

Northern Kosovo, Historiography and Geostrategic Overview During The 20th Century

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Abstract: Historical and economic importance in northern Kosovo and its geographical position is so large and valuable that it is impossible in this scientific paper to be included in a comprehensive manner that all that should say, but we will try that chronological order to present a scientific look at the character of historiography, economic, and social Albanian historiography which unintentionally has lacked a special scientific treatment. Making a historiography overview will present some aspects which retrospective of our history has had an important role in the overall flow of vital events that have characterized the political and social developments in subsequent general. In the end I believe that through this survey historiography will reach conclusions that the events that have determined economic, political and social developments, have been closely linked to overall developments in our country. So if at some extent, will arrive here this goal in the treatment of important events for me would be a moral satisfaction.

Keywords: Northern Kosovo; historiography; geopolitical; economic and social Overview

1. General Historiography and International Situation in the Balkans

The issue of Kosovo in late 20th century was a complex process as the new world order is created after the world wars was not shown the sustainable, Reasons were political and ideological natures. The issue of Kosovo took the character of a geopolitical issue since the early 80s, after the 1981 demonstrations that clearly was no domestic problems in Yugoslavia and national problems in Europe were considered “Frozen”¹ (Sinani, 1996, p.71).

Geographical position was appropriate for existence, natural resources, mines, favorable climate, etc., have conditioned this region of Kosovo is inhabited since

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antiquity and created numerous settlements. This region, in the living process of development in the historical past, has been an integral part of Illyrian territories - Albanian. But with the influx of different peoples throughout history, Slavic them out separately influenced V-VI, influenced the land Illyrian trunk narrows. This begins to change the structure of the population in these areas. (Osmani, 2003, p.11). Network of Northern Kosovo settlement not eligible for only administrative centers pose, municipal, industrial and local roads which create hilly settlements - mountainous part and plains, especially those that lay foothills, river valleys and are the type scatters and assembling. We may be pointed out that many of the northern settlements Treves because kofigracionit terrain with mountainous areas are small and some few houses. In recent years due to the economic situation and the recent war and its consequences, Treves settlements of Shala but also Rogozna remained almost empty. (ibid, p.12).

The geographical position of this territory has been important in the historical past, where the intensity of transitory function depended on the political and economic conditions (Group authors, 1979, p. 13). Mitrovica and no

Northern Kosovo in geographical point of view is often called, as a gateway from a geopolitical another. While geopolitical reasons have made this important region in strategic terms. Northern Kosovo have important position, especially for transit traffic. This regional geographic position and interregional is a fact that this goes towards the railway linking northern and southern parts of the Balkans. In this area come the important roads leading brand in the Balkan Peninsula, on the Adriatic coast in the Aegean and the Black Sea. (Osmani, 2011, p. 17). In geological and geomorphology point of view the territory of the region became part of the Dinaric system, but very mixed with rocks old system Albaniku. (Lleshi, 2015, p. 366, 2015, p.18). Due to its geo-strategic position, the European great powers were characterized by a rivalry for their hegemony in Balkan and beyond. Places important in this region has played military geography which is a long geo history, painful and has an ancient past and civilization to mix religion and cultures. Therefore geopolitical reasons have made this region.

Therefore geopolitical reasons have made this region. This country as a strategic region that differed from other countries. Although region of the Balkans is the land of our forefathers - rather Illyrians. This territory regarded as a cultural foundation, where human life is intezive produced who are expressing greater greed. After the partition of Yugoslavia in 1991, the term Balkans got back

viciously negative and divisive understanding. The role of the major powers in the region was not only controversial but also conflicting. In the 90s the region was approximately influenced an armed conflict in the former Yugoslav republics resulting in intervention by NATO forces in Bosnia and Kosovo. (Lleshi, p. 19).

It is important to emphasize the scenes of American President Bill Clinton, which he named the partnership for peace, which according to its invited all countries of sh Soviet Union and throughout Eastern European- satellites to Moscow, to participate in such a system that achieves undefined security. So as you can see the Balkans is the only region in Europe that has born new countries. This came as a result of many factors, such as historical, political, economic, military, geopolitical and strategic. As a result of these events the people in the Balkans and in Europe felt surprised by the aggressive nationalism (Kisinger, 1999, p. 17).

“The Balkans became the country representatives for many writers, scholars, historians, archaeologist, who in their works created an imaginary Balkans with civilization Oriental, where absurd issues with the reality where battered accident Orient”. (Meksi, 2007, p. 21). Given the historical and archaeological aspect in this region are discovering many old sites, traces of which are found near Sitnica river Fafos in Lushta, Vallaq, Zhitkofc etc. Even during the ancient period (Illyrian – Dardan.) Even after this region was an integral part of Kosovo. (Osmani, 2003, p. 19). The north of Kosovo is very rich in various minerals, these are already used in ancient times by Illyrians, Romans, Byzantines, Turks and continued until the end of the twentieth century. Morphology relivore, fertile lands, pastures, rivers, forests good soil composition of large underground resources and attractive in terms of favorable geostrategic position has been the main motives the establishment of settlements and the concentration of population in these areas.

Population, whole settlements in these areas as well as in general in the Albanian lands in the history of the various invaders suffered enough, were killed, massacred, expelled from the birthplace. (Hajrizi, 2000, p. 30).

Many places were destroyed were destroyed were burned etc. However the regions population in the dignified way he made strong and continual resistance to foreign invaders. Due to the geostrategic position in these regions occurred painful event, so over half century. XIX in these areas are located some Querkeze families evicted from their homes in Çekistane in the Caucasus, they settled in the region during 1860 - 1864 with about 40 thousand inhabitants who lived Mitrovica, Zvecan, etc. (Djoedjevic, 1927, III, p. 3). At the time of the eastern crisis, neighbors Albanian

lands, Serbia, Montenegro, and Greece, appear open their claims to occupied Albanian lands, for which it is not reached during the 1878 - 1887 year totaled 1912. During the first world war these lands were occupied by Austro-Hungary. But with Kosovo's conquest in 1918 by SKS kingdom he continued, continued efforts for the realization of Serbian hegemonic plans for the colonization of Slavic and dsbimin elements of the local Albanian population from their lands. Serbian state bodies like that under the guise of agrarian reform and colonization realize plans for the deportation of Albanians. According to archival sources, since 1919 - 1937 in the region 79 families were settled with 328 persons (Osmani, 2003, p. 25). Although during the second world war, fought on the Albanian side of the anti-fascist coalition, still in these regions began a new era of socialist Yugoslavia rule.

Because of Trepca mineral wealth compared to other areas here was achieved by developing a less visible. In 1989 about 67.9% of the workforce in the Trepca mine, were Albanian. (Osmani, 2003, p. 270). Due to pressure from power Albanians were forced to register as turkey so that later were pushed to leave to Turkey, according to some data about the half of population moved to Turkey. Serbian authorities used the student demonstrations of 1968-1981 to be used as a pretext against Albanians by pressing them strongly. With the coming to power of the nationalist forces in Serbia began the campaign against Kosovo's autonomy in 1974. (Dushi, annex 5, inbox, 5). Albanians as Noel Malcolm writes researcher were not satisfied with the 1974 generous autonomy, let alone be degraded and the existing autonomy. Progressive forces, students, intelligentsia and the working class, openly opposed the degradation of Kosovo's autonomy. Trepca miners were the first who opposed changing the Constitution of Kosovo .They went into deep horizons, where temperatures were high (KMDLNJ, 2000, p. 21).

At first the miners solidarity several Serbian and Montenegrin miners, but due to pressure along its locals they withdrew (Malcolm, 2001, p. 358). The strike of Trepca was miner's with representative event in contemporary history, it was a promoter of the subsequent political movements in Kosovo. (Abrashi, 1996, p. 38). Degradation of the autonomy of Kosovo from Serbia which aimed against Albanians, printing and their removal and their biological existence. (Haziri, 2011, pp. 24-25). If we take a look at the recent history of the Balkans, it is filled with examples of attempts to hegemony which have brought violence and displacements movements of refugees. Given that "Geopolitics is a doctrine that explains political and social development of a country in geographical terms". (Islami, 2003, p. 20). Then let them understand that geopolitics was born as a concept for the first time in

centuries. XX actually in 1899 by Swedish political scientist Rudolf Kielle (Jean, 1998, p. 12)

According to some views of researchers and theories we understand that geopolitics is a practical activity that aims to define the national interests of the country, as well as the policy that will use for the realization of these interests (Lleshi, p. 100).

The historical significance of northern Kosovo and the mine's Trpces in Stan

Based to the fact that every conqueror after occupation of territory imposes administrative division, the Turkish government since 1455 formed their administrative units in the region named "Vilajeti Vellk" which turns into Sandjak of Vushtrri during the reign of Sultan Mehmed II. In 1463 the old Vilayet of Zvecan takes Nahiyeh status. According to the documents in 1463, this region joins Bosnian Sanjak. (Osmani, 2003, p. 33).

The territory of Mitrovica unjustly surroundings always the pours involved with the new administrative division. At the beginning of the seventeenth century it has been divided into two Vilayets: Bosnia and Rumelia. This region has met Bosnian walaya until 1877. In 1864 the law was taken to vilayets, which was formed in 1868 Vilayet of Prizren. Later in 1877 the establishment of the Kosovo Vilayet based in Prishtina, in 1878 the Kosovo Vilayet center became Skopje. From 1877 until 1912, Mitrovica and northern Kosovo and a range Qaddaa done within Sangjakut Pristina. (Rrahimi, 1969, p. 13). After the occupation of Kosovo in this case to its north, to December 14, 1912 Serbian occupiers issued a decree in which was abolished with the Novi Pazar region, Mitrovica and northern Kosovo entered the composition of Zvecan district. In 1915 during the First World War the territory of Kosovo was divided between Austro and Bulgaria. After the end of the First World War in 1918 was formed SKS kingdom, which was re-conquered northern Kosovo by the Serbian authorities. With the law approved on 3 October 1929, was set divide the country into nine Banovina, and Kosovo was divided into three Banovina, Zeta, Morava and Vardar. Territorial Mitrovica with the surroundings in this context, "Trepca" entered the Morava. In the war of April 1941, Kosovo came under the rule of fascist coalition. (Rushiti, 1981, p. 31). On the basis of the agreement on its the territory, Kosovo is divided into three occupation zones, area Italian, Bulgarian and German. Northern Kosovo where there was the most important parts of mining in this part of the Trepca mine was part of the German area. It IS important to mention that after the Second World War was still decide

regime in this part of Kosovo, while Kosovo's north with its center of Mitrovica, with the decision of the National Assembly of Serbia on February 22, 1947, (Group author, 1985, p. 2). Mitrovica was declared a city. When talking about the north of Kosovo and Mitrovica as an important industrial center have in mind "Trepča" as the giant of the mining industry, in this context, we also develop trade. (Hadri, 1967, p. 2). But besides the social - economic development and education in the region is developing at a steady pace. It was characterized by developments and the historical past circumstances of occupation and anti -people rulers. However the period of economic history is known and a special importance for the country (Hajrizi, p. 31).

Even health organization in this region devoted special attention to the health center so that region was formed early in 1938. (Osmani, 2004, p. 41). In 1990 the medical center which operated within it had 990 employees of whom 37% are Albanians, but by putting violent measures were dismissed 284 Albanian workers, including medical staff of different profiles. The health service unions association with the local doctors, from this difficult situation was forced on 21 September 1992, he began work a popular ambulance, as the only alternative and the first of its kind in Kosovo (Mitrovica, 1985, p. 48). Even northern Kosovo population including Mitrovica Zvečan and other centers, all joy has dominated Albanian element. In the census of 1971 by 90 968 inhabitants, 52 were .285 or 57.5% Albanians 30 127 or 33.1% were Serbs etc. But the census of 1981 the population of the region was based on statistics from a total of 103 322 inhabitants, 60 528 or 63% were Albanian and 25 930 or 12% were Serbs etc (Osmani, 2004, p.44).

Political developments in northern Kosovo-causes and consequences Based on the writings of Edith Durham, the Balkans history repeat itself, with a regularity of strange, in a word, this region, in the true sense of the word has served as experimental territory for ideology and alternative systems. After the suspension of Kosovo's autonomy by June 28, 1989, the strike of Trepča miners, student political situation escalated protests in Mitrovica and surroundings, even further. Peaceful Resistance, as a political philosophy of Ibrahim Rugova, and the establishment of parallel institutions held in the field of biological population being avoiding war meant massacres against the defenseless population. This situation brought the internationalize the matter of Kosovo, so the option for independence remained the biggest compromise that could make the Albanians. (Kosova Dardania press, 2010, p. 22).

The emergence of the KLA, as a necessity of the time, energized international organizations. As a result he was called the Rambouillet conference with international mediators in 1999, which did not succeed (Gecaj, 2005, p. 13). NATO troops entered Kosovo on June 12, 1999, after NATO bombarding quarter, in the ground of Serb military forces. With the deployment of KFOR and the UN administration bodies, with the help of UNMIK and OSCE were held local and national elections from during 2001-2004. Pas many preparations and international mode of Kosovo's declaration of independence, finally decided, in agreement with international, Kosovo declared independence on February 17, 2008, in the Assembly after independence declaration was read. (Mehmeti, 2010, p. 26) during the preparation of the Kosovo Serbs, and particularly those in the north of Belgrade which he used to blackmail the Kosovo institutions and to put pressure on INTERNATIONAL factors. Pressure of Serbs in north Mitrovica and Kosovo, was aimed at dividing the northern part, based on the experience of the Serbs, to create this kind of crisis, which had been organized in Croatia, in eastern Slovenia, in the region of Knin Lichen etc. Over 50 thousand refugees and Serb military, removed from these regions in the country to go to Serbia, were sent to Kosovo. (Ibid, p. 65). The international community which peacefully, tried to neutralize, the Serb secret service forces, to extend the power in the room, but this process is not slowed the expected results. international diplomacy since the beginning has identified factors, and the situation was clear. For North crisis also received numerous local and international analysts, among them former -general Ramadan Qehaja, security analyst, in a letter to the newspaper "Koha Ditore" wrote that the delay of the strategy designed by the International extent of local government in the north, is doomed to fail. (KohaDitore, 2010, p. 11). The problem came north as a result, that in fact the EU had no unique approach to the independence of Kosovo, and the passivity of the Albanian diplomacy in presenting the case for a sustainable solution. The process of EU integration of the Balkans, should be understood as a project of peace and stability, which should become.

Conclusion

In disputes of problem treatment Balkans, the former Yugoslavia and particularly the issue of Kosovo and a range of priorities and external factors. It is clear that the geopolitical configuration of the Balkans, and particularly, Kosovo is still unfinished as the region still remain unresolved issues. And the fact that the economic interests splicing, geopolitical and geostrategic external factors in relation to this part of northern Kosovo. The Kosovo issue and its north, was preceded by many factors, such as neglect of external factor towards solving this problem, and Serbia trends to administer this part of the country, creating parallel institutions, and thus creating a challenge for long efforts of local and international mechanisms in this case .The solution of resolution of the Kosovo issue CRU is among the key components of the solution that the Albanian issue in the Balkans. In conclusion I believe that the final solution of all issues related to northern Kosovo, have looked at the mutual recognition of states which would lead to normalization of political relations between them.

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