

UDK93/99

ISSN 0583-4961

ИНСТИТУТ ЗА НАЦИОНАЛНА ИСТОРИЈА

ГЛАСНИК

ВИОЛЕТА АЧКОСКА

НЕКОИ ФАКТОРИ НА АЛБАНИЗАЦИЈАТА НА МАКЕДОНСКАТА
ЕТНИЧКА ТЕРИТОРИЈА ОД ГОЛЕМАТА ИСТОЧНА КРИЗА
ДО КРАЈОТ НА XX ВЕК

Одделен отпечаток

**CERTAIN FACTORS RELATED TO THE PROCESS OF ALBANISATION
OF THE MACEDONIAN ETHNIC TERRITORY DURING THE EASTERN
CRISES UNTILL THE END OF THE XX-TH CENTURY**

(Summary)

The processes developed in Macedonia during the Eastern Crises (1875-1878) until the end of the XX-th Century harmed the Macedonian nation in the Balkan area. After the division of Macedonia during the Balkan Wars and the First World War, as well as after the dislocation and denationalisation of the Macedonian people in the divided parts which have been integrated into the neighbouring Balkan countries, the part representing nowadays the existing Republic of Macedonia is characterised by the process of ethnic cleansing and Albanisation of its western part. Besides the other factors, the Islam and the Islamisation of the Christian population played an important role, which, by the end of this century, is expressed through the identification of the Albanian nation with the Islamic religion.

The changes in the ethnic structure in Western Macedonia, besides the enormous natality rate of the Albanians and the mechanical inflow from the neighbouring territories, were also influenced by the non-synchrone process of de-agrarisation, industrialisation and urbanisation of Macedonia, as a result of unsuccessful agrarian and economic policy of the sate, in the period after the Second World War. The Macedonian farmers abandoned the villages, under the pressure of the administrative agrar measures, which, to a large extent, did not apply to the Albanian population which inhabited the abandoned areas.

At the same time, the European diplomacy for almost one century was inclined towards the Albanians, succeeded to prevent the spreading of the Slavic population, to the extent of decimation of the Macedonian Nation. The Macedonians got their independent civil state even in 1991. The Republic of Macedonia is still under the pressure of the present tendencies for federalisation, as a step towards the secession of the Albanians. The idea for "The Great Albania" is still actual and as somebody's national idea generates further ethic conflicts in Europe, against the declarative European efforts for co-habitance, ethnic tolerance and multi-cultural society. The Albanian ethno-centric policy, their gethoisation in all spheres – political, educational, cultural and ethnic, represent antipode to all European attempts.