

SRBI U TEMIŠVARU

SERBS IN TEMISVAR

The author presents the contemporary status of the Serbian community in the Romanian town of Temisvar. At the 2002 population census Serbs in Temisvar numbered some 6000 persons, which amounts only to 2.2% of the total population of this town. However, the number of all the Serbs living in Temisvar represents almost a third of all the Serbs in Romania (22.000 according to the 2002 population census). The presence of Serbs in Temisvar has been proven since the 15th century, and they can be ranked amongst the old settlers of the town. Serbs have a relatively wide network of media of national socialization with yearlong tradition at their disposal, including schools (the first one having been founded in 1760) with a particularly important secondary school in Serbian language, and cultural institutions (the first reading society was founded in 1851). The first newspapers (Banatskij almanah, 1827) date in the first half of the 19th century. Especially important for the identity of Serbian minority is Orthodox church. Organizationwise, the Orthodox church municipality of Temisvar is subject to the Patriarchy of Belgrade. The author ascertains that adherence to Serbian minority in Romania (and in Temisvar) is not and has never been an obstacle for job seeking or professional promotion. And yet the use of Serbian language is constantly decreasing (mixed marriages), links between members of Serbian community are loosening, and there is less interest in organized activities within associations. Nowadays Temisvar is becoming the biggest Serbian center in Romania due to immigration of Serbs from the rural parts of the country. However, in author's opinion, preservation of Serbian community in Temisvar will primarily depend on the initiative and success of individuals, members of Serbian community.

Keywords: Romania, Temisvar, Serbian community, ethnic identity

Avtor prikazuje sodoben položaj srbske skupnosti v romunskem mestu Temišvar. Število Srbov v Temišvarju je ob zadnjem popisu leta 2002 znašalo dobrih 6000 oseb, kar predstavlja le 2.2% celotnega števila prebivalstva mesta Temišvar. Toda število vseh v Temišvarju živčih Srbov predstavlja skoraj tretjino vseh v Romuniji živčih Srbov (po popisu leta 2002 je v Romuniji živelo dobrih 22.000 Srbov). Prisotnost Srbov v Temišvarju je dokazana od 15.stoletja dalje tako, da je mogoče Srbe šteti med stare naseljence mesta Temišvar. Srbi imajo na razpolago relativno široko mrežo medijev narodne socializacije, z dolgoletno tradicijo delovanja: šolstvo (prva šola je bila ustanovljena leta 1760), znotraj katerega ima poseben pomen gimnazija v srbskemu jeziku; kulturne ustanove (prvo čitalniško društvo je bilo osnovalo leta 1851); v prvo polovico 9.stoletja sodi tudi nastanek prvih časnikov - Banatskij almanah, 1827. Posebno mesto v identiteti Srbov predstavlja pravoslavlje. V organizacijskem smislu je pravoslavna cerkvena občina v Temišvarju podrejena beografski patrijarhiji. Avtor ugotavlja, da pripadnost srbski manjšini v Romuniji (in v Temišvarju) ni (ne) predstavljala ovire pri njihovem vstopu in napredovanju v romunsko družbo. Kljub temu pa avtor ugotavlja, da se raba srbskega jezika krči (mešani zakoni), da se povezave med pripadniki srbske skupnosti rahljajo in da je mogoče opaziti manj zanimanja za organizirano društveno življenje. Temišvar postaja zaradi priseljavanja Srbov iz ruralnega zaledja največje srbsko mesto v Romuniji. Toda domet srbske skupnosti v Temišvarju bo, po mnenju avtorja, primarno odvisen od prodornosti in uspešnosti posameznikov, članov srbske skupnosti.

Ključne besede: Srbi, Temišvar, crkve, škole, političke partije, periodika