I CHOOSE EDUCATION

Interview: Modest Dulić, Provincial Secretary for Sports and Youth
„OPEN DOOR FOR ALL ROMA“

Successful Roma: Danijela Bogdanović
ROLE MODEL TO ROMA YOUTH
INTRODUCTION

The International Roma Decade which was officially launched in 2005 in Sofia represents the biggest project on the international level dedicated to the Roma. The governments of central and south-eastern European countries (Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia, Bulgaria, Romania and Spain), in which around 10 million of Roma people are living at the economic and social margins of the society, have signed this document.

The main goal of the Decade of Roma is the improvement of the position of the Roma in fields like education, employment, housing and health. Certain documents and action plans have been created, developed and carried out so far that have directly influenced and initiated the improvement of the position of the Roma.

The Republic of Serbia has also become the part of the International Roma Decade, wrote its own Strategy for the Roma Integration and accepted the action plans for education, employment, housing and health.

If we take into account the fact that the Decade has been going on for the past six years and that, unfortunately, its results are not as visible and noticeable as it has been expected that they would be, and that the Roma who live in rural areas are not that informed about the things that have been done in this field, the main goal of this periodical is to introduce the local, provincial and international institutions and NGOs to the activities which are being carried out in AP Vojvodina. The experiences in solving specific problems in particular environments can and should be used as examples for other environments for solving the same or similar issues.

Today, we can proudly introduce the “vojvodina models” we use for solving the Roma issues because this particular province has done the most for the integration of the members of the Roma national community into the society. Those are exactly the models and the information that we would like to present to the public and to follow and inform them about all the actions that are happening or not happening within the Decade of Roma.

The Team
Between the Strategies and Practices

Since the beginning of the Decade, education is one of the priority areas of action. Problems of education of the Roma have become part of state policy, the Roma issue has entered the strategic documents relating to education, as well as general and sectoral strategies and action plans related to the development of Serbia and the EU accession process. However, the discrepancy between their goals and implementation in practice is visible and undeniable. Identified a number of obstacles which can not resolve access appropriately. In Serbia, as in most other countries, Roma in the education system lacks reliable data. Although six years have passed since the beginning of the Decade of Roma is not yet established systematic methodology for monitoring the results achieved in all areas of the Decade, including education.

Obstacles and problems

There are many problems and obstacles faced by Roma children face and that the majority of Roma children deprived of education and make it difficult. Some of them are: limited access to the education system, high rates of attrition and early exit from the educational system of a lower quality of education, too much involvement in special schools or classes, over-representation in schools for adult education, exposure to various forms of covert or overt discrimination, segregation, lack of respect of the Roma identity. Low educational attainment is most pronounced among members of the Roma population, and it later became one of the main reasons of poverty, which is transmitted from generation to generation. According to the 2002 census. 61.9% of the Roma have not completed primary school, 29% had completed primary school, 7.8% had completed high school, and only 0.3% was obtained higher education. It is assumed that the educational structure and the lower, given that the smallest number of persons included in the list of settlements. The average length of schooling of Roma is 5, 5 years (based on survey data which included the 1508th Roma, UNDP, 2004). The educational structure of the Roma is lower than the majority population and other communities, and lower education of women to men is even more so (World Bank, 2004). Roma women are the least educated group of women, the percentage of illiteracy of about 80%, with the upper limit of four years of primary school without any qualifications. Lack of relevant and reliable data on ethnicity is a problem that is emphasized in most strategic documents and reports. It is hard to estimate how many of Romani children never enroll in school, and how many of them leave school started, but it is certain according to data from various sources that the number is very large. Reasons for non-inclusion or after leaving school are many and varied and include family and financial situation, not adapted to educational institutions and high levels of discrimination against them, and the lack of assistance for children to master the material. Exclusion from the education system is just one indicator of the general marginalization of the Roma community.

Discrimination

The research results public mnenje of discrimination and inequality in Serbia show that the discrimination of Roma in Serbia and present to the public are aware of (Project Support sporovodenju anti-discriminacije in Mediation in Serbia, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and UNDP, 2009). The Strategy for Improvement of Roma Education in Serbia said that discrimination is a major obstacle to equal access to quality education for Roma. Roma are subjected to various forms of discrimination, such as undue reference to special schools, unequal treatment by teachers and school management, and even harassment or abuse by other children and non-Roma parents. These are some of the visible and obvious examples of discrimination of Roma students, but there are those who are not so open, and which are still prevalent. Teachers often do not encourage Roma children to learn and grow, they have lower expectations of them than other students, all of which affect that they have poorer results. Discrimination against Roma is certainly one of the main reasons why many
Roma children are excluded from the education system and why many of them leave school early or leaving school with low educational attainment.

**Why do Roma children drop out of school?**

Regarding the reasons why Roma children drop out of high poverty are ranked and the cost of education, then there is the bad behavior of other children and teachers to them, and that do not speak Serbian. Most of them want to go to school and thought that even if he finishes school will not get the job. There are those whom the school is far away. In addition, one of the most frequent reason is the lack of decent clothing, which affects very little confidence they have in school. As for Roma girls in most cases they have no right to make independent decisions about their education. While achieving better academic achievement in adolescence often drop out of pressure patriarchal traditions and stereotypes that girls do not need education, let alone what the higher levels. They are expected to marry early and take care of family and household.

**Social distance towards the Roma children**

The data explorations Social distance and stereotypes about the Roma children of primary school in Novi Sad, conducted within the project Integration of Roma children in the school system of Serbia show that the Roma ethnic group still exists under which the highest social distance in children. More than half of all children-respondents would like to have your street in Rome, his school, and especially would not like to sit with them on the bench. It is associated with poor success of Roma children in school, as well as stereotypes of Roma as dirty and rude. The most interesting and disturbing result of this research is that there is social distance towards the Roma, even among the Roma. This data tells a lot about the status of Roma in our country. It can be explained by the fact that people from minority groups in a meeting with a majority of developing low self-esteem, among other things, they leave their primary group, and thus lose one of their social identity and move to some other group that allows it to better social

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For our magazine about Roma students speaks prof. Olivera Gajić in front of Philosphy faculty, University of Novi Sad:

The students - members of the Roma minority, are very well accepted in the Faculty of Philosophy in Novi Sad. Faculty of Arts is a higher education institution in the composition of our university to which, year after year, he enrolled the largest number of Roma students in primary, but also to master academic studies. It must be mentioned that the School Romology is traditionally organized by the UNS. This school provides students with an introduction to the science of language, literature, history and culture of Roma not only here but in the world. Experience in working with Roma students in this field are izvanredna.Na UNS is highly competent instructional personnel. Here for years are working, very dedicated professor and professors who are dealing with Roma issues in different ways and with all types of angles (cultural, historical, sociological, educational, leksikoloških, media and many others). It should be noted that the University of Novi Sad, so far always been the meeting point of students of Roma ethnic group from various non-Roma and female students - members of different ethnic communities - a meeting of different cultures in the broadest smisl. Studenti Roma are very persistent and motivated to work when identify their needs, motives and desires. An important goal of the school in the Roma Decade (2005-2015) - formulated as providing access for all to higher education - is directed towards the intentions of the Bologna Declaration. According to the analysis of international organizations and institutions (OECD, UNICEF, etc.), Education is of strategic importance for economic and social development of the knowledge society. It is also a significant segment of the campaign known as “The Millennium Development Goals.” To contribute to education in general productivity, innovation, democracy and social cohesion - it must be good quality, competitive, efficient and, most importantly, available to everyone!
Student Mirko Kaldaraš

LOVE FOR SCIENCE WITHOUT COMPETITION

Mirko Kaldaraš is a student at the second year of Faculty of Sciences on the University of Novi Sad on the department of Chemistry. In interview for our magazine he talks how he decided to enroll in secondary school. He told us the story about his stay and research work in PSC research station, which he considers as his most valuable experience. Also he shared with us his opinion how to help Roma to develop awareness of the priority of education.

Measures of Affirmative action for Roma students

As the most effective, in the process of integration of Roma in the education system have proved Positive Action for enrollment in secondary schools and students in high schools and colleges.

In accordance with the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, Ministry for Human and Minority Rights, together with the Ministry of Education since 2003 been implementing affirmative action measures in order to maximize the number of Roma children in secondary schools. Number of Roma pupils in 2003. year in the Republic of Serbia was only thirty, and in 2010. this number amounted to 250th As for Vojvodina, affirmative measures to increase the number of fourth degree high school.

Jovana Davidović

* When did you know that one part of your life will be dedicate to the science?

Love to the science, specifically to chemistry, was born when I started medico-chemical secondary school. I immediately loved the work in the laboratory and that’s how everything actually started. Otherwise, as a boy I could not imagine it would be my choice. I dreamed of being something completely different and that is a driver of large trucks. While

Dr Ljiljanom Vojinović- Ješić about Mirko Kaldaraš

Mirko is the first student of the Roma population, with whom I had the opportunity to collaborate. Our cooperation is not only at professor-student relationship. I tried to understand his problems and needs and to help him as much as I can. It is clear that in all that I am not the most important. Simply, Mirko is someone who has good knowledge with which he came to college and someone who wants to learn and progress, while he is open for cooperation and dedicated on his works. When all these pieces conclude, success is inevitable. Mirko is a real proof of this and I believe he will continue in this way and in the future.
my peers were turned to good cars, I admired the trucks. The direction for the drivers was opening every second year and when I enrolled in high school, there was no opportunity to realize my childhood wish and I decided to enroll in chemistry second year.

*How the environment reacted on your choice?*

My selection was not particularly influenced by anyone. Parents, considering that they are not educated, they had no idea of what chemistry school is really about, but they supported me. The support of my friends is not lacking at all. One thing is certain, thanks to the support of all people I manage to cope with all the problems.

As a series of lectures in PSC really cost much, it is clear that there are people who are in much better position than I am. There were of course those are the best in its class, at your school and stay there that provide scholarships, your municipality or school. Among the others I was also. Although there are all highly educated people, open to cooperation with others, when I first came there by itself somehow imposed the question What does a Roma in the research station? And it is quite natural if we take into account the general picture that Government on Roma. However, already after the first lecture, the question is simply evaporated, disappeared. There is a very interesting story about my first lecture in PCS. One girl who was listening to my presentation, after the lecture, my colleague was approached and asked if I may be from Africa, because for her it was amazing that one Roma was teaching to her. This is the example for me was very nice.

Even in high school, and even now in college, I had no Roma colleagues. However, with all I’ve managed to achieve good communication. I assist in preparing the exam to my colleagues. So, I can say...
that relations with my colleagues are really all right. I’ve never had a problem with this. I’m also pride on relations with my teachers. I would pointed out professor of organic chemistry, Dr. Nadežda Višnjevski, who in the last semester gave me a chance to teach a lecture instead her. Besides it there is also a professor of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Ljiljana Vojinović-Ješić, who really understood all my problems and I am truly grateful to her for that. From high school I would pointed out the teacher Nadežda Višnjevski with whom I did research work.

* Your research is related to your stay at the research station PSC. How useful was this experience?

Before I started my independent research work, I went through a cycle of four lectures in PSC, where I had the opportunity to become acquainted with some basic items related to research. First of all, I learned to use literature, which is a necessary prerequisite for every research. My research was from the area of pharmacy. I will try to explain it you as simply as it is possible. As for the medicinal substances whether they enter through pills or injection into the organism, their concentration in our body decreases over time. However, there are those diseases that require constant concentration in their body. This is a problem to scientists. In organic chemistry there is one group of organisms called hydrogels. They have a networked structure, and so are somehow made to them can be installed a substance and they will be under certain conditions, to expand and leak or collect and hold the substance. My idea was to embed into a hydrogel enzyme, which is part of a protein drug, then to simulate the conditions to have the hydrogel help to maintain concentration. My research was to demonstrate that what happens to what we imagined and wrote, when all that apply in the laboratory. It often happens that what we imagine, in the laboratory does not happen. And what then? Therefore, research is supposed to teach us how to actually solve problems on the fly. And that’s the only place where such experience can be acquired. It is impossible even in college, because even assistants, and professors have a problem with the provision of funds for their research. So difficult is that we as students have the opportunity to deal with the research.

* Are there those moments when you thought that you can not go forward?

It never happened that I say now „I give up”. Considering, my character, it didn’t happened to me that life puts me in a situation that I actually give up. It’s who I am, before I make a decision, I first think carefully, and when I bring it never transgress. It happened to me and to all other people, that we be very difficult. For example, sometimes I happen to have some other problems, and simply can not learn. But wait a bit, and once these problems are solved, sit down and learn. With some of the problems that accompany me, I simply learned to live, so I do not see them. Is directed to those who can not solve and that’s it.

* Who in these crisis moments was your biggest support?

First of all, these are my mother, my former school and the Office for Roma Inclusion. What I was particularly surprised when I entered the first year is that the director of the Department of Chemistry, Dr. Božo Dalmacija, offered to help me about getting the necessary
The support comes from all sides.

*What is it that leads you to not give up?*

First of all there is the love to chemistry. I would like to do that all my life. It is clear that if I did it well, and I will be able to provide a normal life for myself, but I will not work only for the money. If I had to choose between having to be a professor in the school and to engage in research would always choose the second.

*What do you think why education is not in the first place for Roma?*

When I see all the sides, the main reason they don’t choose it is poverty. Process of education it’s not short. It takes twelve years (primary and secondary school) and in the end the question is will you get the job. When we speak about the faculty, if it isn’t paid from the budget of the state and that you have to pay rent the flat it is very expensive. Education is investment in our country. If we speak about Roma community who didn’t even make to survive and without education it’s very hard to explain them what education is really about.

*What can we do to change this situation?*

For that in the first place is need education of Roma population. The thing that is missing to Roma is the support. And I don’t think on financial support. Roma are in very difficult position, they are often in less mental conditions than the others and because of it is has to be there someone to help them. It would be very good that in each city exist office where Roma children can go to ask for help in education. From the other side hired in those offices should educate and train Roma children with the purpose to involve them in process of education more and more. My message to young Roma is that they never give up because they effort will awarded in the end.
Provincial Secretary for Sports and Youth, Modest Dulić

OPEN DOOR FOR ALL ROMA

Provincial Secretary for Sports and Youth, Modest Dulić in a interview for our magazine speaks about the responsibilities, activities and projects of the Secretariat which he leads. Also he shared with us his opinion about the needs when it comes to the process of Roma integration and who was given a key role at this area. The door of our secretariat is always open for members of the Roma population and we are willing to work more and more with them in the future.

* Present to us your Secretary-functions and performance?

Provincial Secretariat for Sports and Youth, within the legal jurisdiction, deals with areas which are from the most importance for Vojvodina. The primary task is to look at the interests and needs of citizens in the field of sports and youth at the territory of AP Vojvodina and to the realization of these needs and interests of providing the necessary funds in the provincial budget. One of the important responsibilities of this institution is inspection of the work of organizations and individuals in sports, which is a novelty compared to previous legislation and practices for which there was only the control of professional work in the field of sports. I would now list some of the regular activities of the secretariat: program activities of the provincial branch associations, participation in co-financing events of interest to the AP Vojvodina, awarding annual awards, co-financing projects that contribute to the development of sports, rehabilitation and adaptation and etc. In the youth sector it is certainly an Action Plan for youth policy for the period 2011-2014, whose implementation is in progress and it’s including projects for young people in nine areas: education of youth, youth employment, health of youth, culture and leisure, active involvement of youth in society, building civil society, volunteering, mobility and informing young people, environmental protection and sustainable development, social policy towards youth and youth safety.

* Which project you select as the most important?

This question is very difficult to answer. I can not single out any project as the most important for the Provincial Secretariat for Sports and Youth of all projects implemented with the great importance for the population of Vojvodina. Of course we had to start from the begining and that includes the target investment in infrastructure to create the conditions for the sport (as well as excellent sports and recreation), and after the flow follows the further upgrade of all sports. But in order not to exclude the questions you’ll mention some of the projects: Paths of health, employment of trainees in the sport, improve sport in Vojvodina, Be fair - start a game, a Web application eSavezi (www.sportal.org.rs), affirmation of women’s sports. Now, we concentrate on creating Vojvodina Youth Center, whose opening is expected soon. This is a facility that will be available to all non-governmental organizations, youth
Interview

* Do you have some previous projects included members of the Roma population, and whether some of them were exclusively related to the Roma population?

Of course they have been included, both within the sport sector and within the youth sector. In the projects we have supported in both sectors, which means all members, including the Roma population. At the same time, we support projects that are related solely to the Roma population, Roma supporters are mostly citizens’ associations. Roma are establishing them, also they are creating and realizing projects. These organizations and their projects are very important, because it is a population that has specific problems and needs.

* Who were your partners in these projects?

When it comes to projects that are related solely to the Roma population, Roma supporters are mostly citizens’ associations. Roma are establishing them, also they are creating and realizing projects. These organizations and their projects are very important, because it is a population that has specific problems and needs.

* What are your experiences at this area and how much has been done on the affirmation of Roma athletes?

Experience in any case is positive. However, there are not enough youth Roma organizations and they are not sufficiently trained in the development and implementation of projects in this area. All this can be overcome only through their work, hiring, training, greater involvement in social activities and information about the opportunities afforded by the state.

* What do you think is the biggest problem of young Roma in the process of integration?

I will give you an example. When we had a contest for the implementation of the Action Plan for Youth Policy in Vojvodina this year, we had a tender tasks that were related only to the Roma population, including the employment of young Roma. However, there was a very small number of the organization or there was a lot of non-performing projects. So, I will point out the need of increasing their efforts, to educate in the general writing projects and to use every opportunity to engage in social activities.

In addition, what we have identified in cooperation with these organizations, it is the fact that their mutual communication and cooperation is at a very low level. Without their cooperation and networking, system-looking, it’s hard to achieve specific effects. Also, the Roma population is not sufficiently involved in the political mainstream, and it largely depends on themselves and how they will engage in some way to impose the political life of their local communities.

* Does the main role, according to your opinion in that process have institutions or Roma?

The roles are equally important, that the state and its institutions definitely have to implement a policy that applies...
only to the Roma population, and on the other hand is a necessary quality and responsiveness of this population with the cooperation of state institutions.

*What is your cooperation with the Office for Inclusion of Roma in the field of Roma integration?

- There is good communication and agreement. We did not have joint projects, but of course we are open to every their initiative and cooperation.

*What are your plans related to the Roma population for the future?

- When it comes to the youth sector, the Roma population is covered by the Action Plan for youth policy for the next four years, concrete activities and measures. In addition, the Roma population is one of those placed as a priority when it comes approving projects.

*What is the message of the Provincial Secretariat for Sports and Youth to young Roma?

- Members of the Roma population are important to us equally as everyone else, in all segments. The doors of the Provincial Secretariat for Sports and Youth are always open and we hope to be in line with our policy and program plan in accordance with our capabilities in the future cooperate even more.

Jovana Davidović

Modest Dulić with associates on the field
President of the Municipality Šid, Nataša Cvjetković

THERE ARE FEW OF THEM AND THEY ARE CARED

President of the Municipality Šid, Nataša Cvjetković with the excellent cooperation with the Provincial Office for Roma inclusion and local institutions for better conditions for education, housing and employment of Roma. On this occasion, we talked with her and learn how she and her team to do, but we first met with the municipality to which it is the president.

* Introduce us Municipality Šid - its characteristics, potentials and resources.

The municipality of Šid is located in the southwest of Vojvodina and Srem district belongs. In the north it borders with the municipality of Bačka Palanka, and in the east and south with the municipality of Solin. In the south and southwest of the border with the Republic of Serbian, and to the west and north with the Republic of Croatia. It covers an area of 687km² and has 38,973 inhabitants. Compared to other municipalities, Šid is one of the ten largest municipalities in Vojvodina. On its territory there is nineteen settlements. The population of the municipality is engaged mostly in agriculture, industries related to manufacturing, trade, repair of motor vehicles and personal household use. According to the census in 2002 year, in the ethnic structure of the municipality Šid dominated Serbian population (77.6%), followed by Slovakia (6.5%), Croatia (5.4%) and Ruthenian (3.4%). Šid delivers the territory of the municipality is 187,492 km of roads of different categories - national roads of the first order and second-class national roads (regional roads). The greatest overall value and importance of tourism are wildlife hunting areas and hydrological values, primarily the accumulation Bruje, Moharač and Sot. A major contribution to cultural tourism are the archeological site of Gradina, Gallery and Museum Sava Šumanović Ilijanum naïve art.

* During the presentation of census data, there are not mentioned Roma. How many of them are living in the municipality of Šid and what is their position?

In the municipality of Šid now lives a hundred and thirty Roma, while half of the total number of children are attending primary school. Apart from Šid, the largest number of Roma living in settlements Molovin, Bačinci and Adaševci. Most Roma have income from collecting and selling recyclables, and one part is employed in the municipal utilities Šid.

* What has been done in education, employment, housing and health care in order to improve the situation of Roma in the municipality of Šid?

In cooperation with the Office for Roma Inclusion Government of AP Vojvodina, the municipality Šid has implemented projects aimed at improving the living conditions of Roma. On that occasion they purchased farms, enabling
a fresh start some Roma families. Employment of the Roma population has been realized in cooperation with the Provincial sekretariat of Labor, Employment and Gender Equality.

* In the Šid municipal budget are resources for the implementation of action plans related to solving the problems of Roma. For what it is spent?

The municipal budget funds were planned for the advancement of socially vulnerable families in the municipality of Šid in the amount of 4.500.000 dinara. This, among other things, includes free books, gifts for graders, free transportation and meals, and New Year packages for children from socially disadvantaged Roma families. Office for Roma Inclusion has provided 500,000 dinars for the implementation of action plans related to solving problems of the Roma population.

* Who are your partners in this process?

Our partners are the Office for Roma Inclusion Government of AP Vojvodina, primary schools and kindergartens from the municipality Šid, Šid Health and Social Welfare Centre Šid.

- What are the plans of the Municipality for the future?

Thanks to excellent co-operation of institutions dealing with issues of social protection, there has been a major step in terms of improving the situation of Roma, as well as in terms of their housing. We believe that this practice will continue in the future, and that the members of the Roma population to fully integrate into the society of which are active. A significant contribution to this goal is the establishment of the Office for Roma Inclusion, which among other things, is also a place where members of the Roma population can be informed about their rights.

Dragana Dimitrov

President of the Municipality Šid, Nataša Cvjetković, with children
His parents entrusted their children’s education. He turn to when they have no money to buy books and school supplies or pay a monthly pass. Since it očekuju to inform them of measures of affirmative action to help them to enroll in colleges and universities. Turn to him when they want to further professional training through various types of courses and seminars, when they want to get a job or pursue a specific right. Elderly, illiterate persons shall obtain documentation for various purposes. In addition, he wants the attention of the coordinator, the Roma population is ready to fight back. The coordinator first found about the good events - proud parents inform him of the success of their children - pupils and students, and praised the work or if you receive a subsidy. It perceived as a family member.

Coordinator can work just as noble person, as witness coordinator, it is my heart, „I am overcome by the nice feeling when you know that I helped someone, and when in these difficult times, however I notice a smile on the face of a child or an adult. This is the driving force that encourages me to work and to fight. I try not to forget that feeling every time someone knocks on my door. „

Since we know that the man who is in trouble and unhappiness often intolerant, anxious, nervous, and aggressive, we asked him to talk about situations at work, from working with people, that it was not pleasant, so we looked at the other side of „medals”. „If for some reason I am unable to meet the man who seeks my help, it happens that he does not want to accept. Often Roma who want to get help get angry, intoxicated, they are often very aggressive and know that we are threatening, but I can control it and concentrate on it to help them and still remain calm, „said the coordinator.

From the many ispričanih cases, we recommend one for which the coordinator said that is specific:

„The most stressful case that I have had so far is the case of a seven-member family that for some reason came to the municipality of Bač. Until then, they lived in Sid, in an abandoned factory. I’m not going to name this family, although I well remember their name. A husband and wife with five children aged four to ten - eleven years, „all is one other ear to ear.” As I see them now: the cool and rainy weather out of the van, the father visibly intoxicated, aggressive, ask me to find his house, because it is a false promise that we should come to Bač and that he will be here waiting for accommodation. Children and wife of the amounts of things ...
from cars, which are packed in a dozen bags connected together. Transfer them over your shoulder and down the stairs of the municipal building, where I sit alone.

Father of the family threatening me and shouting while explaining that his municipality has provided accommodation for such cases and that in any way I can to help them, but to ask of the Center for Social Work to provide them with financial assistance for travel expenses to return the Sid. After a painful and lengthy negotiations with the family, their hopelessness and consent of the offered solution, and „bargaining” with social workers who instead of ten thousand, barely offered at the end of eight, we go together to the bus station. Assist them in carrying bags, because we no municipal car was not available. Buy their bus tickets and handed change of ticket purchased. The father was still angry, threatening, cursing, and then, suddenly calm, smiled and offered two hundred dinars for coffee. I remained caught.

Imagine, he offered me money, and there are so few, that is not so much ... Now let someone says that Roma Roma heart and soul in misery, and poverty are not so great ... Shared with you and make a crust of bread.

All Roma children are mine

Since the coordinator Jovanović works as a teacher at the school in teaching Roma language with elements of Roma, told us to do everything in his power to help the Roma children to go to the right path, the path of education and work that helps them grow into worthy and moral people. Particular attention is paid to children who are poor financial situation and whose parents are not sufficiently interested in their children live better than them. „When my colleagues in school to complain about particular Roma children do not learn, do not attend school or have a problem with discipline or hygiene, believe me, I feel called. Shame as I was responsible and immediately intervene and solve the problem. Imagine how happy and proud of them when they praise. I ... I love children and seen me somehow ... as parents, „said a trembling voice. Every day, the coordinator conducts guided by a vision of the role of the Roma population will become an equal member of society. He knows that it is not easy to change adults, because most attention is given to children. He says that the younger the world remains. They should lead the Roma people forward.

Down stereotypes and prejudice is a part of his job. The coordinator said that personal example contributes to non-seeing that the capacity of non-Roma and Roma are equal and that the only razllika among them in color. Sometimes this difference is absent, because there are many white-skinned Roma.

Support for inclusive education

Coordinator participated in the preparation of Local Action Plan for Roma education in the municipality of Bac, with the assistance of the Novi Sad Humanitarian Centre and formed a working group dealing with this issue.

Current year by the Municipality of Bac participated in the contest for the inclusive education of Roma. This competition was announced by the Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Health and...
DILS, providing services at the local level with the support of the Government of the Republic of Serbia, from the World Bank loan, where the municipality of Bac approved projects valued at 35,000 euros. Project partners are the primary school „Jan Kolar” from Selenča, primary school „Vuk Karadžić” in Bač and primary school „Aleksa Šantić” from Vajska, preschool „Kolibri” from Bač and Roma NGO „Youth” from Vajska. The project is the Municipality and the Project Coordinator is Mr. Jovanović. The aim of this project is to provide quality education for every girl and every boy under the same conditions for all.

Implementation of this project has started and will last until August the 2012th year.

We learn from the mistakes of our ancestors!

Asked if he is satisfied with the results achieved, the protector of Roma from the municipality of Bac is sad:

„As far as helping people who pressed the heavy burden of life, I know that’s not enough. Permanent solution can only come when they are approached systemically, with the will of local governments and state involvement. When fellow coordinators and I we do not have a job, there is a well-Roma. „

The Coordinator noted that the Decade of Roma is still ongoing and that the situation in many areas of the Roma has improved, but consider the most neglected Roma employment and considers it the most important link in the chain called Roma Inclusion.

„Although it has been awarded grants for employment and self-Roma, number of bidders was small, and even less successful,” said Jovanović.

Responsibility for the employment of Roma took over the provincial institutions, but not those to whom it is intended. This is a clear indication that a large part of the Roma population still interested in an effortless way to get material and financial assistance.

This phenomenon we should not be surprised and disappointed if we bear in mind the fact that Roma lived for centuries on the edge of everything that one could imagine (training and education, health and hygiene practices, material well-being) and were in many cases victims of customs - role and position of Roma women was such that his wife was sold and subsequently used as a service and for the purposes of reproduction - had a duty to bear children.

From our ancestors were able to adopt behaviors that are not representative and that contributed to the construction of prejudice against Roma. You need to get away from habits that are rooted in the consciousness of the Roma population and extended hands instead of begging for mercy and a crust of bread, the same hand to make bread. Roma can do it! It showed and confirmed many of whose parents originate from the tent, who are poor, uneducated and ignorant. They did not serve as a good example for their children, who were educated and employed, and today the Roma intellectual elite.

Let’s recognize their parents’ mistakes and learn from them! We know it is not easy, but many indicated that it is feasible!

Dragana Dimitrov
The Roma Decade in AP Vojvodina

* Can you share with us the characteristics of your school, the number of students and the national structure of your students?

Duro Salaj Primary School in Subotica is working in two facilities, where teaching takes place in Serbian and Hungarian languages. The school is propoznatljiva for its openness and understanding for all children, irrespective of mutual differences. This school year we have 445 students who were divided into 24 departments, of which 16 in Serbian, and 8 in Hungarian. The national structure of students is very diverse. It is important that our school was the first in the city that received a large number of Roma children who were displaced from Kosovo, even from the territory of other schools.

* Although the national structure of diverse, many Roma children attend this school year?

- This school year we have from first to eighth grade enrolled one hundred and thirty-one children who declared that the Roma.

* What kind of cooperation you have with the local Roma NGOs?

- The school has very good cooperation with local Roma NGOs and Roma Educational Centre with its director Stevan Nikolić. They were helpful to us especially in the time when in our school came a large number of Roma children. It is necessary to have co-workers from the community because of overcoming barriers is important that as many subjects following the success of students. In this way looks at the situation realistically and can respond in a timely manner. Roma Educational Centre, the organization to whom we can always rely on. Otherwise, we are together in the Team for inclusion of Roma children, the school administration Sombor.

* In the process of inclusion Roma children you probably had a lot of problems, mention some of theme and tell us how you resolve them?

The problem is that children are not familiar with the language in which it takes academic classes. A particular problem is that some children are not attending lessons. As a frequent happening is that some families move frequently, which in turn adversely affect the education of their children. The problem we are trying to overcome the additional classes and work in an extended stay. However, if children are absent from school during the period 2-3 months, the problem is very difficult solvable.

* Your school is the first in the city that received the Roma pupils. As such, if the school had a participation in projects and seminars, and they are related to inclusion?

Primary School Duro Salaj, in the process of Roma inclusion in education, was part of a project funded by the Children organizations all with the help of NGO Roma Education Center. The school has received funds to expand the capacity of extended stay. She also had a part in education for all, a bridge with a group from Belgrade, participated in the seminar which was organized on the topic of participation of parents from minority and marginalized groups in curricular and extracurricular activities.
**Does the school have a pedagogical assistant, and what is their contribution to the school and Roma?**

- Since 2005/2006, school year at this school there is a pedagogical assistant, who works at an extended stay. Pedagogical assistants through their work made the greatest contribution in extended stays, as well as strengthening cooperation with parents in the field. They Roma children see some kind of security and trust.

**Would you be able to point out the two Roma students who are differ from others by their school achievements? Any problems they encounter?**

- Some Romani children were, in addition to primary school, ended simultaneously and lower music school. They are winners of major awards at home and abroad. These children are holders of degrees or Wolves significant awards in competitions organized by the Ministry of Education and Science Republic of Serbia. All students have maximum understanding and support from employees, especially students who are good students. In the beginning was the outcry from parents against Roma children, the school they made it clear that everyone has the right to education and that school is obliged to accept all children.

**Share with us some of your memories or experience that is related to the work with Roma children?**

- During the school year 2002/2003, was moved to Subotica large number of Roma families, mostly from Kosovo. There was about 60 students who were aged 7 to 13 years and who have never attended school, and many have been with poor knowledge of Serbian. In cooperation with representatives of the Ministry and with the support of NGOs were formed in two sections. Some children are still in the school year and was integrated into other departments, but that everyone was given the opportunity to do so whenever they wish. Older students were allowed to attend primary school until they are 17 years. Some have completed only the fourth grade, while others continued their education at a school for adult education. By the students was a desire to keep the department in which classes listening to a Roma. As the class left with only nine students, we were unable to do so, and there were pressures that all children are integrated, not segregated. Is that the reason or cause, I do not know, but 6 girls after sixth grade, stopped coming to school.

**From your experience as a teacher, so the situation regarding the inclusion of Roma children could be improved?**

- From the point of educational work, the process of Roma Inclusion to improve the problems that permeate overcomes if children regularly attending school. It is very important and educating parents about how important it is that their child is educated, to ensure their future existence and social status. Mostly Roma children complete primary school and continue their education in secondary schools, and unfortunately not the case in girls. In recent years there have been cases that girls are holders of diplomas and the Wolves continue their education.

**Share with us the future plans of the school, and to refer to the process of Roma Inclusion?**

- Plans Primary School Duro Salaj will apply to provide maximum assistance to students in order to improve their success. As this school year enrolled a dozen students from abroad, with poorer knowledge of Serbian language, teachers will provide additional support in learning the language in extracurricular activities. The school will work to strengthen its own capacities, continuous professional development, and participation in various projects.

This elementary school serves as an example of good practice that tells how to organize to help students when there are situations that the education system could not have foreseen. Inclusion, which was introduced in the school, gave the results. Students, even though the legion on several grounds, with openness to the application of innovative methods in teaching, they got a school where all are welcome.

Ruzica Nikolic
Humanitarian Centre of Novi Sad, in collaboration with the Secretariat of Education, Administration and National Union, presented at 30th of August, in the press hall of the Government of AP Vojvodina, the project „All different, all equal”, funded by the European Union Delegation of the Republic of Serbia, within the project Support to civil society, aiming to encourage the creation of an inclusive culture, policy and practice in elementary schools in Vojvodina, to all children, regardless of sex / gender, disability, social or ethnic origin, have equal access to education. This, as mentioned, contributes creating an enabling non-discriminatory environment in Vojvodina, respect the difference of other cultures, languages, social origin, nationality and religion. The project is being implemented in three elementary schools, Samu Mihalj in Becej, Zarko Zrenjanin in Apatin and Vuk Karadzic in Novi Sad. About this, on event spoke dr Zoltan Jegeš, Deputy Provincial Secretary of Education, Administration and National Union, Danijela Korac-Mandic, program coordinator of the Humanitarian Centre of Novi Sad and representatives from primary schools from Becjej and Apatin.

Inclusion of Roma pupils

At the beginning of the exhibition, Jegeš has stressed that one of the basic problems of the educational system of inclusion of Roma students. Also announced was that the project Inclusion of Roma students in secondary schools will continue, so will this fall, three hundred eighty-Roma students receive a scholarship. Deputy Secretary for Education, Administration and National Union expressed satisfaction with the results of the inclusion of Roma students in secondary schools, high schools and colleges, but not inclusion in primary schools.

This project is worth attention, because it explores the possibilities of how to solve the inclusion in primary schools.

The Secretariat is satisfied, it can make a contribution, that he fully realized. My personal desire is to not only these three schools, but all elementary schools in Vojvodina, while the ultimate goal of such projects, no longer needed, said Jegeš.

Inclusive education—European value

Danijela Korac-Mandic introduced the project partners on the project and its objectives to the guests. She said that inclusion means reducing all barriers to education for all students, as well as providing quality education for every student on equal terms.

She emphasized that inclusive education is one of the values of the EU, which promotes anti-discrimination, cultural diversity and respect for others, and as such has a direct impact and encourages the inclusion of socially disadvantaged and other marginalized groups in our society.

Inclusive education can become a reality in our education system only if the change in school culture, policies and practices in this regard, said Korac.

She also stated that there are grounds in law and social reforms that help introduce the model of inclusive education. Law on the Foundations of Education, adopted two years ago, has brought new rules for the promotion of equality and justice, under which enables easy participation of margina-
lized groups in the education system.

However, to her knowledge in practice, an inclusive model of education is related only to individual cases, that students who need additional support in education.

The project, she says, contributes to the development plans of inclusive education in targeted schools, capacity building of school staff, pupils and parents, as well as raising awareness of young people to accept diversity as a resource in education.

The word of partner schools

Klara Kulin Barta, Director of Primary School Samu Mihalj from Bečej, welcomed the participants on behalf of the collective of its schools and thanked the Humanitarian Centre of Novi Sad on trust, they pointed out, when they were accepted as a partner in this project. Barta said that the teaching is done in this school, on Serbian, and on Hungarian, and that students of this school come from najrazičitijh environment, and the school as such, in her opinion, a good choice to participate in this project. Finally she added that this project is a good basis for creating an inclusive culture, but a period of one year is not sufficient to fully realize this, and after the project will continue this school-building activities are open to all schools.

Representative Elementary School Zarko Zrenjanin from Apatin on behalf of his company welcomed the project and expressed satisfaction, which is part of it. The project will, in the opinion of its collective, students and parents provide important lessons, how to live together and respect each other.

Jovana Davidović

Inclusive culture and gentler form of inclusion

What will be done to the worst forms of inclusion, in the sense of individual of individual plans, given the number of negative experiences so far on this issue?

- Danijela Korac-Mandic: With respect to individual plans, according to our knowledge, schools have formed teams to inclusive education. These teams have undergone the necessary training. This is our project does not address specifically the vision of inclusion, but is primarily engaged in an inclusive culture. We want inclusion becomes an integral part of the educational system, to think about it in a comprehensive and broader way. Working with students who need additional support is only a part of this process. We will try to further motivate and people involved in inclusive education in these schools in order to contribute to achieving its goals.

- dr Zoltan Jegeš: We have a problem with the inclusion, because under this term usually means those cases when a child is in such condition, that is absolutely not able to attend classes. This project includes one flat softer inclusion, when there is no physical interference with the students, but in terms of educational deficiencies or bring moral principles. This will build a general culture of inclusion, which is missing in our society. The School for children with special needs that exist in our country, work top specialists, and in my opinion should not be abolished. They should continue to work with difficult cases and situations.
In Serbia, more than 20,000 people with disabilities are unemployed, and their new provisions make it possible to easily obtain employment.

Law on Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment of Disabled Persons, adopted in May 2009, requires employers to a certain number of employees must also employ a disabled person, yet their state aid by providing various subsidies.

The law provides that an employer who has more than twenty and less than fifty employees, are obliged to employ one person with a disability. An employer who has more than fifty and less than one hundred employees, is required to employ two persons with disabilities, as well as to provide a job for every next fifty employees.

They need professional qualifications

Director of the National Employment Mediation Employment Dragan Djukic said on employment of disabled persons:

- Upon entry into force of this Act, have been achieved much better results when it comes to hiring people with disabilities, compared to the period before that, thanks to the quota system, and a package of measures for employment of persons with disabilities.

In 2010. and 2011., in different measures of vocational rehabilitation programs to encourage employment of persons with disabilities, included approximately 6,000 people with disabilities to work while there was over 5,000. This is significantly higher than in the period before the Act comes into force.

In 2011. year we have a budget fund of 800 million dinars for a variety of programs to encourage employment of persons with disabilities. At this point we have approximately 20,000 unemployed people with disabilities.

If we look at the level of education of persons with disabilities, visible, and disturbing, that no professional qualifications about 50%, and thus their chances of getting a job or less. We will in this and next year, in collaboration with partners, particularly with employers and organizations of persons with disabilities, to make further efforts to variety of educational programs as quality as possible when it comes to people with disabilities. I think that the Ministry of Education had nothing to say on the subject, modern design in terms of retraining and upgrading, which would be handicap accessible, so that together we raised the level of education, and therefore increase your chances of getting a job.

Executive Director of the Center for Independent Living of Persons with Disabilities Serbia Momcilo Stanojevic says:

- Has grown interested persons with disabilities and employers, as a result of quality. Employers who have not yet dared, still thinking, should be the eighth and to enter into the employment of persons with disabilities and people with disabilities acquire that there is someone on the other hand, who is waiting for them and gives them hands, and they are expected quality work, and who provides them with all the requirements to be able to demonstrate and show their capacities.

Active programs are employed sixty-five people from five cities in which the coalition is. Our interest is to accelerate the employment of persons with disabilities and those who have a dilemma and are considering whether to hire them, agrees that they decide to take that step. „
Marko Milanovic, a researcher at the Center for Independent Living of Persons with Disabilities, presented the results of our research concerning the satisfaction of employers or persons with disabilities.

Employers in 86% of satisfied or they are completely satisfied with the work performance of persons with disabilities. The results of research on this topic are as follows:

- Do people with disabilities can be adapted to conditions in an open economy?
- A total of 88% of employers think that people with disabilities can do it and that it achieves.

* Do you intend to continue to employers hiring people with disabilities?
- Approximately 70% of employers give an affirmative answer, while 15% are still not thinking on the subject.

* Do employers have a paternalistic attitude towards people with disabilities?
- The answer is negative, because in one third of firms has been a fluctuation of people with disabilities, there was a cancellation, or termination of employment.

Milanovic concludes: „According to the responses of employers, we can see that employees have towards people with disabilities exactly the same relationship as the other employees and that they expect the same as any other employees. In this way, disabled people earn their pay.

Research conducted among people with disabilities like bears. questions and answers:

* What do you think people with disabilities of working conditions?
- Prilagodenošću job satisfaction was 93% of respondents, 86% thought that psychosocial conditions that are important for personal development, good, 94% think that employment had improved their living standards and 70% of people believe that the opportunities in the labor market better than before.

The findings, conducted among people with disabilities, say that most people with disabilities working very hard physical labor. However, they are still satisfied.
The Assembly of AP Vojvodina in mid-October of this year, held a regional conference „Roma in public.” The conference is part of the regional project „Roma in public,” which takes place simultaneously in several countries: the Republic of Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia.

The project is a non-governmental organization „Transitions” from the Czech Republic, with the support of Sarajevo „Media Center”, the Roma information center, Macedonian Institute for Media and the Novi Sad School of Journalism.

The project is aimed at the countries where it is implemented improve media coverage of Roma communities. The aim of this conference is the presentation and critical review of the work of Roma media in the Western Balkans, especially in Serbia, Bosnia and Macedonia. The conference offered a possible model for future development of Roma media, whose survival is crucial for the visibility of the Roma community in public, as well as models of changing public awareness on the status and needs of Roma.

In front of the Novi Sad School of Journalism, we talked with prof. Dr. Dubravka Valić: „Private capital constantly attacks the public service, as it deems unfair competition, which is not true. Public services are in public interests. A responsible government must help the public interest, if not otherwise, then at least the legislature. So irresponsible state will contribute to public services die a natural death, which is the least painful way of dying. But it seems to me that we still won’t wait. Increases in the world of public service, now there, according to some recent data from 2009th year is somewhere around eighty-nine in the world, do not grab me quite concerned, because this variable category. What I find most interesting is that media professions and science are becoming increasingly vocal in the fact that, unfortunately, the neo-liberal approach where information goods, contributed to the highly developed democratic countries, democracy is declining. People do not go over to the polls, do not want to exercise their right and responsibility for their representatives. I would like to invite to Jurgen Habermas, that most of you know as one of the most famous theorists of society, media, public, etc., who three years ago published a huge essay in which he explained and required, he asked that if Europe wants to continue the democratic through, it must begin to form and print public service, and that gave statistical data and philosophical data, and arguments, in which he showed that the growth of capital in the media, the media exits the public interest, and you generally can not be sure that the information which is published by spinovana capital or not spinovana of certain centers of power. I will quote, but I will not say the source, because I have a right to do so under the Law on Public Information, who’s the other day, in a communication poluzvanično said this: „It is the simplest, as a politician - any word on the election campaign - to come to terms with the private media owners. „, We all know that the easiest way to make a deal with the owner of the media, first because it is cheaper, and second, there are no steps which now need to get around, pay for, so you can publish whatever you
want. Perhaps this is not good I said, but unfortunately it is a fact in the Balkans, more in Europe, not to speak to media in there countries. Citizens are becoming more aware. Media theory and practice are becoming very aware of that, everything is louder commitment to strengthening public service, just look at all the European media document of the Council of Europe. In all of these documents is line: Urgent must strengthen the power of public service, just look at all the European media document of the Council of Europe. In all of these documents is line: Urgent must strengthen the power of public service, just look at all the European media document of the Council of Europe.

Sanela Bašić from BiH, who comes from the Roma Information Center, met us with coverage of the Roma in the country she is coming from:

„We have no one show that covers the issue of national minorities. Thanks to the two programs that are currently working on the radio and VH1 RTRS, we have limited time to cover only a matter of national minorities. We can not say that we have some programs, television or radio, which are the languages of national minorities. I feel very poor and somehow very inconvenient when you need to say that in Bosnia and Herzegovina, we have only ten students, I was so glad to have you here three hundred students, a word for me, for Bosnia and Herzegovina. We do not have Roma journalists, who can work in public services, because unfortunately, this is the fact that the educational structure of Roma in Bosnia and Herzegovina perhaps the worst of the entire region, and I know, because your secretary was in Sarajevo a few days ago, and she said that in Serbia have about a thousand students. I can now say that our experience in the last few years, because I come here in front of the „Roma information center”, rather the project. We set up this project because of public services, in print media, there is nothing that shows the way in which we actually want to display. So, we uspostavili „Roma Information Center” 2007. year, thanks to international organizations, first of all, there was an international organization „Gold Vision” which has enabled us to work together in partnership with us, we start a project. Then we tried to train the, to educate representatives of the Roma, young people, educated to learn the basics, to write news, and we have since 2007. until now, have learned these things, how to communicate with the media. Unfortunately, I can not talk about these things, not about this as my colleague spoke earlier, we have a young staff who now communicates with the media, and to have maybe a little improved communication with the media. „Media Institute sign” and „Media Center” are in the past few years have managed to maintain various training courses, to try to create at least some staff in the NGO sector, and basic Information By that we can expand along with the media.

We had the opportunity to talk with them, get one of the frequencies, however, what constitutes a problem to us all, is money, and it is unsustainable. Unfortunately, the story of the Romani language in Bosnia and Herzegovina is such that I can say that a very small percentage of Roma in Bosnia and Herzegovina speak Romani. Unfortunately, we do a lot of work ahead and negotiations with public institutions, with public services, how to change this situation.

Unfortunately, we are far behind the position of all for us a difficult period. “

Petar Miler
WITH BROTHERHOOD TO THE SUCCESS

They family gathered and they started family cooperation. In 2013th they will celebrate the tenth birthday. We congratulate them on that and this article is our gift to them.

Citizens’ Association Pharlipe - Novi Sad is registered on 2nd April in 2003 year as an area of the Ministry for Human and Minority Rights in Belgrade. At the time of registration there were ten founding members, from Ilok, Žabalj and Novi Sad. Sava Aleksandrović, an initiator of initiatives for its foundation, said that he personally chose the name of this association. Pharlipe translated into Serbian means brotherhood. With its positive connotation of this word is found as the most appropriate for the name of the association, which involved the gathering, which aims to help vulnerable joint.

At the very first beginning founders has helped Ecumenical Humanitarian Organization, which it is the two-day seminars met with writing projects, from tree logistics and project management. This helped them to get together previous knowledge and experience.

The first project

The first project of the association also received significant support of the Ecumenical Humanitarian Organization, and the Fund for the nonprofit sector in AP Vojvodina. The project was in the field of human rights, and involved a children’s education on their rights. Participants were children from different ethnic and confessional communities (Serbs, Hungarians, Slovaks, Roma).

Trust of local donors

Association so far gained the confidence of local, provincial and national donors. For competitions which were announced by foreign donors, their projects did not go through. What is the reason for it is not known. Alek-

The story of the silver flute

In one of the concerts of young talent, took the young girl, Roma from around Obrenovac. She finished elementary music school, majoring in flute, and showed exceptional talent and results. As the flute as an instrument set, and her family was poor, the girl could not continue to pursue his musical education. On this concert the audience was delighted. Among the audience was then found and the British delegation that was visiting the city. The mini-cocktail party was organized after the concert, a gentleman from the delegation approached the girl, asked me to get acquainted. On that occasion he told her that he himself played the flute in his youth, offered to help her in achieving her goal and asked for her address. After a while, the gentleman at her home address in person delivered his silver flute.
Sandrović thinks that for these competitions was a lot of lobbying, and today he doesn’t regret for them.

For a successful project should be ...

For a successful project, according to Aleksandrović, the most important goal is to formulate. In addition it is necessary to make a balance and harmony between the time and resources you have available. Although the funds are used far less than needed, we should not abandon the project activities, they should just adjust to new conditions. And that is exactly what what makes this association and it has kept all these years. From the sea of other associations that have occurred sooner or later, the Brotherhood is one of the few non-human entities on their way, so that today it is regarded as one of the most successful.

Youth education

First of all, engaged in education, youth, socially and economically marginalized populations, mainly Roma. However, as we learn from all Aleksandrović Save Through the previous projects, according to some unwritten rule, it is always 30% of participants made non-Roma population. Training includes formal education in health, culture, sports, environment, information.

The promotion of Roma culture and Roma talents

The promotion of Roma culture and talents being developed in several branches: folklore, amateur theater, the affirmation of musical talents. Besides them there within the association and workshops for contemporary dance hip-hop, break dance, jazz ballet. Most attention given...
to promoting the association of young musical talent, so I pulled them out of invisibility and draw attention to them.

There are many interesting and touching stories related to this affirmation. For our list is allocated Alexandrovich was the one that left the strongest impression of him.

**Days Trifun Dimic**

For the fourth consecutive year the association organizes Dane Trifun Dimic. On that occasion, children who learn Roma language, perform their recitals or recitals of famous Roma poets, who uvežbali Roma in class with their teachers. Also this year, Children’s songbook is published, which will soon to have a spot in the readings.

**The affirmation of Sport**

In addition to affirming culture in the important field of work of the association is the organization of sports activities. For them, other than children and young people from Novi Sad participate and those from surrounding villages. Alexandrovich said, that the interest for sports among children and adolescents is extremely high, and to him personally very happy. For the latest sports games, the association has provided for the top three trophies, especially the children happy. Sports games are so far tended to be male, because the boys were expressed far more interest in them. However, the latest sports games and followed the girls expressed a desire to organize such activities for them. So now that the association is planning the implementation of their wishes.

**The plans for the future and the tenth anniversary**

As for the plans, they imply that the association to continue the same pace, but to engage the younger actors in the projects. This would be supplemented by projects and modernized.

On the tenth anniversary of the association is planning to organize a celebration and exhibition of the photographs presented by the work of the association. Association normally pays much attention to the archives of your photos, so that all that has happened and the rest were recorded. What is not recorded, as if nothing happened.

*Jovana Davidović*
Health care of students at the University of Novi Sad can be accomplished at the Institute of Students Public Health. The Institute is located in the street Dr. Simo Milošević 6 in the university campus, close to almost all the faculties, student dormitories and canteens. Employees are well aware of the health problems of students and patients are willing to come out to meet them. Services Department can use all the students of the University of Novi Sad under 26 year and all students under the age of 27th years of age. To view the Department is required to bring a certified health card and an index. Check controls are free.

Health care program includes students of primary and secondary prevention. The program includes students of preventive care: a systematic review of third-year students II studies, health checks before moving into student dormitories, consultation operation, control, vaccination and revaccination, monitoring the epidemiological situation and health-educational activities.

Through regular check-ups Institute acquires insight into the overall health of students. Systematic reviews are organized in consultation safa-kultetima, in which students can be informed about court dates. Primary prevention involves early diagnosis, early diagnosis, but the first identification of risk factors, the wrong style of life that all the preceding. In the work of the Institute the following departments: laboratory diagnosis, improvement and preservation of health, general medicine, gynecology, internal medicine, dentistry, physical therapy and sports medicine with acupuncture, skin and venereal diseases, ear-nose-throat, mental health and eye clinic.

Counseling working within the Institute are: the sexually-transmitted diseases, smoking cessation, contraception and family planning and healthy lifestyles.

Opening hours GP service from 7 am to 20 pm, every day, in two shifts. Emergency (night, weekend), students can contact clinics in the city. Examinations and interventions in the ambulance service are not charged.

All necessary additional information on the Institute students can be found at the www.zzzzsns.co.rs or by calling 021/454 888 and 021/450 016.
Coffee counseling

Coffee counseling is a project initiated by the Bureau fit for health care students Novi Sad, where peer educators provide all students of the University of Novi Sad information quality of reproductive health of youth, nutrition, physical activity, mental health (emotional support) and substance abuse (including alcohol and smoking tobacco). Coffee Counseling Office is located in the building of a new student dormitory C on the first floor, and soon in additional locations and is open for visits every Wednesday between 17-19h.

Peer counseling gives students the opportunity to share their concerns, fears, ask questions and obtain more efficient solutions to problems related to health through consultation with their peers.

Peer counseling is primarily intended to improve the health of students, and thus the quality of life, the acquisition of healthy lifestyles, leaving the old, bad habits and behavior patterns.

Advisor / ca will listen to the problems openly, in a warm and friendly manner. He / she uses her skills and experience to help students in doing so they do not impose your opinion what should or should not do. Thanks to the counselor that gives full support to find strength and confidence for positive change.

Coffee counseling in the future will host a series of interesting workshops, promotions, presentations and lectures on the above topics.

Zita Farkaš

Students in the waiting room
ROLE MODEL FOR ROMA YOUTH

Danijela Bogdanović is a young, educated and successful Roma. Her mission is, as she says, that she with her work and effort to Roma youth give a new model, in which should prevail. "Young Roma, must understand that education is the only true path to better living and social standards," says Danijela.

In the first place is education

When she was 14 years old she went in a visit of University of Novi Sad and from that moment she knew she will be a student one day. And that's how the story started.

After she finished secondary economic school „Svetozar Milić“ in Novi Sad she entered on the College of Business school department of Management of internal and external trade in 2001. After 3 years she graduated. Her education wasn’t ended here. Today Danijela is educated at one more level of the College she was attending. In 2004. Danijela got the certificate for writing project proposals of the Ecumenical Humanitarian Organization. It has a working knowledge of English and Slovak language and information is written. On the path of her education her greatest support were her parents’ advice, but there is an support for teachers. Motivation was found in the opportunities for better employment and to create the Roma intellectual elite.

Business success

In 2007. year, Danijela is working in her profession. First she worked as a cashier Meridian Bank in Novi Sad, then as a sales culture A.D. Bački Petrovac, and then as a supervisor Alpha Bank branch in Bački Petrovac. Today she works at the place of the local tax inspector tax Municipality administration in Bački Petrovac. That one Roma performs this important function in a state institution, is a clear indication that society has an ear for Roma integration. According to Danijela’s opinion the presence of Roma in the institutions is important.
because of their faster and better integration into all aspects of society.

Danijela says, to have excellent cooperation with all her colleagues. Neither work nor in school has never been a victim of discrimination. In her view, the situation regarding the discrimination may be changed only by the active involvement of Roma in the mainstream of modern life.

**Working with NGOs**

Daniel participated in the project as an educator Roma schools in Roma settlement Veliki Rit in Novi Sad (2004). The project is funded by the UNHCR and the ICS. She was a member of the Association of Roma Students in Novi Sad (2007-2008), member of the Council for the Integration of Roma in the Executive Council of AP Vojvodina (2009). From 2010. she is the president of the Association Čirklji in Bački Petrovac.

**Work with youth**

In working with children and youth by Danijela’s opinion is most important to them by their example to be a role model. And she just does so. Youth organization achieves animation workshops, panel discussions and seminars for their education. Promoting education as the only real choice, which brings jobs, more security and better living standards, Danijela is the largest, but also the dearest obligations. Proud of their achievements so far and all the young people who supported and helped. Today, they are successful in your job and help her in her mission, and that her greatest reward. Danijela Bogdanović is an example of that effort and work prints a success. This is corroborated by its business successes, but also all the activities carried out in the field of Roma integration. Although sometimes it is not easy, Danielle does not give up. Its definitely the most important goal is to create a Roma intellectual elite. In this way the integration of the Roma will get its real size and frame, and it is moto Danijelin Go ahead!

Jovana Davidović