword", in *the Exhibition Catalog: 40 years of the Faculty of Arts of the University of Pristina*, edited by S. Milacic, Z. Furunovic. Kosovska Mitrovica: University of Pristina, Faculty of Arts, 2013,

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¹⁶ Ibid.

the academic 1973/74.¹⁷ At the Academy, there were the following educational profiles: painting, sculpture, graphics and graphic design. The beginning of work of this higher education institution formed basic preconditions for further quality development of fine arts in Kosovo and Metohija. Immediately after its establishment, the Academy offered only study programs that referred to fine arts, while the Department of Music was opened in the academic 1975/76, and the Department of Dramatic Arts in 1989/90. The Academy had a major influence on the development of the art scene in the Province, educating young artists and future teachers of fine arts in schools. In the academic 1986/87, the Academy was reorganized and continued to work under the name Faculty of Arts in Pristina.¹⁸

When it comes to the teaching personnel at the Academy of Fine Arts in Pristina, it was formed of Serbian and Albanian lecturers immediately after the establishment. Painting was taught by: Voja Todoric, Muslim Mulliqi, Nusret Salihamidzic, Hilmija Catovic, Halil Muhaxher, Esat Vala, Xhevdet Xhafa, and later Rexhep Feri and Tahir Emra. The lecturers of Sculpture were the following professors: Svetomir Arsic Basara and Agim Cavardbasa. The following professors taught the course of Graphics: Bosko Karanovic, Zoran Jovanovic Dobrotin, Fatmir Kripa, and, in the later period, Masar Caka.¹⁹ The Nude course was taught by: Nebih Caka and Alije Vokshi. Painting Anatomy was taught by a professor of the Belgrade Academy, Rudolf Gaberc and later Masar Caka. Painting Technology was taught by Anton Glasnovic. The course Methodology of Teaching Art was taught by Esat Vala and later Mitar Aleksic.²⁰

The Department of Graphic Design of the Pristina Academy of Fine Arts was formed in the academic 1977/78. Industrial Design was taught at this Department by Matej Rodici; Alphabet with Typography by Stjepan Fileki (a professor of the Belgrade Academy); Graphics by Bozidar Dzmerkovic (a professor of the Academy of Applied Arts in Belgrade). Graphic Design of Books was taught by Sucre Nimani, and Interior Design and Theory of Space by Agus Beqiri. The first lecturer of Art History at the Academy was a professor of the Faculty of Philosophy in Belgrade, Gojko Subotic.²¹ One of the most important moments in the development of quality teaching at the Academy was the engagement of Belgrade professor Lazar Trifunovic as a lecturer of Art History. Trifunovic was an art critic and one of the major Serbian historians of modern art. He was considered to be one of the greatest names in art history of the Yugoslav state, because he was the founder of the Department of Contemporary Art at the Faculty of Philosophy in Belgrade, where he taught the History of Modernism until the end of his career. After Lazar Trifunovic, Art History was taught by Vojislav Devic, until the early nineteen-nineties.²²

Art College in Pec played an important role in the dissemination and popularization of art education in the territory of Kosovo and Metohija. The establishment of the Academy, which was later given the status of a Faculty in Pristina, created conditions for a continuous development of fine arts in the Province.

¹⁷ *The University of Prishtina 1970-2005*. Prishtina: University of Prishtina, 2005, 186-187; Vlado Buzancic, Introduction, 34.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* p. 34.

¹⁹ Srdjan Markovic, Faculty of Arts in Pristina - Zvecan: 1973-2013: Arts Department, 18-19.

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ *Ibid.* p. 19

²² *Ibid.*

The original Art Academy experienced a development in terms of organization and, in 1986, this institution was named Faculty of Arts, and the Department of Dramatic Arts was opened in it in the academic 1989/1990. The most difficult period in the history of the Faculty was in 1999, when, due to the war, the professors and students of this University were exiled. The building of the Faculty and the professors' studios were usurped, and most of the works of art that were in them were looted and destroyed. The Faculty was then moved first to Varvarin, where it stayed for two years. Then in 2001, the Faculty was moved to the territory of Kosovo and Metohija, to Zvečan, where it still operates. After improving the working conditions of the Faculty, part of the teaching has been taking place in new premises in a building in Kosovska Mitrovica since 2007. Thus, this institution has continued the tradition of education and artistic creation in Kosovska Mitrovica, the headquarters of the relocated University of Pristina.²³ Speaking at the jubilee celebration of forty years since the founding of the Academy of Arts in Pristina 2013, Petar Djuza pointed out that it was the fourth Academy of Fine Arts (after those in Belgrade, Ljubljana and Zagreb) in the former country.²⁴ After the turbulent period in the nineteen-nineties, the Faculty has survived, living up to its reputation. Nowadays, teaching is performed in accordance with the Bologna Process in three departments (art, music and drama). Djuza pointed out that the jubilee of the Faculty was "[...] more significant because it marks the historical past and the current present."²⁵ It is a period that the Faculty passed while particularly nurturing contemporary Serbian creativity through creative work on professional training of talented young artists.²⁶ The Serbian art scene in the Province has been more vivid and richer, which is contributed by a new generation of graduates of Fine Artists at the Art Faculty in Kosovska Mitrovica.

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²³ Film Faculty of Arts Kosovska Mitrovica:

www.youtube.com/watch?v=gnZWYucikk4 [accessed on 3 March 2016]

²⁴ Petar Djuza, "Foreword", in the *Exhibition Catalog: 40 years of the Faculty of Arts of the University of Pristina*, edited by S. Milacic, Z. Furunovic (Kosovska Mitrovica: University of Pristina, Faculty of Arts, 2013), 2

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Ibid.