



BPrAL - PPOHE
Kolegji AAB

DEPARTMENT: MASS COMMUNICATION AND JOURNALISM (MA)

MASTER THESIS

THEME: “RILINDJA” NEWSPAPER (1980-1990)”

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ABSTRACT

Seeing journalism from the historical perspective is able to represent the developments of a country at its best. This comes naturally due to journalism's duty which is to conduct these developments where it memorizes them and thanks to the technology in disposal, it is always making these accessible for the generations which will live later. But, in the case of "Rilindja" newspaper, this role is deeper than this, for the fact that for many ongoing decades "Rilindja" was the only body of press in Albanian all over the former Yugoslavia. "Rilindja" devotedly took after permanently memorizing different political, social, economical, sportive developments that Albanians of Kosovo and those around have gone through. In the late 90s, the government was overthrown in Kosovo, meanwhile the political circumstances collided aggressively with "Rilindja" which was the most important information window in Albanian language.

Resume

The daily newspaper "Rilindja" in the monistic political past in Kosovo, was officially a "Body of employee population". In conditions of a full closure of relations of Yugoslavia with Albania, as the only daily newspaper in Albanian in the former Yugoslavia, "Rilindja" will be converted in a synonym for information and news. These are mainly the circumstances which will be treated in the study.

One of the main reasons, a thing that serves as a motivation for this study, is the fact that by dealing with "Rilindja" from 1980 up to 1990, there are also treated other segments which are social, cultural, political and economical in parallel in Kosovo and generally from Albanians in the former Yugoslavia federation, always making efforts to distinguish the periods in which information was politically censored.

In this work, was emphasized that "Rilindja" was the only daily media in Albanian language in former Yugoslavia. The study has been conducted while elaborating facts on the image of this media as a tradition, but also as a natural part of media industry in Kosovo, for what even the after war circumstances talk about, in which there will be efforts for recovery of "Rilindja" as a media. Over all, to this study is added importance, because necessarily while dealing with "Rilindja", the social circumstances of an almost half century period, are disclosed. The contribution of "Rilindja" has been huge in keeping memory of different Albanian authors and personalities, whose publications in Albania, in some cases, were strictly forbidden. Surely, even in former Yugoslavia there had been a political censure, which was heavy with its effects, different publications and especially literature, but as it is seen there were published even books that had a political message.

The political position of "Rilindja" ranged so between the ideological censure, as commanded by Belgrade, and a kind of 'rebellion' that used its spaces through literature promotion. This was more or less the position in which journalism itself was found and especially from 1947 and this way, there were obvious efforts to disengage from the imposed censure, but there were also aggravating periods as the one of 1981, when the editorial politics of "Rilindja" was practically converted into a propagator tool of the Communist League. This mustn't be seen as something that came from political convictions of "Rilindje" staff, but it was imposed as an obligation from the state, and especially not to forget that "Rilindja" existed as a daily newspaper while officially being a written body of the so called "Socialist employee population of Kosovo".