



Co-funded by the ERASMUS +
Programme of the European Union



AGENCY FOR
MOBILITY AND
EU PROGRAMMES



Increasing the language competency of Roma national minority „**BETTER TOMORROW**“

**SURVEY ON THE EXAMINATION OF LANGUAGE COMPETENCES OF THE
ROMA NATIONAL MINORITY**





AGENCY FOR
MOBILITY AND
EU PROGRAMMES



Introduction	1
Survey concluded by DRPDNM.....	5
Survey concluded by ROMNI-APS	26
Survey concluded by ROMKINJA	42
Survey concluded by PESG and LUNA	67
Conclusion.....	96

Impressum:

Authors:

- PESG Sports School
 - Sanda Gale
 - Antonija Bekić
- DRPDNM
 - Tjaša Kozijan
- ROMNI – APS
 - Saška Jovanović
- ROMKINJA
 - Majda Jovanović
 - Mima Jovanović
- Association of Roma Friendship "LUNA"
 - Duško Kostić





Disclaimer:

This publication reflects the views only of the author, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.





Survey on the examination of language competences of the Roma national minority

Introduction

As part of the project *KA2-2020-1-HRO1-KA204-077749* Increasing the language competences of the Roma national minority - "*Better tomorrow*" within the Erasmus + program Key Activity 2: *Strategic Partnerships*, a survey was conducted to test the language competences and key competences of the Roma national minority. The project is implemented by partners from 4 European countries (Croatia, Italy, Slovenia and Serbia) with the aim of enabling the acquisition of knowledge and skills for the inclusion of the Roma national minority in the local community.

The research was conducted in direct contact with the target group, through field interviews and access to online research. The partners used their existing contact network to access the respondents. Given the situation related to the pandemic caused by Covid - 19, field research had difficulties. Especially in Slovenia and Italy which had strict epidemiological measures such as lockdown and curfew.

All partners agree that the pandemic made it difficult to reach Roma settlements. This is especially pronounced in Serbia because they are often illegal and without adequate infrastructure (eg electricity) and a large number of them, although younger respondents, could not complete the online questionnaire. In Italy, they hired a mediator to visit Roma settlements and record answers manually. It was similar in Slovenia and Serbia, and they later entered those answers into an online questionnaire.

The research was conducted on a sample of 159 respondents:

- *(Italy) ROMNI - APS 20 respondents (10 male and 10 female)*
- *(Slovenia) Association for Developing Voluntary Work Novo mesto (DRPDNM) 46 respondents (29 women and 16 men)*
- *(Serbia) Association of Roma Women 31 respondents (15 female and 16 male)*
- *(Croatia) PESG Sport School and Association of Roma Friendship "LUNA" 62 respondents (23 male and 23 female).*





The largest number of respondents is aged 15-54. It is important to note that the research placed special emphasis on gender equality.

The questionnaire included a question about the Romani language spoken in the family, such as:

- *Romani chib*
- *Ljimba d 'BJash*
- *Sinta*
- *Someone else.*

The questionnaire tried to find out education, status on the labor market. Respondents were offered answers on how they see the position of Roma in the countries they live in, how many language barriers there are and how much all this prevents them from integrating and interculturalism. The questions provided information on how engaged they are in finding a job in accordance with their education.

One of the positive indicators is certainly that 33 respondents have completed high school or complete qualification. The Roma Association stated in its research that the share of those who finished high school among their respondents is 41.9%, which is not a small number considering the 2014 survey "*Second Report on Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction*" according to whom only 11% had completed high school. However, the number of respondents should be taken into account, ie the sample on which the research was conducted.

As for Slovenia and the research conducted by the *Association for Developing Voluntary Work Novo mesto (DRPDNM)*, 67% of respondents only occasionally communicate with the local population, only 37% of them on a daily basis. Communication is closely related to going for basic groceries, to the police, at work or with friends. Research in Slovenia among those respondents who speak Slovenian well showed that they have more fear and discomfort about how to start a conversation. It is clear through research, for example on the example of Slovenia, that due to the existence of strong stereotypes, Roma are sometimes unmotivated and unwilling to change their status. Interestingly, a large number of them believe that the website that will be created as the main result of the project will help the local population to understand them





through the issue of identity, tradition. Identity is extremely important to the Roma national minority, as can be seen in soft research such as this.

In Italy, the research was conducted by the association *ROMNI - APS* on Roma coming from the former Yugoslavia and the Roma group Sinti. There are special relations between the Roma national minority and the local population, which have resulted in complete separation. Here, too, the issue of forced assimilation is problematized, instead of working on integration and mutual respect. The Roma themselves are wondering how much the local population knows about their culture, do they want to learn about them as well? The conclusion based on the answers from the questionnaire is that knowledge of the language leads to easier communication with the rest of the population and automatically easier employment and to positive integration into the local community. The problem in Italy is also with the Roma Sinti, who speak Italian very well, but their surnames are recognizable, and despite the integration, discrimination still exists.

The *Association of Roma Women (Romkinja)* from Nis believes that this research is a clear indicator that knowledge of the language of the country in which one lives and education is crucial for inclusion in society. Inclusion in society through education, and later participation in the labor market would result in a way out of the vicious circle of poverty. The problem in Serbia is many illegal Roma settlements and the lack of any infrastructure, which further aggravates the already difficult situation. Education is the key to the integration of the Roma national minority is the conclusion of a survey conducted by the Roma Association. They believe that the difference between this research and previous ones is that integration is clearly communicated, not assimilation. Through integration, the Roma will retain their identity, which is extremely important to them, and will benefit the society in which they live, and they will start educating their non - Roma citizens about Roma culture.

In Serbia, they had language difficulties with Roma originating from Kosovo because they mostly speak Albanian. In Serbia, the language situation among Roma is quite specific due to their origin; 20% of respondents speak Albanian, while 13.3% speak Romani - Romanian in combination with Serbian.

The *Association of Roma Friendship "LUNA"* and the *PESG Sports School* believe that this research is different given the structure of the questions and answers obtained through direct





AGENCY FOR
MOBILITY AND
EU PROGRAMMES



contact. It is these data that will be the new reference point on which the association and the school will base their work, especially on strengthening language competences and digital literacy, and encouraging inclusion and interculturalism. With the help of their network of volunteers, they conducted a study in the Osijek - Baranja County in accordance with epidemiological measures. The difficulties that were in the field are how to explain to the target group why the project is important and what are the results of the project to improve Roma integration globally.





AGENCY FOR
MOBILITY AND
EU PROGRAMMES



Survey concluded by DRPDNM

Introduction

Roma community in Novo Mesto is the biggest of all Roma communities in Slovenia. Apart from other DRPDNM's visions, we work with Roma people and tend to make them feel welcome into local society, doing it so by empowering them for schooling, working and making them feel comfortable but useful for the local society.

Family is one of the greatest values for Roma people. Therefore, majority of young girls get married very soon, as well as boys. Some of them start to visit elementary school, but rarely they conclude it. Some of the reasons are, as expressed, early marriage, and little or no support from parents. The tradition is still very much present and it is hard to be broken.

As regards, job market, the difficulties to get the job are very much present. Their name and surname tells a lot, also their look, disorder that is visible on the outside plays a big role in local community to make themselves being not accepted or at least not favorable when, or if entering job market. The competition on job market is very big and due to these facts, they have very little chance to receive a job. Hence, stereotypes are one of the biggest attributes for Roma people difficulties to get the job.

Having said, Slovenia is very social country, which, in this sense has an obstructive meaning. When country provides them with financial and material support that is big enough to live quite good life, decrease their motivation for entering a job market.

However, some of them find their jobs at NGOs, schools as cleaning staff, at local utility company, but nevertheless, these jobs are temporary. What makes it difficult as well, is the fact that they do not have experiences in working, they are afraid of new things and situations. In short, the lack of motivation, because of both, tradition and stereotypes is severe.

Sometimes, they find the motivation for the work, in money, but as soon as they realise that they receive much less money (in a salary) than what they receive from government due to their status, the motivation is lost and the motivation for working is dead.





They are aware that their salary would depend on their education and experiences, but because of the very strong tradition and no family or parents support they do not decide to invest in education.

As regards technology, we must say that they are very active on social media and they like to search on Google. Therefore, there is quite big interest in online learning applications. However, the problems appear due to lack of knowledge, how to use certain learning application. The motivation decrease at this point and here comes our staff/ social workers and our NGO.

In majority of our work with Roma people, we motivate them to stay focus and learn something. Thus, staying focus is another very severe problem for them getting educated and stepping on job market.

Methodology

Our methodology, to receive their accurate answers on surveys, was based on:

1. *Explanation* - some questions, words, phrases are difficult for them to be understood and also, the explanation of, why they need to answer those survey was quite intense.
2. *Direct and navigate* responders for answering the questions - many of them are reading and writing illiterate, but also having difficulties in understanding
3. *Help* responders to think of possible answers and, finally,
4. *Commonly find* the solutions and final answers.

However, the questionnaires were solved in a calm way. Despite the problems with motivation and focus, the responders showed a lot interest and they even talked about certain questions afterwards, which we measure as a success.

Results

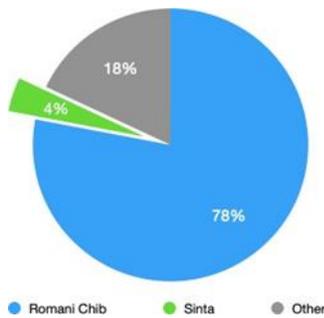
We interviewed 46 adult Roma people in total, of which 16 were male and 30 female. 27 of responders to the interview are aged between 15-25 years old, while the rest are of age 25-54 years old.

Due to lack of knowledge in using technology, none of them use an e-mail, which is why our staff used their own e-mail for being able to filling the answers in Google Form.



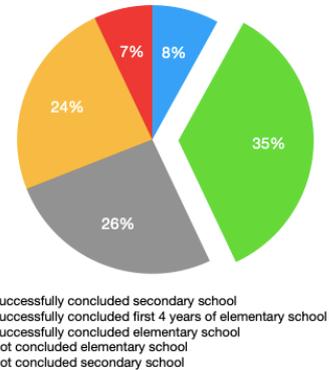


Based on these facts and local Roma situation mentioned in introduction, we can summarise the answers on surveys accordingly.

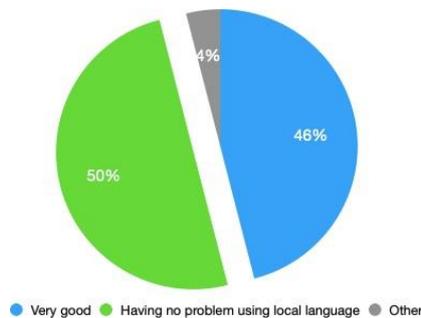


Knowledge of the local language:

local language at home:

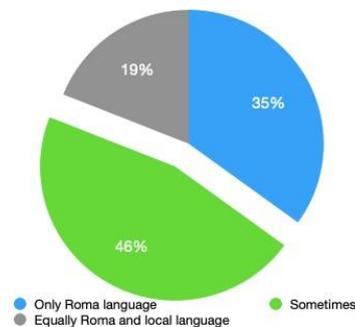


Speaking



Regularity of speaking with local population:

63% of respondents speak with local population occasionally and 37% on a daily basis.



Mostly they communicate in local language for the purpose of usability and daily needs - in school, in the shop, in hospital, at the police, at work, with friends who are locals.

As regards the employability:





Only 4% are employed, 6,5% work illegal and the rest are not employed. And only 8,7% are actively looking for a job.

As already explained above, in vast majority they have difficulties with fulfilling conditions for job application, like writing CV. Without help it is impossible to apply for a job. 26% feel confident at the job interview, while all others face difficulties, feel uncomfortable and are afraid of it.

Finally, all of the respondents think that *the website or application* in their own Roma language would help them preserve better social status and help them in search for a job. The percentage of respondents who understand better Slovene language than Roma language shows that, they are indirectly forced to use local language on daily basis and therefore aware of the importance local language means for their active, effective and useful inclusion into society with locals. This is so, because in majority they are reading and writing illiterate. They only know to read and speak local language, and this is so, because they learned it in school or within activities in an NGO. Most of them, do not know how to read any of Roma language and would be easier for them to have an audio or video material rather than text.

47% of respondents would accept *further learning* to increase the possibilities for getting a job, but the wider half not.

10% don't think of the *importance of language*, for 4,3% the language is not important, same percentage do not understand the question and the bigger part think language is very important.

37% of respondents think that *lack of language knowledge* does not present a problem, and the majority think this is an issue.

Those who do not speak Slovene language see the biggest barrier in their ability to make conversation, rather than the language knowledge itself. But they admit the importance of knowing local language, most importantly, the use of it on a daily basis (in a shop, talking to locals etc.).





In regards to the website related questions:

44% of respondents think that the website would not make their status in local society any better. 67,5% of participants think that the lack of language knowledge is not the reason for their discrimination in a society. Also, 83% of participants think that they cannot lose their own identity if they speak local language. Here we see the interconnection between the strong tradition and stereotypes that follow their everyday life, and of course lack of motivation for changing it.

67% of respondents think that the society cannot think differently of them just because of the language. There are many other factors that define them as Roma and for which reasons they are unaccepted and vulnerable.

Conclusion

It is clear, the significance of the tradition and social country, because of both, tradition and strong stereotypes, make Roma adults unmotivated and unready to change their status. Their tradition and culture fit them well, while they are receiving financial, social and health support by government. The reason for Roma people not eager to educate themselves in order to be competitive on a job market, is disproportion between the protection of the rights of minority, as they receive from the country, and Roma people tradition.

However, they think that the website developed by Better Tomorrow project might help local society to understand them better and start accepting their identity. On the other hand, in order to be able to use the website at their own (adult Roma people) it is necessary to provide video or audio material, rather than text. The support for their motivation to use it, would be definitely needed provided by social workers and other institutions and staff who has already working with them.



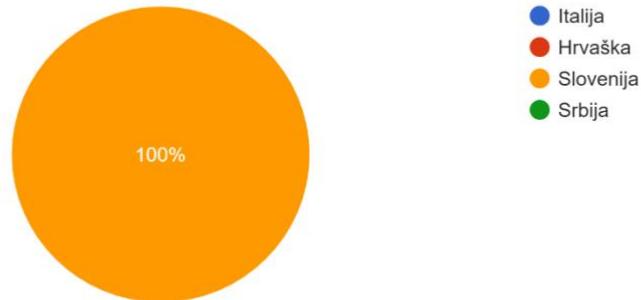


ANNEX 1:

Vprašalnik za preverjanje jezikovnih in ključnih kompetenc romske narodne manjšine

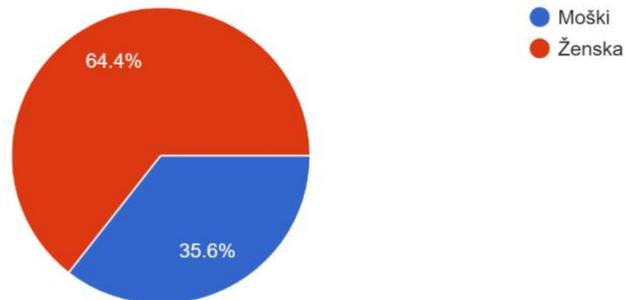
1. Katera je vaša matična država?

46 responses



2. Spol:

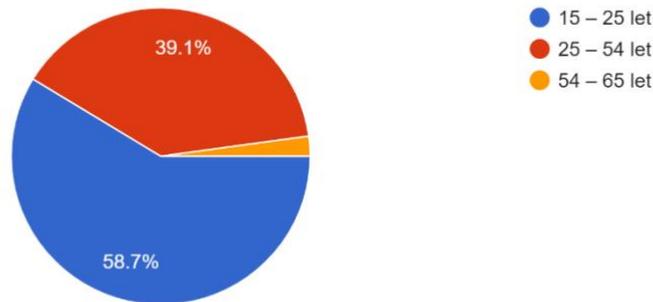
45 responses





3. V katero starostno skupino spadate:

46 responses



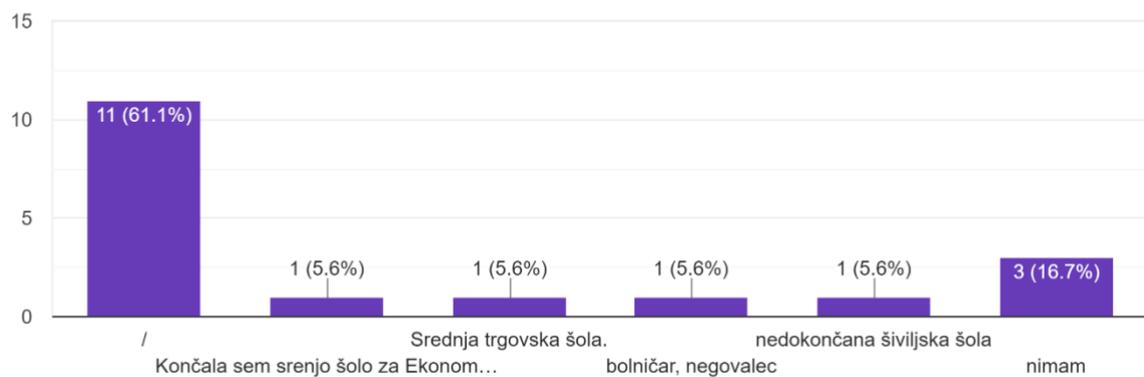
4. Prosimo, da izberete enega izmed ponujenih odgovorov, ki veljajo za vas:

46 responses



5. V kolikor imate zaključeno srednjo šolo/visoko šolo/fakulteto, vas prosimo, da nam napišete, katero?

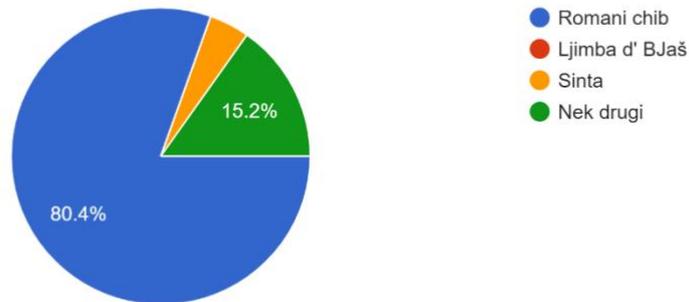
18 responses





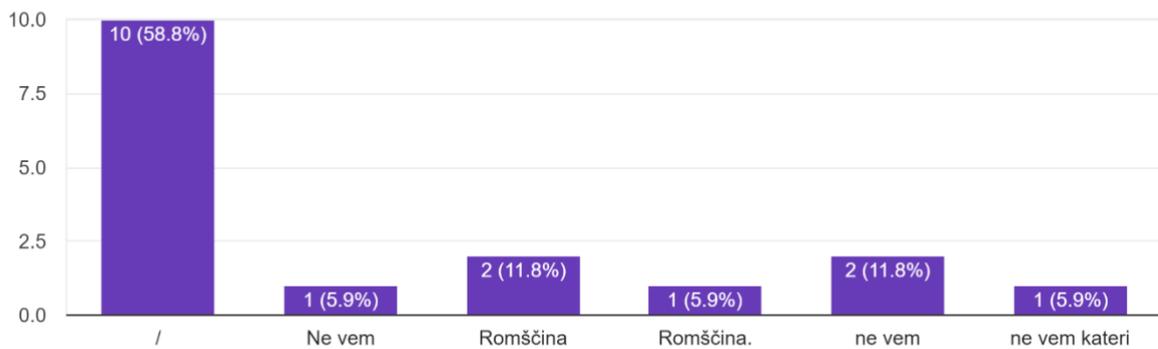
6. V vašem gospodinjstvu govorite naslednji romski jezik:

46 responses



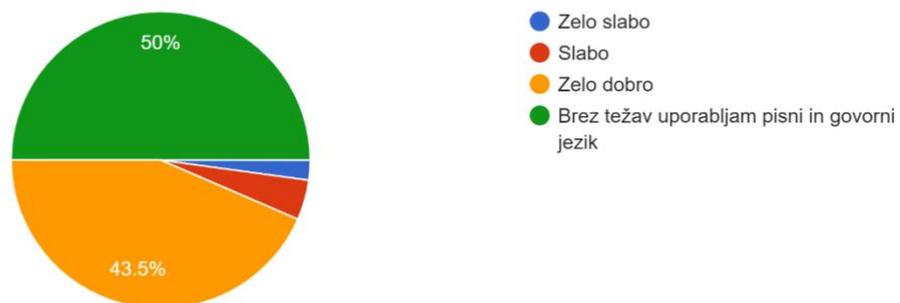
7. V kolikor v vašem gospodinjstvu govorite neki drugi romski jezik, vas prosimo, da nam napišete kateri?

17 responses



8. Ocenite vaše znanje jezika države, v kateri živite:

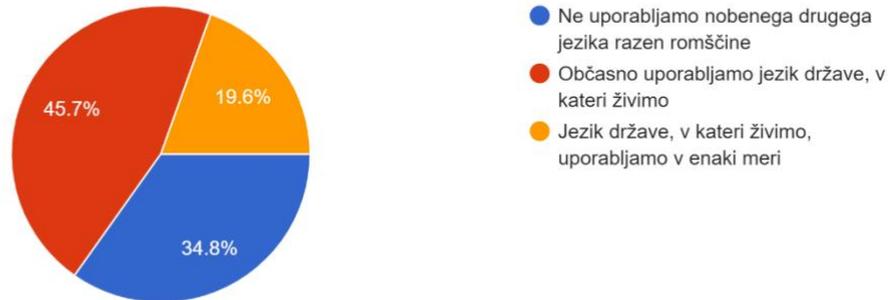
46 responses





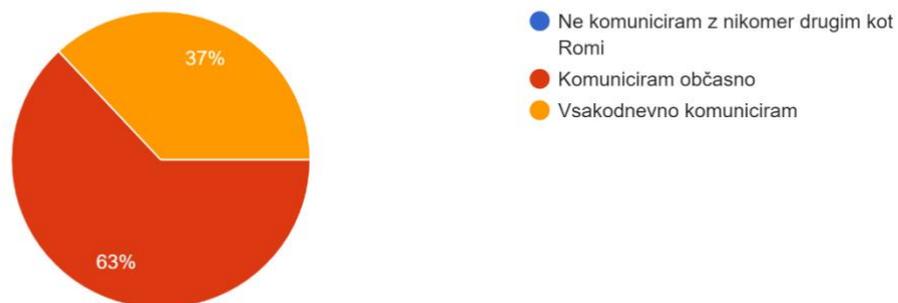
9. Ali v vašem gospodinjstvu poleg romščine govorite tudi jezik države, v kateri živite?

46 responses



10. Ocenite svojo komunikacijo z neromskim prebivalstvom:

46 responses



11. Prosimo vas, da nam navedete, kdaj in zakaj komunicirate z neromskim prebivalstvom? 46 responses

s prijatelji, v trgovini

Zato, ker živim v ne romskem naselju

Ko grem v trgovino, sodišče

V slovenščini se pogovarjamo, če obiščemo razne institucije (CSD, ZRSZ, pošta, banke)

ko kaj prodajamo, saj imamo doma kmetijo

Če imamo obiske, ki ne razumejo romščine

Zato, ker slovenščino slabo razumem in zelo slabo govorim

Ko gremo v trgovino, pri zdravniku

Trgovina, zdravstveni dom, Ric - šola za odrasle, DRPD.



AGENCY FOR
MOBILITY AND
EU PROGRAMMES



če srečam koga, pri zdravniku, v trgovini

Z neromskim prebivalstvom komuniciram vsakodnevno, ker imam tudi neromske prijatelje. Poleg tega pa komuniciram z neromi, kadar grem v trgovino ali pa, ko grem opraviti kakšne druge opravke.

Kadar grem opraviti različne opravke, ki so nujni. Ker se drugače ne bi mogla sporazumeti. s prijatelji, v trgovini, doma

Kadar grem v službo, trgovino.... Ker se drugače ne bi mogel sporazumeti.

Veliko poznanih prijateljev je civilov

ko prodajamo avte

Pokličem, ko kdo kaj prodaja ali pa kdo rabi od mene

Na Facebooku ali pa kadar igram igrico PUBG, kjer sem povezan tudi z ostalimi.

ko grem k zdravniku, trgovini, po telefonu z ne Romi

Ko pridejo civili na obiski, v trgovini, pri zdravniku, pa ko kam grem.

KO me pokliče učiteljica, če srečam kakšnega znanega ne roma, na CSD, pošti, banki, trgovini

Ko grem v trgovino ali pa v kakšno drugo javno ustanovo. Ker se z njimi drugače ne bi mogla sporazumeti.

v šoli, trgovini

Če pridejo obiski, če kam gremo

ko grem v trgovino

Pridejo na obisk

s prijatelji, ko kaj kupujem

kadar grem v trgovino, ko grem na pošto, ko sem s prijatelji

jaz vedno govorim slovensko, tudi z Romi

Trgovina, zdravnik, policija, šola, DRPD...

Ko se pogovarjam s prijatelji, grem v šolo, na prakso, v trgovino.... Ker se drugače ne bi mogla sporazumeti.

Kadar grem v trgovino

ZD, trgovina, policija, tujci...

Kadar pridejo obiski, ki niso Romi

pri prodaji raznih stvari, v trgovini

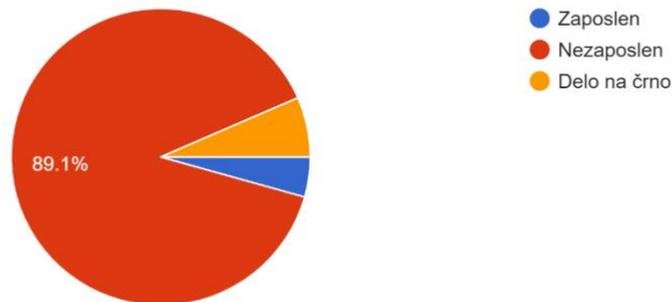




Imam strica civila, tako da komuniciram vsak dan, ker on ne govori na romsko doma, v trgovini, s prijatelji
Za avtonet, nakupi, avtomobilov, v trgovini, s prijatelji.
Razni obiski, če kam gremo
Oče civil, v trgovini, ko policaj ustavi.
odvisno kako in kdaj, če kdo pride in ne zna romsko, v trgovini, oz. povsod tam, kjer ne razumejo romsko
Trgovina, šola, ZD...
Zaradi šole, treninga in potovanja v druge družave.
Ko grem v službo, ko se družim s prijatelji, ko grem opraviti kakšne opravke... Ker se drugače ne bi mogla sporazumeti.
prodajam avtomobile
Ko grem v trgovino, v gostilno, na banko, na pošto.... Ker se drugače ne bi mogla sporazumeti.

12. Vaš status na trgu dela:

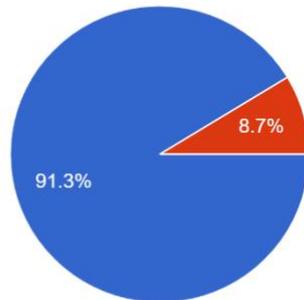
46 responses





13. Iščete zaposlitev:

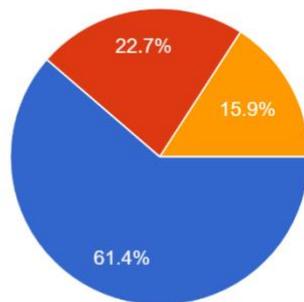
46 responses



- Ne iščem zaposlitev
- Aktivno iščem zaposlitev

14. V kolikor iščete zaposlitev, pišete življenjepis (CV):

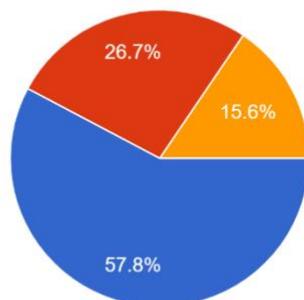
44 responses



- Ne pišem življenjepisa, ker ga za tovrstno zaposlitev na potrebujem
- Življenjepis pišem ob pomoči druge osebe
- Življenjepis pišem samostojno in pri tem uporabljam word ali ga pišem v formatu Europass

15. Kako težko vam je izpolniti življenjepis?

45 responses

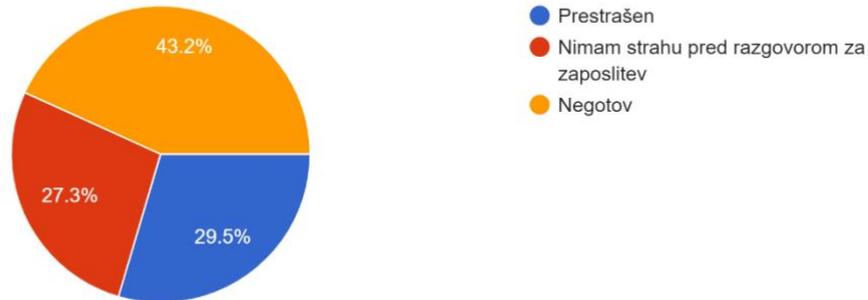


- Zelo težko
- Ob pomoči druge osebe mi ni težko
- Samostojno izpolnjujem življenjepis



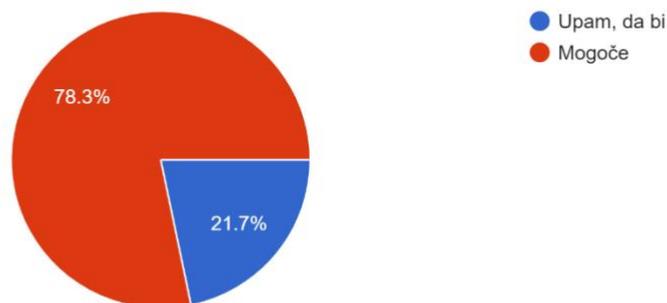
16. Na razgovoru za zaposlitev sem:

44 responses



17. Bi vam spletna stran v romskih jezikih in v jeziku države, v kateri živite, pomagala?

46 responses



18. Prosimo vas, da nam v dveh stavkih pojasnite svoj odgovor na prejšnje vprašanje.45 responses

/

bi prej našla kar rabim, če bi bila spletna stran v romskem jeziku
ker razumem slovenščino
Težko je, ker obstaja več vrst romščine
Nimam dostopa do interneta.
razumem slovensko
Romski jezik je zelo težko brati.
ne vem, mi je vse eno
Morda bi lažje naredila stvari za šolo in kasneje tudi za službo.

17



AGENCY FOR
MOBILITY AND
EU PROGRAMMES



ker bi več razumela, to je naš jezik

Mogoče mi bi. Vendar bi še zmeraj rajši uporabljal spletno stran v slovenskem jeziku, saj mi je tako lažje.

Meni ne, ker ne uporabljam spleta in spletne strani. Mogoče pa bi prišla prav mojim vnukom, predvsem za šolo.

mi je vseeno. razumem oboje

Mogoče bi mi, vendar spletne strani ne uporabljam veliko.

Da če ne razumem slovensko bi na romsko

romskih jezikov je veliko in jih je težje brat kot slovenščino

Saj vem vse.

Ker, bi več razumela v romščini

Za vse.

Pomagalo bi mi zato, ker bi lažje razumela določene stvari, ki jih v slovenščini ne razumem

Mogoče bi mi pomagala, če bi bila v romskem jeziku, ki ga jaz razumem. Tako se bi naučila boljše brati in pisati v svojem jeziku, saj ga za te namene skoraj ne uporabljamo.

niti ne, ker je romski jezik težko brat

Mogoče bi, ker tudi Romi ne govorimo vsi enake romščine

da bi več bila na računalniku

Če ne bi razumela slovensko, bi na romsko

ne vem, ker ne uporabljam spleta

mi je dovolj slovensko

Ne znam iskati informacije, lažje govorim sicer. Morda bi pomagalo.

Mogoče bi mi pomagala, če bi bila v romskem jeziku, ki ga jaz razumem. Sicer pa ne bi imela velikega pomena, saj sem navajena brati in pisati v slovenščini.

Različne romščine so in mogoče ne bi razumel

Internet bi prevajal, ampak mora se paziti romska narečja.

Boljše je, če je v slovenščini

Mislím, da ne bi vse razumel zaradi drugačnega romskega jezika

Meni bi pomagala, enim se ne dopade nič, tako, da se ne bi sploh ubadali s tem

ne vem točno, ker dobro znam slovenščino in vse najdem na računalniku

Ker obvladam slovenščino, je ne rabim.

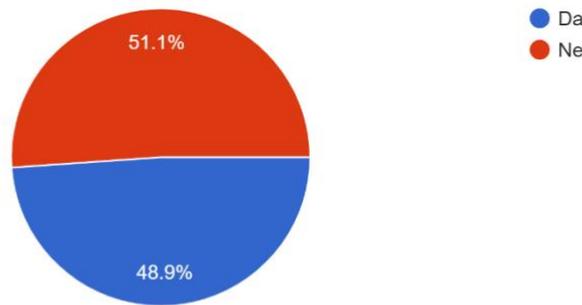




Če bi bila ista romščina kot jo govorim bi bilo fajn, drugače ne
Kakšne slovenske stvari se ne razume. Težko je kaj slovensko kdaj napisat po slovensko.
Bolje razumem, če berem in pišem slovensko kot romsko
Pomagalo bi mi, če bi razumela romski jezik, če bi bila dolenjska romščina.
Težko bi se ga dalo brati, lažje je v slovenskem jeziku.
Še zmeraj bi rajši uporabljala spletno stran v slovenskem jeziku, ker mi je tako lažje. V
svojem jeziku namreč nisem navajena.
Preje znam prebrat samo en jezik
Ne bi mi pomagala, saj mi je lažje uporabljati spletno stran samo v slovenščini.

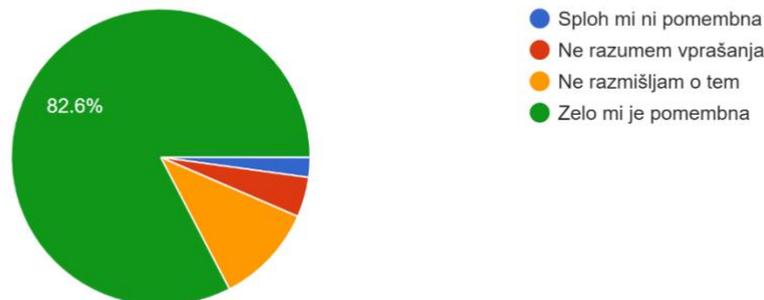
19. Ali sprejemate nadaljnje izobraževanje, da bi si povečali možnosti na trgu dela?

45 responses



20. Kako pomembna je za vas uporaba jezika države, v kateri živite?

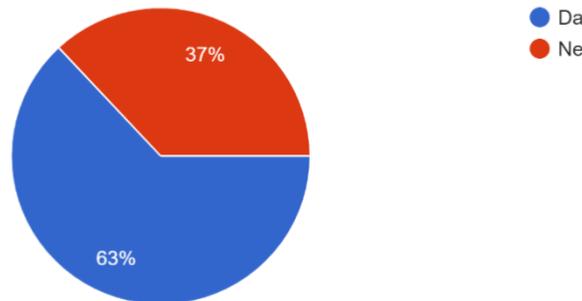
46 responses





21. Menite, da vam neznanje jezika države, v kateri živite, predstavlja oviro v vašem vsakdanjem življenju?

46 responses



22. Prosimo vas, da nam v dveh stavkih pojasnite svoj odgovor na prejšnje vprašanje. 44 responses

ni ovira, ker znam slovensko

ker ne bi mogla nikamor iti, se ne bi mogla z nikomer pogovarjati

Ker bi drugi govorili slovensko in ne bi razumel

Razumem slovensko

razumem slovensko

ne bi se znašla, ker ne bi nič razumela in ne bi znala nič vprašat

ker ne znam dobro govoriti, se počutim slabo

ker zna jezik države

Ne razumem potem kaj piše, ne znamo se odzvati, ne znamo nalog.

/

Ne, saj brez težav uporabljam pisni in govorni jezik države, v kateri živim.

Ne, saj znam jezik zelo dobro. Če ga ne bi znala, pa bi to predstavljalo velik problem.

Neznanje jezika države bi mi predstavljala oviro. Vendar ja nima tega problema, saj znam jezik zelo dobro.

Vse povsod jezik rabiš

znam osnove slovenščine

Nimam nobenih ovir.



S slovenskim jezikom nimam toliko težav, ker sem se dobro naučil in mi ni problem govoriti slovensko.

ne vem

Nekoga bi morala imeti s sabo, da mi pove kaj kaj pomeni.

Če ne znaš jezika, potem ne razumeš določenih stvari, zato je znanje jezika, države v kateri živim zelo pomembno

Da, saj se sploh ne bi mogla sporazumeti z neromskim prebivalstvom. Brez tega torej ne bi šlo, oziroma zelo težko.

znam slovenski jezik

Ker se ne bi znala pogovarjati in ne bi razumela drugih

mi ne predstavlja ovire

Slovenščina je še vedno najbolj pomembna, če kaj iščem ne bi znala razložiti

ker imamo otroke, da jim lahko pomagamo in če ne razumemo jezika države v kateri bivamo je to nemogoče

ker se ne bi mogla sporazumevat

Težje se sporazumevam, že tako smo drugačni.

Neznanje jezika države bi mi predstavljalo veliko oviro v vsakdanjem življenju, saj sploh ne bi mogla komunicirati z neromskim prebivalstvom.

Ja saj me civili ne bi razumeli

Rabiš jezik - slovenščino povsod.

Ker se ne bi znala sporazumevat.

Ne bi se znal sporazumevat

Če imam slovensko državljanstvo moram znati tudi tako govoriti

ker znam slovenski jezik

Ne bi se mogel z drugimi pogovarjati.

ne bi znala pomena, niti ne bi se mogla pogovarjati z ostalimi

V trgovini ne znaš, povedati kaj hočeš.

zato, ker se ne bi mogla z nobenim nič pogovarjati, razen z Romi

Ker se težko razumemo, razumeš tudi kaj želi.

Saj se ne bi mogli sporazumevati z drugimi ljudmi.

Sicer nimam tega problema. Vendar, če ga ne bi znala, bi to predstavljalo veliko oviro.



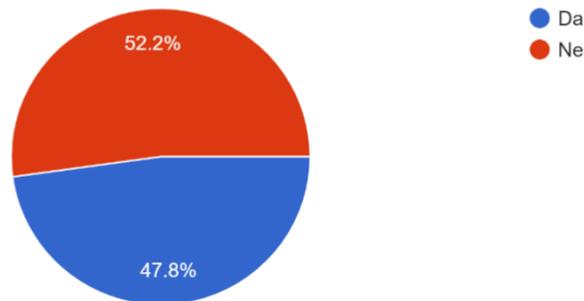


Ne bi razumel niti me ne bi drugi

Da, saj včasih ne razumem vseh besed. Po navadi so to bolj strokovne besede. Na primer, kadar grem k zdravniku in potem niti ne razumem, kaj točno je z menoj narobe.

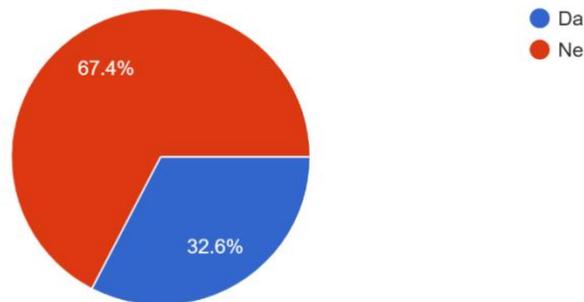
23. Menite, da bi spletna platforma za učenje jezikovnih kompetenc izboljšala kvaliteto vašega življenja?

46 responses



24. Menite, da ste zaradi jezikovne ovire izpostavljeni diskriminaciji?

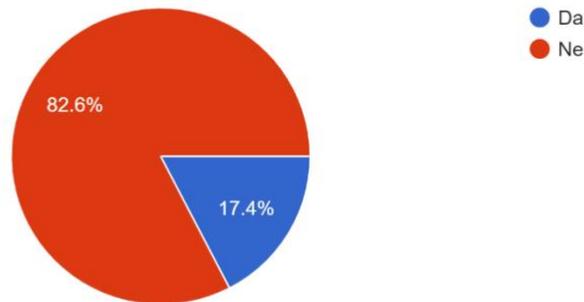
46 responses





25. Menite, da boste zaradi učenja jezika države, v kateri živite, izgubili svojo identiteto?

46 responses



26. Prosimo vas, da nam v dveh stavkih pojasnite svoj odgovor na prejšnje vprašanje.41

responses

/

Ker, živim med ne romi

doma se pogovarjamo romsko in ne more biti drugače

Ker se zavedamo, kaj pomeni znati jezik države v kateri živimo
ni straha

ker, bi mi bili nevoščljivi, ne privoščijo znanja

bili bi veseli

Ne poznamo več jezika, kulture, vse je bolj slovensko.

bila bi ponosna

Ne, saj to nima nobene veze z mojo identiteto. Poleg tega pa z učenjem jezika države lahko
komuniciram z neromi in jim povem, kdo in kaj sem.

Mislím, da se name takoj vidi, kdo in kaj sem. Že po nošnji. Tako, da zagotovo ne bom
nikoli izgubila svojo identiteto.

Da, saj tisti ljudje, ki me ne poznajo, ne vedo kakšne narodnosti sem. Vendar je logično in
razumljivo, da moram z neromi komunicirati v slovenščini.

Prav je, da se zavedamo svojih korenin

Identiteto ne moreš kar tako izgubiti.

Ker je ne izgubim.

Bilo bi mi čudno, gledali be me čudno.

23



AGENCY FOR
MOBILITY AND
EU PROGRAMMES



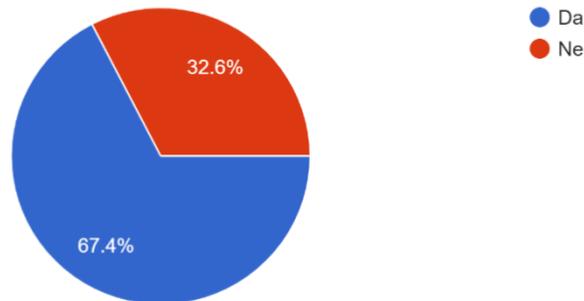
Ne, saj to ni ovira. Poleg tega pa vemo, da brez učenja jezika države ne bi šlo.
se ne bojim. je veliko romov ki znajo slovenski jezik
Ostali Romi bi me izločili , bili bi mii nevoščljivi
se ne bojim. nas je dovolj
Romi smo Romi, smo posebna skupina
vsi so se že navadili, da govorim slovensko
Pozabljam jezik, kulturo.
Ne, saj to ni ovira za izgubitev moje identitete. Sama namreč vsem povem, kakšne
narodnosti sem.
Če si Rom si za zmeraj Rom
Se trudimo ne pozabit romski jezik, kulturo.
Navajeni smo tako in nič drugače
Če si Rom si Rom
se ne bojim, da bi izgubila identiteto, če znam slovenščino
Se ne bi mogel z njimi nič pogovorit.
Boljše bi bilo da bi vsi govorili slovensko, če imaš to državljanstvo
Nekaj več znaš, in te ne gledajo grdo.
Bili bi ponosni na mene
Ker romsko govoriš doma, dediščina je ostala.
Če se naučim drugega jezika, sem še vedno jaz.
Ljudje sploh ne vedo, kakšne narodnosti sem, dokler jim sama ne povem, Zdi se mi, da se
pravzaprav že izgubila identiteto.
Vsi smo ljudje, gledat moramo kako se kdo obnaša-če boš ti prijazna do mene bom jaz tudi
Doma ves čas govorimo samo romsko. Neromom pa povem kdo in kaj sem.





27. Menite, da boste z učenjem jezika države, v kateri živite, doprinesli k sprejemanju romske narodnostne manjšine?

46 responses



28. Prosimo vas, da nam v dveh stavkih pojasnite svoj odgovor na prejšnje vprašanje. 43 responses

ne vem

da se še drugi romi naučijo slovensko

Se ne bi počutila manjvredno

da še drugi člani v družini znajo slovenski jezik

več znaš, več veljaš

/

ker bi se lažje vključili v družbo

Civili nas bodo bolj sprejeli in razumeli.

več bi razumela in tako lažje komunicirala

Da, saj le tako lahko neromom povem, kdo in kaj sem. Pri tem lahko spoznajo, da nismo vsi Romi isti.

Tisti, ki želijo sprejeti Rome, nas bodo sprejeli brez, da jim sami povemo kaj smo. Tako, da učenje jezika države nikakor ne vpliva na sprejemanju romske narodnostne manjšine.

da se čimveč romov nauči slovenski jezik

čedalje več romov zna slovenski jezik

Mi imamo svoja pravila.

Ja, ker bodo videli, da tudi Romi govorimo slovensko.

Ker isto govorimo in se lahko pogovarjamo.

25



AGENCY FOR
MOBILITY AND
EU PROGRAMMES



Če bi vsi Romi znali govoriti in razumeti jezik države v kateri živijo, bi bili v družbi bolj sprejeti

Ne, saj to nič ne vpliva na to.

da se še otroci naučijo slovensko

Lahko bi jim pomagala pri reševanju obrazcev, izpolnjevanju vlog, pomagala pri učenju

Pomembno je, da to predamo našim otrokom, da bodo znali slovenski jezik

Menim, da ne, ker tisti ki se hoče učiti in tisti, ki hoče razumeti bo to izkoristil in pripomogel k sprejemanju

če bi vsi Romi znali jezik države, v kateri živijo in ga razumeli ne bi bilo toliko težav in bi bili boljše sprejeti

Več se jih nauči naš jezik, bolj se spoznamo.

Tisti, ki hočejo sprejeti Rome, nas bodo sprejeli brez, da jim razlagamo, kaj smo. Sami bodo namreč videli, da smo samo normalni ljudje in da nismo vsi Romi isti.

Najbolje je, da govoriš oboje

Več nas razumejo, ker izgledamo drugače.

Ne vem zakaj.

Lahko bi jezik pozabil

Vsako naselje ima svoje običaje, svoj jezik

še drugi se bodo naučili slovenščine

Težko odgovorim.

Ne vem

Ko se moji ne znajo pogovoriti z zdravnikom, jaz pokličem.

Mislim, da nas vsak razume

Ker nekateri civili ne marajo Romov in z znanjem jezika se jim približamo.

Če nas ne sprejemajo, nas pač ne.

Da, saj le tako lahko neromom povem, da sem tudi jaz samo normalen človek.

Mogoče bi se kdo norčeval

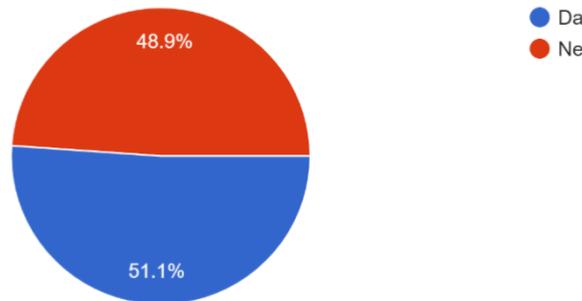
Tisti, ki želijo sprejeti Rome, nas bodo tako ali drugače. Tako, da učenje jezika države nič ne vpliva na to.





29. Menite, da bo spletna platforma izboljšala položaj romske narodnostne manjšine v državah, v katerih živijo?

45 responses



30. Prosimo vas, da nam v dveh stavkih pojasnite svoj odgovor na prejšnje vprašanje.

39 responses

/

ne vem

Ne vem

zato, ker mogoče bodo drugi civili spoznali, da smo tudi mi Romi pomembni

Pomoč vedno prav pride.

Da, saj bodo tako tudi drugi državljani spoznali nove stvari o Romih.

Ne, saj druge državljane to ne bo zanimalo in sploh ne bodo gledali. Vemo namreč, da smo Romi, v tem smislu nepomembni za druge državljane.

Da, saj se tako lahko sporazumevam z neromi. Na ta način lahko oni spoznajo mene in romsko kulturo.

ker nekatere to sploh ne zanima

se bolj znajdemo zdaj ko je v slovenskem jeziku

Mogoče bi se lahko spoznali z drugimi Romi.

Ne vem povedat.

Mislím, da drugi državljani tega sploh ne bodo gledali. Torej ne bo vplivala na položaj romske narodnostne manjšine.

bolj nas bodo razumeli

Po moje bi bilo isto.

27



AGENCY FOR
MOBILITY AND
EU PROGRAMMES



Ne, ker nekaterim Romom ustreza tak način življenja kakršnega imajo
ker se niso pripravljene učiti
Morda, ne vem - nekaj novega, mladi so veliko na internetu.
Tako bodo lahko neromi izvedeli več novih informacij o Romih.
Mogoče bi se počutili bolj vredne
Vsaka pomoč je dobrodošla.
Ne vem zakaj.
Smo kar smo
Preveč je razlik že med Romi
Da bi romi kaj vedeli, svojo pamet.
Bolj bodo prepoznani
Eni bi se radi naučili jezika, jih kar zanima.
ker nas vse Rome mečejo v isti koš
Bolje bi se razumeli, nas sprejeli.
Izboljšali bi jezik in kulturo.
Drugi tega ne bodo gledali, ker jih ne bo zanimalo.
mogoče bi spoznali še boljše druge
Drugi tega sploh ne bodo opazili.

Survey concluded by ROMNI - APS

Introduction

The vast majority of "ROMA" residing in Italy are permanent, not having never practiced, despite the recurring stereotype, any form of nomadism. Two are the most widespread groups:





the Roma (resident in all Italian regions) and the Sinti (especially in the North and Center); there is also a minority of Caminanti (mainly sedentary in Sicily, near Noto).

For example, as regards Italy, the Council of Europe estimated, in September 2010, the average presence of about 140,000 Roma, a figure to be understood as indicative of a presence between 110,000 and 180,000 units, corresponding to 0.23% of the total population. This figure is also confirmed by the investigation conducted by the Extraordinary Commission of the Senate for the protection and promotion of human rights (1). In 2010, according to the Ministry of Labor, there were approximately 130,000 / 150,000 Roma and Sinti in Italy, of which approximately 70,000 Italians (2). According to a recent study, from the comparative analysis of the data available in 2010, it appears that: Roma, Sinti and Caminanti of all ages correspond to 0.22 - 0.25% of the total Italian population;

- The percentage of RSC minors under the age of 16 (45%) is three times higher than the national average (15%) for the same age group;
- The percentage of RSCs over 60 (0.3%) corresponds to about one tenth of the national average for the same age group (25%)

As pointed out above, today in Italy there are an average of about 140,000 people including Roma, Sinti and Caminanti (about 0.23% of the population), mostly minors and young people, of Italian citizenship and mostly permanent residents. They can be divided into three main groups in relation to citizenship and the period of immigration:

The first group is made up of about 70 thousand people (Italian citizens) who have been present in Italy for over 600 years and distributed throughout the national territory;

The Roma from Abruzzo, with Italian citizenship, therefore represent one of the very first gypsy groups to arrive in Italy and thanks to their long stay they are relatively more integrated into the social and economic context of the majority society than other groups of recent immigration. In the past, the activities mainly exercised were those that left room for being and creativity and those that facilitated human relationships. Hence the activity of musicians, cauldron smiths, horse traders, metal workers. Technological progress, the economic boom, the development of industrial activities have supplanted traditional activities and the majority of Roma have had to carry out an economic reconversion, but the way of dealing with life and internalizing it and





above all the social structure of the Roma and remained almost unchanged over the centuries. The fundamental institution on which the Roma society and the family are based, understood in the broadest sense, as a group that is recognized in the descent from a common ancestor. Roma have always been the object of violence and have strengthened endogamous relationships and bonds of family solidarity, while maintaining a hostile attitude towards the outside world. There is in this a profound sense of mistrust and an intimate need for defense. The social system is lived in the deep human components, essentially based on the strict respect of the ethical-moral norms that regulate and discipline the Romanes community in order to guarantee full integration to individuals. They protect the dignity and honor of the Roma. There are no social classes or hierarchies if we exclude the simplistic one of rich and poor, so that even the richest and in relation to the poorest and vice versa based on a principle of equality that reflects a horizontal perspective of life. In this context, the Abruzzese Roma feel part of a singular totality that leads them to differentiate themselves from both the caggé (non-gypsies) and other gypsy groups (foreign Roma, Sinti, Kalé). this translates into their own lifestyle with their own ways of expressing themselves and behaving. Some rules are binding, for example: the Romniá Abruzzesi are absolutely not allowed by the Romani ethic to smoke, wear trousers, wear make-up, wear swimwear at the beach, gamble.

Women who want to have a good reputation and intend to be respected by the Roma adapt to respect these moral norms, which do not confuse them with others. A Roma feels perfectly safe within his community, made up of many individual kinship groups where there are neither queens nor kings, as journalistic sensationalism tends to make us believe, which covers its shortcomings with fantasy and imagination. informative. In the Roman world it is therefore presented either in mythological terms or in criminalizing terms, both forms are distortions that alter the gypsy world producing negative stereotypes and prejudices of which Roma are victims. The security of the Roma derives from the tradition that places them confident in the future and from cohesion, which places them confident in the unpredictable. All this translates into a strong psychological balance. The close relationships between education, cohesion and psychological balance are threatened with conflicting external contacts. Think of a Roma child who attends public school: coming into contact with a reality that presents models of life that are functional to the majority society to which it is difficult for him to adapt, inevitably causes him to be lost as he is forced to make a difficult choice. which in most cases leads him to retrace the path of





family affections; as an adult he will show a hostile attitude towards that society not yet prepared to welcome him except through assimilation. The same can be said of mixed marriages in which the external individual becomes a nuisance if he fails to integrate. The cornerstone of the social structure of the Roma is the patriarchal family, where the old man, considered wise, is a recognized representative. There are Roma who are excluded for their bad moral qualities, are considered "gavalé" and are laughed at and mocked. Frequent contacts within the Roman world have always activated a dense network of internal communication that leads the Roma to be aware of what happens to Gypsy families, even very distant ones. The mass media represent today, together with the sprawling pseudo-gypsy organizations, the greatest threat to the existence of Roma since they instill models of life that distance young people from tradition by widening the meshes of social and family relationships, also creating new tastes and new needs that alter the Romani ethic and that instill in the Roma the arrival and the need to possess the superfluous at all costs. Hence the illegal activities. Roma who are not prepared in the manner of the caggé fall into the trap. Let us now try to understand and get to know some fundamental aspects of the culture and life of the Abruzzese Roma: the language, the legal system, the party (engagement and marriage), death. **Sinti** are particularly present; **Piemontákeri** (Piemontesi), recently partly transferred to Liguria, **Lombardi**, **Veneti**, **Reggiani**.

A second group is made up of about 90,000 (non-EU) **Balkan Roma** who arrived in the 1990s, mainly following the break-up of the former Yugoslavia and settled mainly in Northern Italy;

A more recent migration group composed of Roma of Romanian and Bulgarian nationality (European citizens) and present mainly in large cities (Milan, Turin, Rome, Naples, Bologna, Bari, Genova).¹

Our organization has been working in the field with the grassroots community for 12 years. From the beginning of our work, we realized that the biggest problem for Roma who came from the Balkans (from ex-Yugoslavia in the last 50 years and from Romania in the last 20 years), ie. the biggest obstacle to integration is precisely language. Although most of them were even

¹ Look : Strati F., "Italy- Promoting Social Inclusion of Roma - A Study of National Policies", Studio Ricerche Sociali (SRS), 2011.

Look: laddove secondo la Comunità di Sant'Egidio, l'ANCI, l'UNIRSI e l'Opera Nomadi (queste ultime, quali Organizzazioni Non-Governative di settore) vi sarebbero all'incirca 160.000 presenze (al 2010). Ibidem





born here, they still have big language problems because they live in a closed community - ghettos (camps or private fields) and do not have close contacts with non-Roma

(not including the contacts they have for everyday needs such as: shopping, visit to a doctor or hospital, institutions, ..).

So their emphasis and lack of knowledge of Italian (perfectly) diminishes their employability. This obstacle is already evident during their colloquium with the employer.

Where, for example, they have white skin and are dressed in a modern (not traditional) way, not knowing perfect Italian and with a Roma accent leads to problems for their employment.

As for the Roma Italians who have been on Italian territory for 600 years, their situation is different. They do not have a problem when it comes to language because they use both Italian and Romani as their mother tongue, but they also have a problem when it comes to employment, regardless of their good knowledge of the language. Their biggest problem is their surname (spada , casamonica, sarachella, bevilaqua, ..) by which they are easily recognizable and automatically rejected during the lecture cv for the very reason that they are Roma.

In Italy the most common jobs that Roma and Sinti do are: recycling of secondary materials, car sales, beverage sales, amusement parks, rides for fun. Very little number works with agriculture. They prefer self-employment.

Self employment: recycling cooperatives and others

Lastly, we present what constitutes the most widely practiced the economic activity by the Roma metropolitan communities, that of recycling. The presence of foreign Roma is prevalently concentrated in large cities such as Rome, Milan, Naples and Turin. This concentration is due to the recycling activities that a large number of Roma practice that can only be carried out in urban contexts.

Self-employment is certainly the modality to which Roma are forced for the lack of other viable opportunities for employment. Over the years, the gathering and recycling of metals, garments and other objects has become a specialisation of the Roma. Such survival activities





which are generally carried out by the individual familial groups have, in some cases, structured itself in the form of social working cooperatives .

In spite of the fact that the recycling activities have for decades represented almost the sole form of income for the Roma communities of the encampments, it is still carried on in an informal manner.

Jobs such as the knife grinder, the carousel, the circus performer, the copper dealer are not really ethnic jobs; however, over time they have become the legacy of our Roma, probably the result of a combination of survival instinct and a spirit of adaptation. It is believed that the economic sectors in which Roma can be inserted more easily are both those with low professionalization and high absorption capacity: agricultural work, some forms of craftsmanship, iron processing, maintenance of public and private green areas, installation of energy sources alternatives, collection and sale of used clothing, collection of heavy waste or management of differentiated waste, street and property cleaning, tailoring, restaurant and catering, etc. Even the participation of Roma in integrated social cooperatives can effectively contribute to facilitating job placement. This type of cooperative makes it possible to regularize situations of undeclared and undeclared work, professionally framing Roma and Sinti and giving them the opportunity to sustain a decent standard of living, thus coping with rent costs, the payment of utilities, and the schooling of children.

The identification of Roma / Sinti workers at risk of expulsion from the labor market; the creation of new integration paths for young people and women, including (self) entrepreneurial ones, supported by adequate professional training; raising awareness of career guidance services to solicit targeted support methods, in order to facilitate the transfer of information relating to the social and work opportunities available in the area; raising the awareness of service operators and trade associations, in order to prevent discriminatory attitudes towards Roma and Sinti and guarantee them equal treatment. In this direction, alongside every effort for the promotion of self-employment, the centrality of full access to all the opportunities present in the labor market must be reaffirmed, through paths of accompaniment to employment of an employee nature, which provide for mediation between institutions. , job orientation services, social partners and the Third Sector, communities, families, individuals and all the actors who actively participate in each training and job placement path.





Roma and work Although those of rag and scrap metal represent the main work activities carried out by many Roma who live in the "fields", these professions are not "ethnic": typical of the Roman underclass until the 1980s, they are also practiced today as well by non-Roma people, both foreign and Italian. Among the Roma, it is mainly men who collect iron and other metals; these materials are extracted from all types of products and then resold at the "sfasci". The men also carry out, for the gagé, clearing of cellars and removals. On the other hand, women are mainly dealing with rummaging in the "buckets" in order to collect products that are then resold at the flea markets. It is mainly women who carry out this work. There are those who reach their work territories on foot and those who are accompanied in a van, by their husband or father, to the point where the work begins. In most cases, in the neighborhoods near which authorized markets were held, they sell their wares.

Equipped with a children's pram, which must have a wide base and large wheels, and a metal stick (shifka) obtained from the roller used by builders to paint, the romnià, which usually work individually to give less attention and therefore avoid getting impatient the gagé who work and live in those same neighborhoods, they begin to explore the contents of the "buckets".

When the product is too bulky to be transported in wheelchairs, the romniàs can give it up, or call their husband or a relative to take the van to pick it up.

The interaction of romnià with "own" gagé is based, in the case of more heartfelt relationships, on empathy, which of course can be triggered especially when the interlocutors share similar biographies and socio-economic backgrounds. And it is also based on the embodiment of the stereotypes that the gagé have of the Roma, and that the romniàs in several cases seem to know how to manage with dexterity.

Through these relationships, especially if they are more spontaneous and heartfelt, it is also possible for Roma to access other job opportunities, such as clearing of cellars and removals.

But in this way they can also access more stable jobs, such as mechanical help or carers, They frequent various second-hand markets, which are periodically "discovered" by law enforcement and journalists and closed, only to reopen after a short time in other areas or sometimes in the same. Also in this case the legislation is complex, and the effective possibility of regularizing one's own activity does not exist. These places are called "Roma markets". But





in several cases, these spaces are managed by Italians, to whom the Roma, together with other sellers who are also Italians and foreigners of several nationalities, pay both an annual pass and the daily cost of the space in which to display their goods. The market is a job opportunity for sellers and a service appreciated by Italian and foreign gagé, who go there on time in search of products of all kinds, mostly coming from "buckets", and, to a lesser extent, from thefts that even the Roma commit.

Sharing them with Italian and foreign gagé, they represent an important opportunity to improve their living conditions and to pursue a peaceful coexistence. The investment of the protagonists of my research in these activities is considerable, representing work the central element of their idea of "integration" and their priority normative expectation. Through the "buckets" and "markets" the Roma earn on average about 100 euros per week. These earnings, through which they face daily expenses, are supplemented by the subsidies that most of them receive.

Urged to imagine an alternative occupation, Roma often highlight how tiring the job of rummaging "for buckets" is and explain that they would rather like to work as cooks, bartenders, cashiers, pizza chefs, cleaners, secretaries, bricklayers and mechanics.

Someone rarely succeeds as well, for some periods and in black, but integrates the salaries so earned by continuing to attend "buckets" and "markets". Sometimes, in the context of a family unit, while the husband works for periods of mechanical assistance, the wife still continues to go "for buckets". Few people in the "camp" have a regular employment contract.

The activity of rummaging in the "buckets" and the sale of these products at the markets therefore often does not correspond to the jobs that these people want.

Methodology

The method we used to create the questionnaire is as follows:

- We posted a questionnaire through our facebook page. However, the visit to the article was very small, only 47 people clicked on the link. Which is normal for Roma who visit our site and who click more on a post that has a nice picture, and then dedicate themselves to the text and the information it entails.





- We sent our mediator to the field to do face-to-face questionnaires with the Roma population.
- As for the Roma, the Italians knew how to do the questionnaire themselves, while the Roma from the Balkans had difficulties using the Google form and we had to do it for them.
- So we had to put a certain number of questionnaires that we filled in manually into the Google drive form.

Results

In Italy, a very small percentage of Roma and Sinti graduate from high school, not to mention the faculty.

	br	%
Završena osnovna škola od 1 do 4 razreda	4	20
Završena osnovna škola od 1 do 8 razreda	7	35
Napustio/la srednju školu	1	5
Završena srednja škola	5	25
Završena visoka škola ili fakultet	2	10
Niti jedan ponuđeni odgovor	1	5

Although Roma, Italians and Sinti have been living on Italian territory for 600 years In Italy, a very small percentage of Roma and Sinti graduate from high school, not to mention the faculty. Although Roma, Italians and Sinti have lived on Italian territory for 600 years, they too have failed to educate and integrate due to the capitalist regime.

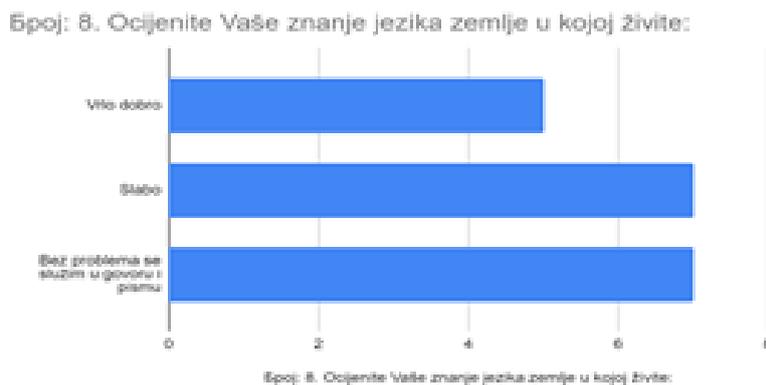
Italian Roma from ancient settlements (14th-15th century):Roma from Abruzzo, of Christian religion, come from Abruzzo and Molise; arrived by sea in southern Italy between the end of





the fourteenth and the beginning of the fifteenth century from the coasts of the Hellenophonic and Slavic territories. Roma Harvati, from Istria and Croatia, in Italy since the 1920s).

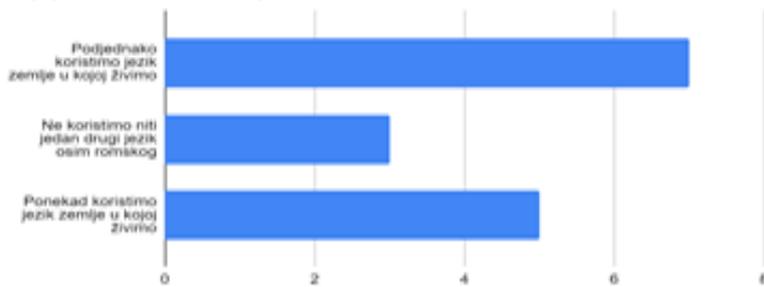
Unfortunately, the data show that we, as an organization, have already established that the Romani language is being lost (disappearing). The younger generations stop using their mother tongue, and some never learn it. The older generations are the ones who use the Romani language both at home and outside the home. Who have trouble integrating and have difficulty learning to speak Italian grammatically (because they have never attended the Italian school system).



Almost half of the population has no problems with language use, in any case the percentage of the person who don't have the problem is small.



Epoj: 9. Koliko se u vašem kućanstvu govori jezik zemlje u kojoj živite uz romski jezik?



Epoj: 9. Koliko se u vašem kućanstvu govori jezik zemlje u kojoj živite uz romski j...

The data show that half of the respondents managed to integrate when it comes to language. Although we must keep in mind that the majority of the Roma and Sinti population is very young when it comes to age. The percentage of RSC minors under the age of 16 (45%), from 16 till 60 (52%) and the percentage of RSCs over 60 (0.3%).

45% of respondents answered that they communicate with the non-Roma population on a daily basis. During work, shopping, going to the doctor or school with teachers, when finding a job, with friends, when working on the counter, etc.

50% responded that they communicate occasionally on similar occasions.

But we also have people living in the ghetto (especially the elderly or newcomers) who do not use absolutely Italian because they have no contact with them, or in case of emergency are accompanied by an interpreter (a person who may be from the family) who translations.

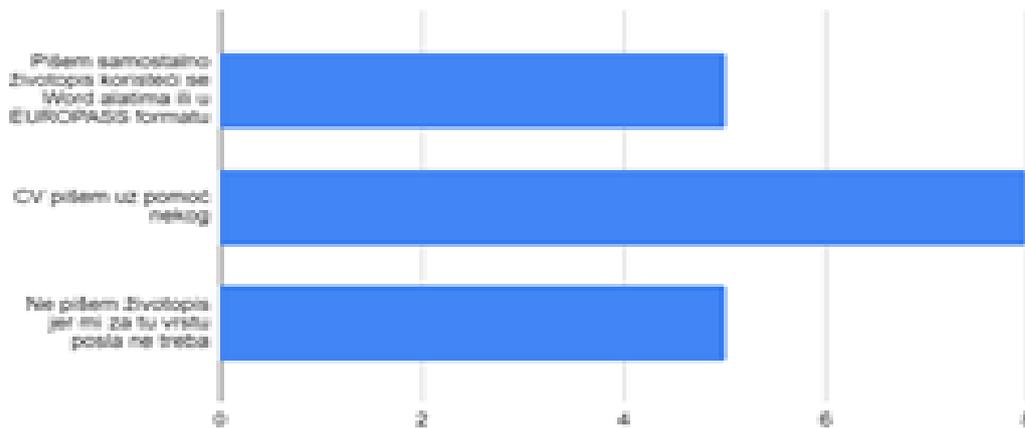
There is a very small percentage of Roma who work, are mostly unemployed and live on social assistance (redito di cittadinaza). However, most Roma in the Balkans recycle secondary materials and sell second-hand goods in markets. While the Italian Roma have been selling in the markets for a very long time, they have their own car sales companies, and the Sinti have their own amusement parks, circuses, etc. Also, most of them live on welfare, especially now during Covid-19.

Most Roma and Sinti (over 30 years old) do not look for work but are self-employed. Young people prefer to work in structures such as: bar, restaurant, maids, hair salons, shops. They are easier to hire because of their better knowledge of the language and their great will to integrate into the Italian community.



Romani women marry very young, and leave school after 4th grade or max 8th grade. So up to 30 are busy giving birth and raising children and running the household. Only after 30 years (when some of them become grandmothers) do they have the desire to get a job, but they are praised for their work experience, so that few of them manage to find permanent employment.

Epogj: 14. Ukoliko tražite posao svoj CV pišete:



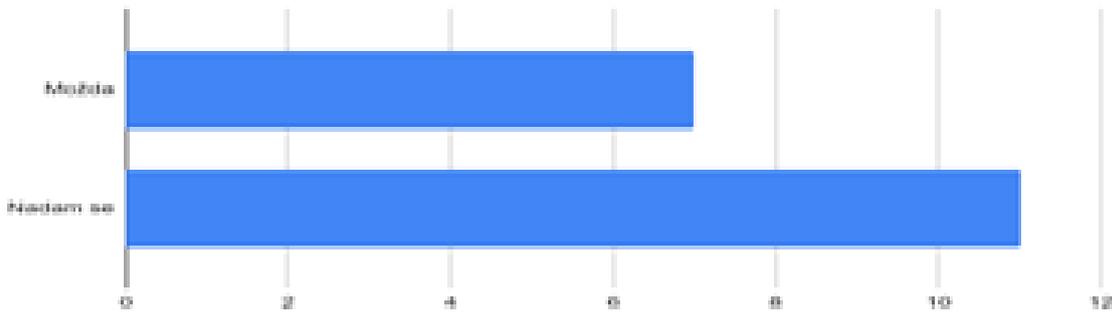
Epogj: 14. Ukoliko tražite posao svoj CV pišete:

There are very few Roma and Sinti who know how to write a CV on their own. This is one of the most bigger problem to search the job, also and necessity to put on-line CV. 30% who said that in the analysis are certainly those who have completed high school or college. And that is a very small number. Very often Roma ask our organization to help them write a CV. There are a small number who know how to write it themselves, with the exception of people who have completed high school or college. Without CV you can't fund some more serious job. Only for illegal work, they don't need any CV . Is important only your personal experience.

It can be seen from the analysis that Roma are very self-confident and that most have no fear of appearing in front of an employer. Which on the one hand is very positive. Because surely their constant struggle for survival strengthened their character and self-confidence.



Epogj: 17. Može li web stranica s romskim jezicima i jezikom zemlje u kojoj živite pomoći?



Epogj: 17. Može li web stranica s romskim jezicima i jezikom zemlje u kojoj živite pomoći?

Some said they did not understand the question because they simply did not know the term platform (which is certainly a larger number). Some have doubts when it comes to the platform in Romani because they think that there is no Romani standard language that all Romans in the world can understand. Some hope that the platform will help their loved ones because they personally know perfect Italian but the family does not. Some see the platform as a type of job advertisement.

The result is very positive because it means that 50% of respondents want to go to school because they hope that they will be able to find a job easier and integrate. Most 80% of respondents said that it is very important to them because they are aware that knowledge of the language is the main instrument for integration and thus a better life. 80% answered positively that they see the lack of knowledge of the language as one of the obstacles in life and in achieving life goals. Some also see it as a person's personal lack of quality. Some see it as a way to protect yourself from discrimination in society because you become invisible. A lot of them who personally do not have problems with the Italian language, but their family does, see it as a way out of the tunnel, and a salvation from escort through institutions and translations. The elderly see it as a salvation in the case of a visit to the doctor. Many believe that this would help them find a job easier as well as expand the job they are currently running.

Almost all respondents have the same opinion when it comes to discrimination. They think this is the main problem because: Ignorance of the language leads to poor communication with non-Roma and thus to the creation of prejudices. Because everything that is foreign to people when it comes to Roma cannot be asked and on the other hand Roma cannot explain. Discrimination is always present in the past and now in the present. The European Commission announced in



the document "tackling documentaion 2015" that in Italy as many as 85% of Italians proved to be intolerant of Roma. That is an extremely high percentage. Not to mention the attacks on Roma that took place in 2019, where they were not allowed by a group of right-wingers to enter the social housing allocated to them by the state on a regular basis. Even politicians have shown great aversion and negativity towards the Roma.

In 2015, the politician Bonani (right-wing party Lega Nord), a member of the European Parliament, said that the Roma were "they are the scum of society".

Most believe that knowing the language of the country in which you live contributes to the accept. You need to know the language of the country in which you live because that is how you respect that country and you want to integrate into it. if you know the language you can always more easily defend yourself from any attack or insult. Some to be able to lead a beautiful life with the environment. You are less conspicuous and can assimilate with the environment, which means less discriminated against. Knowledge of the language is better and easier to navigate in everyday life.

Many of them also have a negative opinion: if language is not important when it comes to discrimination, we will always be discriminated against by the environment because Roma and people still have prejudices against us.tance of the minority group.

A score of 90% shows that Roma believe in innovation, and that it can change their lives for the better. That the ability to use the platform is a form of empowerment. Yes, certainly knowing perfect Italian means finding a job easier, because the environment cannot make a "who's who" difference in a multiethnic one if it does not see it in knowing the language. In Italy, 92% are Italians and 8% are foreigners (mostly Romanians, Arabs, Albanians, Chinese,..). But in any case, there is a percentage who think that regardless of language proficiency, Roma and Sinti will always be discriminated against. and the style of dress modern, there is still discrimination on the basis of their surnames by which they are recognizable.

Conclusion





Relations between the Roma and the surrounding society have always been difficult with peaks of conflict at times exasperated. It is certain that the Roma have responded to forced assimilation with self-marginalization and clandestinity.

The problem of correct integration in terms of insertion and not assimilation of minority communities within the hegemonic and majority one has always been difficult to solve. Basically, the Roma problem must be framed within the limits of right knowledge and correct information. Despite six centuries of coexistence, what do caggé (non-gypsies) really know about Roma culture? Certainly not much, to say nothing. The Roman world is filtered only through negative stereotypes with very harmful distortions, of which the Roma are very often victims.

Moreover, the information sources do not help to clarify and therefore the history, customs, traditions, art and language of this planetary people do not know much about the public opinion. Too often simple social facts are taken as cultural models and the error of a single person leads to the condemnation of an entire people. Without considering the enormous confusion that exists between the various Gypsy groups. Now we need to ask ourselves: how many chances does a Roma have to positively stand out in the public opinion? The same school that should favor a just social insertion, how many lacerations does it cause to a Roma child? What do public institutions do for the recovery of a huge human and cultural heritage? Compared to these questions, the opulent, civil and democratic society flounders, prefers to ignore or disguise events or, in the best of cases, approach the problem episodically and when it really cannot be done without. In any case, temporary solutions are always sought with buffer procedures. The Roma in order not to lose their culture, their existence, which is the freedom of each of us, have preferred to exclude themselves from a "deaf" and oppressive society that leaves little room for being, instead giving too many incentives to have, to reach, to exasperated protagonism, to hierarchies, to social differentiations. Staying anchored to their values and having remained themselves despite the misery and brutal repressions of the surrounding world has shown all the pride and will of this indomitable people. They are the values of supreme courage, pure heroism, absolute freedom!

The conclusion based on the answers from the questionnaire is that a secure knowledge of the language leads to easier communication with the rest of the population and automatically





easier employment. That a good knowledge of the language leads to greater integration in the community (communication with neighbors).

Roma Italians are less discriminated against than Roma foreigners because they know Italian well, but their problem is their last name by which they are recognizable and they are often called criminals in the media.

There will always be discrimination no matter how hard we try.

It is important to know the language of the country in which you live, because in that way you can more easily defend yourself and oppose any kind of discrimination.

If the language of the home country is not known, then a distance is made with the non-Roma population. If we want the environment to accept us, we must also accept the environment.

Ignorance of the perfect Italian language is a kind of personal lack and insecurity better knowledge of the Italian language you are better integrated and less known to be a Roma

The emancipation of the roma comes with knowledge of the language of the country in which you live.

Roma integration comes with knowledge of technique (time and technical achievements should be followed), ie. using apparatus and platforms for communication and for solving life problems.

Some don't care because they live in a camp and have no contact with the non-Roma population (they may be in the territory at the moment).

The younger generations are worried about their family members, because the older the members, the more difficulties they have in the level of knowledge of the language.

In order to find a suitable job, a certain knowledge (degree) of language skills is required.

Regarding the importance of having a new platform for easier job search, we received the following answers:

- "I don't believe there is much discrimination in Italy"
- "more instruments to find a job is better for the community"





- "perhaps it is easier for Roma to find work"
- "they may find it easier to find work and greater confidence in behavior"
- "because it will be easier for us to look for a job"
- because it would help us a lot with communication related to work and many other things
- "I think he will because he can help us in our job search, and that is the most important thing in life for me."
- "hopefully for an easier job search"
- "I don't know what it is, I don't understand it at all"
- "I don't know what it is I don't understand what is mean (platform)"
- "It depends on availability, not all families have the opportunity to use a computer"
- **But like conclusion we can say that big number believe in the platform .**

Survey concluded by Romkinja

Introduction





The main problem identified in the education of the Roma population was the lack of multilingual educational content in educational institutions to which the Roma minority should have access in their countries. The "Better Tomorrow" project is being developed by partners from 4 European countries (Croatia, Italy, Slovenia and Serbia) dealing with adult and Roma education with the aim of enabling the acquisition of knowledge and skills for integration into the local community, with the ultimate employment outcome. methods and content for teaching Roma in the field of language competencies by creating a multilingual web platform that will be created through the cooperation of all project partners.

The Roma makes the largest group of minority peoples in Europe, with a population estimated at 10 to 12 million⁴. Although present in almost every European country, Roma are concentrated in Central and Eastern Europe - with over 3 million in Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary alone - and in the Western Balkans, where they number up to 600,000 in Serbia. In addition to their numbers, several other aspects of Roma demography make their situation specific. The Roma are not only the largest group of minority peoples in Europe; their number exceeds the population of half of European countries. Unlike many other groups of peoples, however, the Roma do not have their own country of origin, which is predominantly inhabited by their compatriots and which as such would represent their cultural, linguistic and political roots. The high level of decentralization and geographical disunity of the Roma within European countries makes any form of cooperation difficult and expensive. Unlike other minority peoples in Europe or elsewhere in the world who have been able to organize to advance in their struggle for recognition and social justice, the geographical disparity of the Roma population makes it collective Roma action, and for Roma, aimed at combating discrimination and marginalization, complicated.

According to an extensive survey conducted in 2011 in 11 EU member states, only one in three Roma had a paid job, 9 out of 10 Roma lived below the national poverty line and approximately 5 out of 10 Roma stated that they had experienced discrimination based on ethnicity. Also, in contrast to the general aging population of Europe, the Roma population is young; able-bodied Roma are on average 25 years old, compared to the EU average of 40, while young Roma make up 10-20% of new entrants to the labor market. However, according to data from 2011, only 15% of the young Roma population has completed high school and almost 60% of those





between the ages of 16 and 24 are not employed, in the education system or in some form of training. These shortcomings, together with the shortcomings in terms of decent work faced by the Roma population as a whole, make the challenge of integrating young Roma into the labor market significant and urgent.

The situation in Serbia

According to the results of the 2011 census of Serbia, 147,604 Roma live in the country, representing approximately 2.1% of the total population of the country.⁶⁹ The largest number of members of the Roma population of Serbia (38.8%) live in the southern and eastern parts of the country, after which followed by the region of Vojvodina where 28.8% of the total Roma population lives.

While unofficial estimates of the Roma population in Serbia reach 800,000, the range of 450,000 to 500,000 is generally accepted by both the government and non-governmental actors. If this estimate is correct, then Roma represent about six percent of the total population of Serbia. A precise estimate of the size of the Roma population is prevented by the large number of Roma refugees and internally displaced persons. There are other obstacles to accurate assessment - children and parents from the Roma community often avoid speaking out for fear of discrimination and the accompanying negative stereotypes about them or for their ignorance and fear that the data collected about them will be used inadequately. They often do not have the necessary personal documentation, and it often happens that there is not a sufficiently systematic approach to collecting data on the Roma population, which results in different procedures and uneven methodologies for data collection (Baucal & Stojanović, 2010).

A survey of living standards conducted in Serbia in 2007 found that almost half of Roma living outside Roma settlements are poor. According to recent estimates, Roma is significantly poorer than the total population of Serbia. Based on recent World Bank indices, about 60.5% of the Roma population is considered “very poor”, compared to 6.1% of the total population. When these numbers are adjusted to represent the depth of poverty, the gap becomes even larger. Among poor Roma, women and children are particularly at risk, and poverty is significantly higher in larger households and women-led households. Poverty is also strongly correlated with the educational status and employment of the "head" of the household. Roma has significantly higher unemployment rates than non-Roma in all age groups and at all levels of education, with





AGENCY FOR
MOBILITY AND
EU PROGRAMMES



rates up to 2.5 times higher than the general average in the 35-44 age group. Even employed Roma are more vulnerable, with only 20% of permanently employed heads of Roma households, compared to 60% in the general population.

Roma are disproportionately more present in unskilled jobs (performed by 90% of Roma employees), as well as in seasonal and part-time jobs. Economic impotence is also indicated by data indicating that more than a quarter (27.6%) of the total number of Roma households earn their income through social benefits; jobs in construction companies, while Romani women have recently been working through private employment agencies, mostly on cleaning jobs, and on temporary employment contracts. With such contracts they do not have the rights arising from employment, ie permanent employment contracts.

When it comes to jobs in the informal economy, they most often work as collectors of secondary raw materials. Some 40,000 Roma are engaged in secondary raw materials, who mostly live in informal settlements, ie without basic living conditions: electricity, water, sewage. This situation is closely related to the impossibility of exercising basic rights to health and social protection, but also to the right to adequate housing. In addition to very poor living conditions, the inhabitants of these settlements are in constant fear of forced eviction. because they are facilities in which they live built on a public area without, without accompanying permits and approvals.

Precisely the fact that these are informal settlements raises the issue of registration of residence, without which Roma cannot exercise the right to social protection, because this condition is fulfilled exclusively according to the place of residence of the applicant. As Roma who are internally displaced from Kosovo and live in informal settlements, as a rule, do not have a registered residence because there is no address of the settlement in which they live, they are outside the social protection system, i.e. without the possibility to receive social support despite severe poverty. The situation is the same with exercising the right to health care, which is conditioned by the possession of personal documents, which cannot be taken out to register residence. A special problem arose due to the eviction of informal Roma settlements in Belgrade, when Roma was evicted from their informal settlements and located in container settlements on the outskirts of Belgrade. In these cases, they lost the opportunity to continue collecting secondary raw materials, both due to the remoteness of the settlements in which they





live, and due to the fact that storage of materials is not allowed in container settlements. Although they are a very important link in the recycling chain, they are most discriminated against. Across Europe, Roma living in informal settlements or on land other than their own, as well as Roma living illegally in legally recognized housing, do not have housing security. The lack of proper recognition of housing rights directly leads to threats that they will be forcibly evicted.

During the state of emergency, they could not go out, they could not do their job at all. And when someone went out, he went out at his own risk. That's why people had nothing to live on. Also, the purchase price of secondary raw materials was significantly reduced, and that was a big blow. On the other hand, we have people who have been engaged in trade for generations, selling in the markets, they haven't worked for two and a half months, and they haven't had any state subsidies, although they contribute to filling the city budgets. Those people needed help. No one thought about those groups.

There are also measures that complicate the lives of Roma - for example, the employment of Roma in public works: there they are paid much less than social assistance, and when they start working, they lose the right to social assistance. And those jobs last for a maximum of 6 months.

Unemployment is also significantly higher among Roma of all levels of education, indicating that Roma face serious barriers to realizing educational benefits, even in relatively few cases of secondary and tertiary education.

Roma bear four times the risk of chronic diseases and illnesses than the general population. (REF). In the findings of the 2011 UNDP, World Bank and European Commission Regional Survey, the approach to health insurance and vaccinations presented did not differ significantly between Roma and their non-Roma neighbors. Nevertheless, a 2006 UNICEF study suggests that infant and child mortality rates among Roma are almost three times higher than in the general population. The most commonly reported health problems in the Roma population include tuberculosis, skin diseases, and chronic respiratory diseases.

Through a survey conducted in 2002, 593 Roma settlements in Serbia were put on the map. In addition, the research revealed that most of these settlements are informal in nature and lack adequate infrastructure and access to institutions. In addition, 38% of housing units inhabited





by Roma were assessed as precarious in a 2011 UNDP, World Bank and European Commission Regional Survey; the corresponding rate among non-Roma was 10%.

There are about 50 active Roma NGOs in Serbia. Serbia has been a participant in the Decade of Roma Inclusion since its inception in 2005. The European Commission's Progress Report on Serbia for 2012 states "certain improvements in the position of the Roma population", and at the same time indicates that no action plans have been formally adopted for the implementation of the Strategy for Improving the Status of Roma in Serbia and that Roma continue to be one of the groups. are most exposed to discrimination.

The 2007 parliamentary elections brought two seats in parliament to representatives of Roma political parties. Despite a legal provision exempting political parties representing national minorities from obtaining a minimum of five percent of the valid votes in order to participate in the distribution of seats, there were no representatives of Roma political parties elected to parliament in 2008 and 2012, although one Roma elected from a list of a party representing the majority population. At the local level, Roma served as elected councilors in several local government units, including two targeted by the BPRI project: Kruševac and Novi Sad.

Roma has a very low level of education: as many as 55% of Roma have not completed primary school, 33% have primary education, 11% secondary education, and less than 1% higher or higher (Second National Report on Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction, 2014: 287). According to the latest data from UNICEF's Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 5, 2014), only 69% of Roma children enroll in primary school, and only 64% of those enrolled complete this school. The picture of the poor educational structure is further illustrated by the information that 15% of Roma are illiterate, about 8 times higher than the national average (School readiness, literacy and computer literacy, 2013).

Based on the research in the country of the REF 2004 work strategy, Roma in Serbia face a number of administrative barriers to accessing education, which fall into the following categories:

There are serious barriers to enrollment in pre-school and primary education: • Non-compulsory pre-school education is partly supported by municipalities, partly paid for by parents, and in case of lack of space, priority is given to children whose both parents are





employed. So that Roma, even if they could pay the attendance costs, usually do not meet this condition and in the most common case of lack of space they cannot enroll in preschool, except in the four-hour preparatory program.

Enrollment in primary schools (as well as preparatory preschool) is based on the registered residence in the area of the surrounding school. Many Roma living in settlements do not have a residence permit because Roma settlements are not officially registered, so surrounding schools (or any other school) are not required to enroll. Schools are still not facing a drastic drop in population and are not funded per student, so their interest in enrolling "additional students" is not great. Activities involving the Ministry of the Interior in overcoming obstacles in the form of registration began only in 2005.

The same problem exists in an even more serious form for tens of thousands of internally displaced Roma from Kosovo, as well as for returnee Roma (tens of thousands more), who in a significant number of cases do not have residence permits, some of them have even more serious baptismal problems. In most cases they do not speak the languages in which classes are organized in Serbia.

Enrollment in primary education is conditioned by a medical examination and assessment of readiness for school. As unemployed and unregistered Roma have difficulty accessing health care, the organization of medical examinations is often an additional obstacle for them. Estimation readiness for school is done in languages in which there are complete classes and requires paper and pencil handling, as well as other skills related to the dominant culture. Roma children often show poor results and are encouraged to enroll in special schools. The abolition of this condition began in 2002, but this initiative was not followed up after 2004. The Decade of Health Action Plan includes activities to overcome barriers to access to health care, but implementation is still lacking.

There is no systematic support for mastering the languages needed for teaching in Serbia's education system - resulting in Roma who speak Romani or EU languages at their mother tongue as returnees, or who speak Albanian but live in Albanian-speaking environments. (Classes in Albanian are offered only in southern Serbia) I cannot attend classes. 5 large% of Roma children born during the war and immediately after, due to frequent migrations, were not entered in the birth registers.





There is a systemic shortcoming in the provision of education that affects Roma. Enrollment in primary schools is age-related: children qualify for late enrollment up to 8.5 years of age, after which placement in the appropriate grade should be assessed by a commission established by the school, and only after the age of 16 do they qualify for enrollment in adult schools. Many Roma children fall between the ages of 8.5 and 16, and school commissions are neither functional nor interested in enrolling students who would require additional staff time (rather than generate additional income). As there is no legal or financial basis for organizing schooling at that age, these children remain completely left out. The government currently has no strategy to overcome this problem, and only a few schools offer assistance in semi-legal ways.

After leaving education (primary or secondary), there is no legal way to re-enter it:

- After leaving primary education, the only option is to enroll in primary schools for adults after the age of 16, in the first following grade. This education does not currently lead to diplomas or qualifications other than completed primary school for adults.
- After leaving secondary education, the only vocational training available is organized by the National Employment Service, which does not lead to national professional qualifications, and usually comes with certain costs.

There is competition for enrollment in secondary and higher education, based on average grades and entrance exams, and preparations usually include private lessons, so that Roma students usually end up in unattractive, non-competitive schools that offer education for professions where there is no possibility employment, or drop out altogether. Enrollment in higher and higher education is conditioned by the completion of a four-year secondary education, and for places financed from the national budget there is great competition, based on the entrance exam. Competition is less for enrolling self-funded students, but tuition fees are high. The National Council for the Roma National Minority usually manages to enroll additional students on the lists of budget-funded students based on affirmative action. In 2015, the Government and the Ministry significantly changed the essence of affirmative action measures. for the first year and be financed from the budget, i.e., they exercise the right to accommodation and food in student dormitories.





In short, Roma in Serbia face frightening barriers to education, and their participation in education is among the lowest in Southeast Europe. Due to low attendance, segregation of education in the system is still not a prominent problem, except in rare non-systemic cases and in special schools, where there is a disproportionately large number of Roma children.²

In the period from 2009 to 2015, certain results were achieved in the field of improving the position of Roma in Serbia:

- The law on non-litigation procedure was changed, which enabled the subsequent entry of the fact of birth in the birth register, which for many Roma men and women is the first step in exercising their rights in the field of social and health care.
- The coverage of Roma children with compulsory preparatory preschool program and primary education has been increased, as well as the number of Roma men and women enrolled in secondary schools and faculties through affirmative measures.
- Roma men and women have been introduced into the process of implementing public policies (pedagogical assistants, health mediators, Roma coordinators in local self-government units), which has facilitated the exercise of certain rights.

Despite these huge positive results, in the opinion of the Roma community, experts believe that the Strategy for 2009-2015. did not fully meet the set goals. Namely, it is considered that the main obstacles to the socio-economic integration of the Roma community have not been removed.³

The Commissioner for the Protection of Equality states in his regular annual report that Roma are “discriminated against” in almost all areas, especially in employment, education, health care and housing” (RGI PZR 2013). Although adopted, the Government's policies to improve the position of Roma and numerous measures taken to improve the exercise of basic Roma rights

² In cooperation with the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, MoES and the National Council for the Roma National Minority, in the school year 2003/04, 2004/05 and 2005/06, affirmative action measures were implemented for enrollment in secondary schools and faculties. Legal basis The Law on the Protection of the Rights and Freedoms of National Minorities (Article 4) and the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (Article 4) represented the measures of affirmative action in the field of education, the criteria, methodology and scope of these activities were subject of negotiations between these institutions.

³ Report on the implementation of policies towards Roma in Serbia for the period 2016-17 SKRUG





in Serbia do not seem sufficient, and the projected results have not been achieved. A significant number of activities envisaged by these public policies relate to Roma employment, and their access to the labor market. Due to severe poverty, social exclusion, discrimination but often low qualifications, the position of Roma in the labor market is extremely unfavorable. that "most Roma are outside the employment system, they are not legally economically active and are mostly registered as unemployed." Collectors of secondary raw materials make up one of the most exploited groups of workers, with the lowest labor costs. However, despite this assessment, little has been done to change this picture.

In order to implement the programs and measures of active employment policy, envisaged by the work program for 2020, the National Employment Service has announced public calls and vacancies for the current year as in previous years:

- The program for the unemployed is self-employment of Roma, ie subsidies for starting their own business for members of the Roma nationality (in 2016, 65 members of the Roma population exercised the right to a subsidy).
- As well as a public call for the allocation of subsidies for the employment of unemployed persons from the category of hard-to-employ in newly created jobs for 2020, where a company is entitled to a subsidy if it employs a member of the Roma nationality.

According to NES data, the unfavorable educated structure of registered employment of Roma men and women, where 90% are Roma without qualifications, ie with a low level of qualification, is a significantly aggravating factor for their inclusion in additional education and training programs and competitiveness in the market. Many Roma were rejected because they did not fill in the forms correctly or did not submit the required documentation. The Roma was not sufficiently informed about the conditions, obligations and opportunities.

Due to the subsidy, individuals falsely presented themselves as Roma, in order to get money in the National Employment Service competition that was intended for Roma to start their own business or to get employment or extra points for high school or a budget place in college, while companies work subsidies were reported to receive Roma, and they employed their friends and relatives.





The RS Constitution guarantees the free expression of national affiliation, which depends exclusively on the unilateral, personal and always revocable statements of citizens. If the applicant for the subsidy for self-employment is a member of the Roma nationality, it is necessary to submit a written statement which is kept in the case ", they stated in the NES and added that the persons of Roma nationality were checked in the internal documentation of the job seeker.

Methodology

The analysis and recommendations are based on a survey questionnaire designed for this purpose.

The initial phase of this research involved compiling a questionnaire in cooperation with partners based on previous research on the needs of Roma.

The questionnaire was done in electronic form and placed on the portal.

The second phase is the dissemination of the project, ie we published a link with a questionnaire and a summary of the project on our Facebook page, which was very successful, we reached 1659 people, 112 interactions and 13 shares. We published a summary of the project and a questionnaire on 10 Facebook stations of other Roma groups.

We directly contacted people via e-mail, and Facebook pages and introduced them to the project and the questionnaire.

The third phase is collecting information during visits to Roma families, where we presented the project and questionnaires during the conversation. For those who did not know how to use google form or did not have the opportunity to fill out the questionnaire online, we subsequently inserted them.

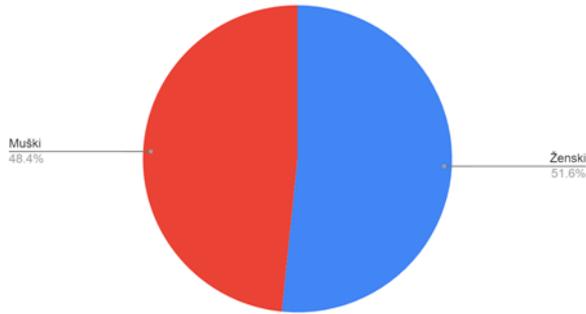
Results

The persons who filled in the questionnaires were proportionally 15 males and 16 females



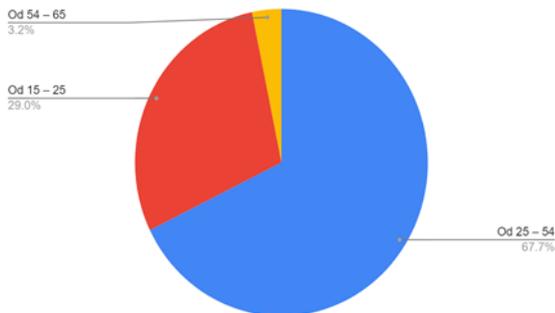


Број: 2. Spol:



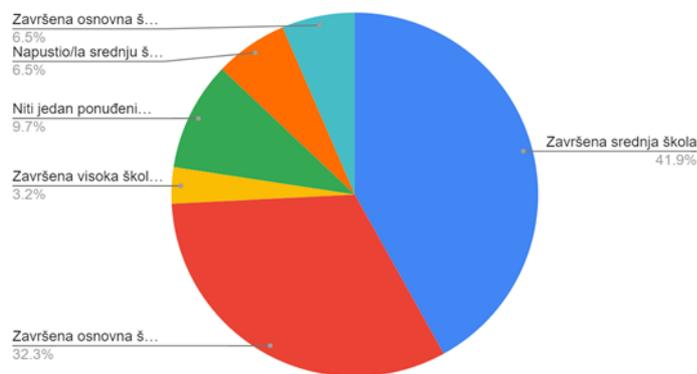
The largest percentage per year is made up of people who are otherwise of working age.

Број: 3. Kojoj dobnoj skupini pripadate:



As the table shows, 41.9% of respondents have completed secondary school, which is not a small number compared to the Second Report on Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction, 2014: 287, which states that only 11% of the Roma population has completed secondary school, but should have whereas the Report refers to the entire Roma population, which includes a large number of persons from informal settlements.

Број: 4. Molimo Vas odaberite ponuđen odgovor:





	br	%
Završena osnovna škola od 1 do 4 razreda	2	6,5
Završena osnovna škola od 1 do 8 razreda	10	32,3
Napustio/la srednju školu	2	6,5
Završena srednja škola	13	41,9
Završena visoka škola ili fakultet	1	3,2
Niti jedan ponuđeni odgovor	3	9,7

Other respondents in a direct conversation as the reason for leaving school state:

- great harassment and discrimination by teachers and students, that they could not cope with it and continue schooling
- early marriage
- insufficient support from parents to continue their education
- movement, mostly going to work abroad, or to asylum
- repetition of the class
- material impossibilities
- pressure and attitude of the family that the primary school is enough to start working and helping the family
- patriarchal attitude in the family, that girls do not need a big school, that they should take care of the house and family
- displaced persons from Kosovo, who attended school there in the Albanian language and who could not fit in here and continue their education.

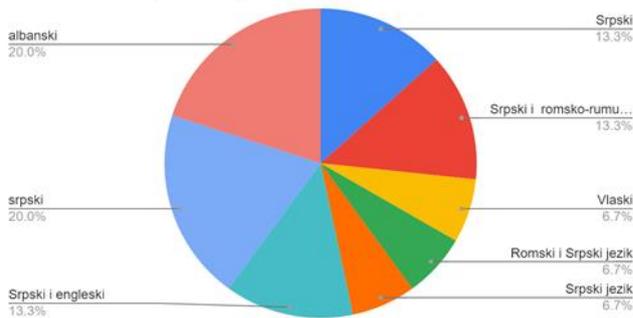
13 respondents (41.9%) finished high school: economics, traffic, tourism, IT programmer, technical school, craft. Although they have completed high school or college, very few works in the profession.



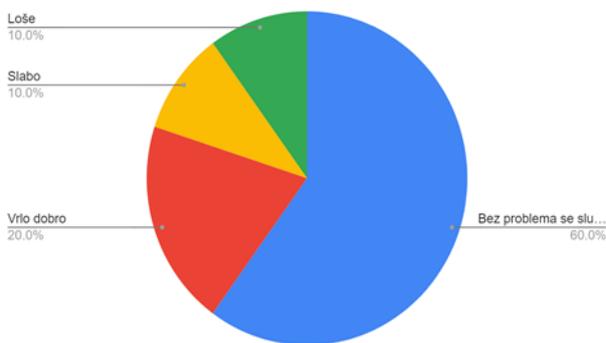
In addition to the Romani language, over 50% of families speak Serbian in parallel, 20% speak Albanian, 13.3% Romani-Romanian, 6.7% Vlach and 13.3% English.

The fact that as many as 20% of respondents speak Albanian indicates a large immigration of Roma from Kosovo, where the Ashkali-Egyptian group does not use Romani but Albanian as their mother tongue, but declares that they belong to the Roma minority.

Бпој: 7. Уколико се у ваџем кућанству говори неки други језик молимо Вас допишете који?



Бпој: 8. Оцијените Ваџе знанје језика земље у којој живите:



18 (60%) answered that they had no problems with speaking and writing; 6 (20%) to speak very well, these are mostly people who have either dropped out of high school or have completed 8 grades of school; 3 respondents (10%) answered that they have poor knowledge and 3 (10%) answered that they have very poor knowledge.

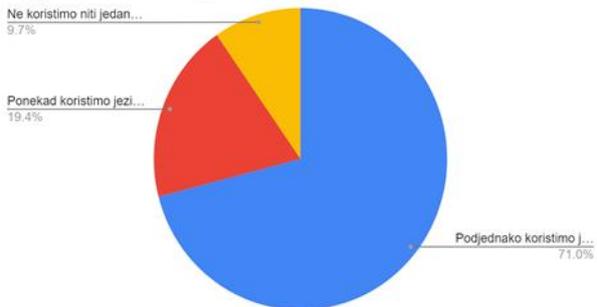
A special problem is internally displaced Roma from Kosovo and Metohija who often speak only Albanian (especially Ashkali and Egyptians) or children from families returning under the



agreement. On readmission and who started education in the language of the country from which they were returned, according to official data from 2002, 76% of citizens who declared themselves as Roma speak their mother tongue, research shows that 37% of Roma children do not speak Serbian at all before reaching school age, and with 46% has only limited knowledge of the Serbian language.

3 respondents (29%) answered that they do not speak any language other than Romani in the house. 6 respondents (19.4%) answered that they sometimes use Serbian at home. 22 respondents (71%) answered that they use both languages equally. A large percentage of Roma use both languages in everyday life. But a third of the respondents also speak Romani at home.

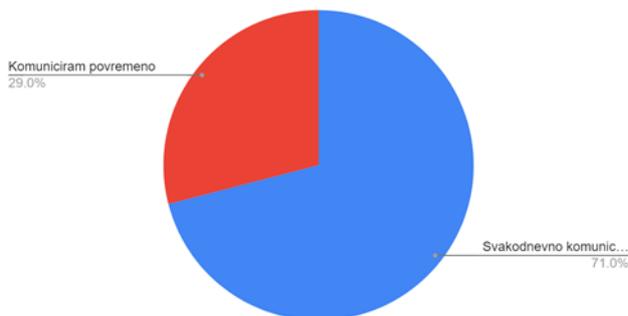
Број: 9. Koliko se u vašem kućanstvu govori jezik zemlje u kojoj živite uz romski jezik?



Rate your communication with the non-Roma population:

- 9 respondents (29%) answered that they communicate occasionally
- 22 respondents (71%) answered that they communicate every day.

Број: 10. Ocijenite svoju komunikaciju s ne – Romskom populacijom:



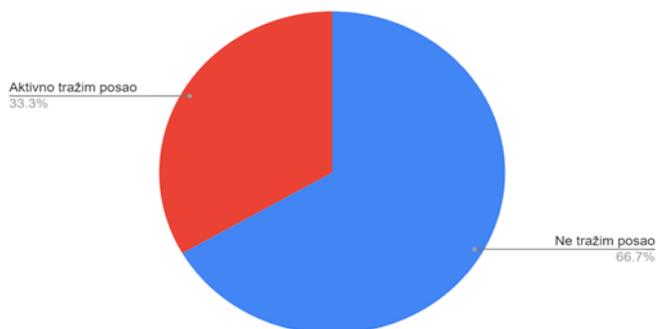


The majority of respondents, 71%, answered that they communicate with the non-Roma population on a daily basis. During work, shopping, going to the doctor or school with teachers, finding a job, with friends, working at the counter, etc. 29% answered that they communicate occasionally on similar occasions.

Due to great discrimination and prejudice of the non-Roma population, employers find it very difficult to employ a Roma. For example, in Nis, a city with a large Roma population, an employer who owns shops, bakeries, etc. will employ Roma only if a light-skinned person, speaks Serbian clearly and does not say what it is. The Roma were mostly engaged in some kind of trade or if they worked in the public sector it was mostly urban cleanliness, or they depended on social assistance. improved thanks to the opening of foreign factories. A large number of Roma found employment there even though they do not have secondary education, although for a better job and advancement they need to be educated as they say. The job is difficult but at least they have a steady income.

In the profession, the situation is still very bad. Those who work illegally are mostly construction workers, cleaning houses, or working in Chinese shopping malls (because they are among the only ones who employ Roma).

Број: 13. Posao tražite:

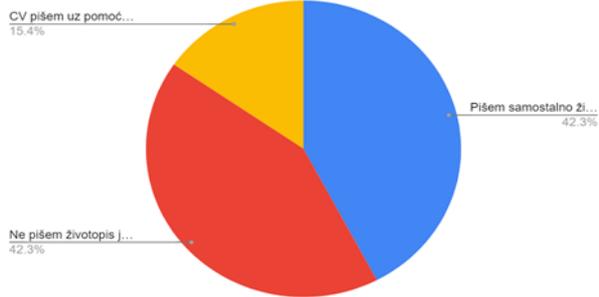


Non-jobseekers include undeclared workers, but most are women with children who are or are not paid to find a low-paid job because they lose the right to child allowance and social benefits, the amount of which exceeds that salary; or people who would like to work but can't work for the children (they can't enroll them in kindergarten, there is no one to take care of them), especially now at the time of the corona.



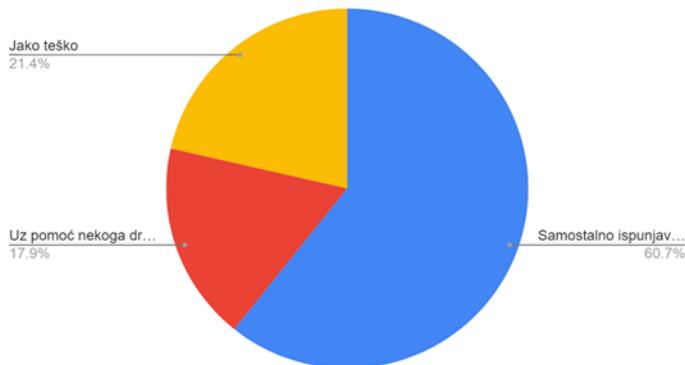


Број: 14. Уколико тражите посао свој CV пишете:



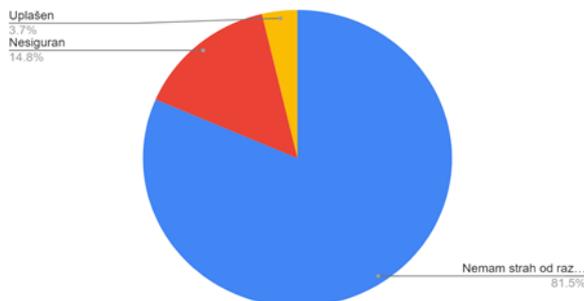
11 respondents (42.3%) answered that they do not write a CV because they do not need it for this type of work, 4 respondents (15.4%) answered that they write their CV with the help of someone, 11 respondents (42.3%) answered that they write their own CV.

Број: 15. Колико Вам је тешко испунити CV?



About 50% of respondents said that they only fill out their CV, mostly those who finished high school, 42.3% do not write a CV because they work illegally, almost 18% that it is not difficult for them with the help of someone, while as many as 21,4% answered very hard, which is a very large number, because today writing a CV is a prerequisite for finding a job.

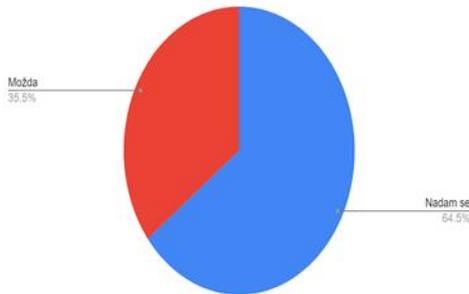
Број: 16. На разговору за посао сам:





The majority of respondents 81.5% have no fear of job interviews, while 20% are insecure or scared. The facts show that Roma who are more educated are safer and more confident because they do not have language problems, when talking for a job or in everyday life.

Епој; 17. Може ли веб страница с ромским језицима и језиком земље у којој живите помоћи?



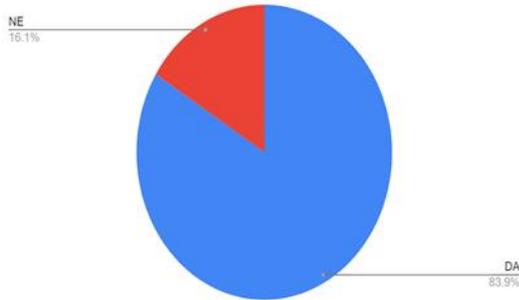
Most responded that they hoped it would help;

- if it is simple and clear to use,
- to help them write a CV and find a job easier, etc.
- some are a little more skeptical because their knowledge of computers and the Internet is weaker, they use it mainly to communicate with friends, use Facebook, etc. Less to look for work or information.
- but also as an instrument for gaining the security of self-confidence
- We have the answer that creating a platform only for Roma is a kind of positive discrimination, which in our case is not true because the platform will be in Serbian and not only in Roma, so it can be used by non-Roma.

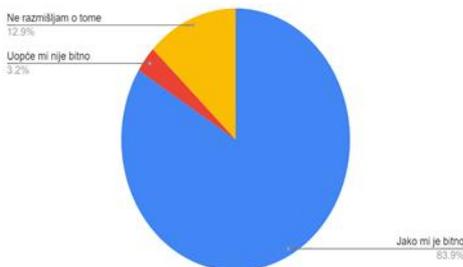
83.9% of respondents answered that, which is very positive, having in mind that almost 70% of respondents are over 25 years old and that they are willing to continue some kind of education, even though they work, have a family and obligations.



Бпој: 19. Прихваћате ли наставак даљњег школовања како би повећали своје шансе на тржишту рада?



Бпој: 20. Колико Вам је важно коришћење језика земље у којој живите?

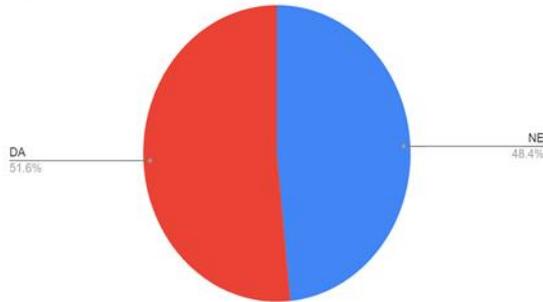


Almost 84% (26) of respondents are important in the language of the country in which they live, 12.9% (4) do not think about it and 3.2% (1) do not matter at all. People who do not care are mostly those who live within the Roma communities and who communicate poorly with non-Roma.

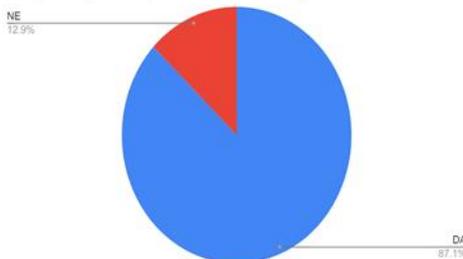
More than 50% of respondents answered that their insufficient knowledge of the language is an obstacle in their everyday life, which is a very large number. Based on answers and conversations are easy concludes that insufficient education, even for those who do not have problems with language skills, leads to problems from helping children with school obligations, talking to teachers, doctors, writing applications, requests, etc., to job interviews.



Број: 21. Smatrate li da Vam je nepoznavanje jezika zemlje u kojoj živite prepreka u svakodnevnom životu?



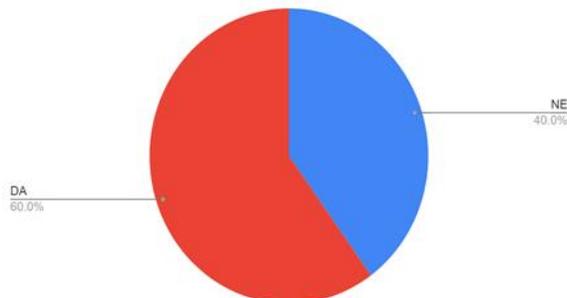
Број: 23. Mislite li da web platforma za učenje jezičnih kompetencija može podići kvalitetu Vašeg života?



87.1% believe that the web platform can improve their lives, because they see it as a kind of online dictionary, help them cope with everyday life (with doctors, teachers ...), when writing a CV and finding a job, which will give them more security, while 12.9% think that it cannot help them (there are mostly people who are educated and who do not have problems with the Serbian language).

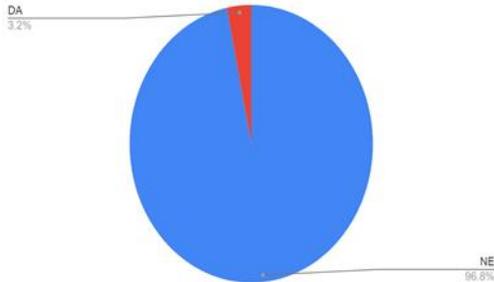
18 respondents (60%) believe that they experience discrimination because of language, while 12 respondents (40%) say no.

Број: 24. Smatrate li da zbog jezičnih barijera doživljavate diskriminaciju?





Бпој: 25. Мислите да ћете учењем језика државе у којој живите изгубити свој идентитет?



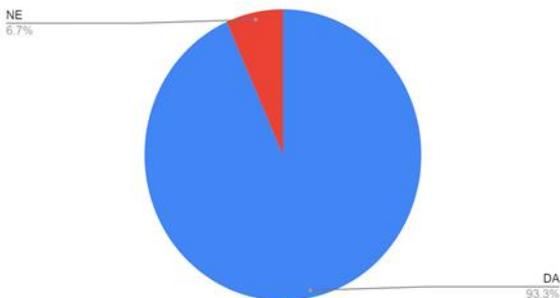
The majority of respondents 97% believe that identities cannot be lost by learning another language, but that it comes from the family and that it is important that the Romani language and culture are nurtured because otherwise they will be lost. That knowledge of the language is essential and necessary for a better life.

Бпој: 27. Сматрате ли да ћете учењем језика земље у којој живите допринети прихваћању ромске националне мањине?



27 respondents (87.1%) answered that they believe that knowledge of the language will make life easier for Roma, and thus reduce the bad image and break down prejudices they have about Roma in everyday communication. 4 Respondents (12.9%) believe that they will not, because they believe that discrimination and prejudice are deeply rooted.

Бпој: 29. Мислите ли да ће веб платформа за побољшати положај Ромске националне мањине у земљама у којима живе?





28 respondents (93.3%) answered that they think that the web platform will help, while 2 (6.7%) answered that they do not think that the platform can help.

Conclusion

Most of our respondents belong to the younger age group with primary or secondary education, who either work or are actively looking for a job.

Those who do not have language problems have attended school in the Serbian language and actively use it both at home and at work, in everyday life with friends, and that is one of the reasons why they are therefore more integrated into society.

While people with lower education, including displaced persons from Kosovo and returnees, have problems (from very poor knowledge of the Serbian language to insufficiently rich vocabulary and lack of knowledge of a large vocabulary).

In most households, the Romani language is still used and nurtured, which is very important for the preservation of Romani tradition and culture, because it is enough that only one generation does not speak Romani, so that it is lost.

Although most of them communicate with the non - Roma population on a daily basis (shop, shop, school, work, friends, job interviews ...), still as many as 51.6% of respondents believe that their obstacle is insufficient knowledge of the language in everyday life and that they experienced some type of discrimination, and do not like the feeling they have at the moment (when they are not able due to incomplete knowledge of the language or insufficient education) to help their children with school obligations or to agree with teachers, doctors, good enough that they even have to take someone with them to translate for them or to write an official application, or a CV for a job.

40% of respondents do not write CV because they mostly work illegally, where they found a job through a recommendation or are self-employed. While more than 40% of respondents fill in the Cv with the help of someone else.

The good data is that more than 80% want to continue some type of education for better employment.





This means that today's Roma are ambitious and want to advance in their careers.

Although respondents in a face-to-face conversation cited the following reasons for dropping out of school:

- great harassment and discrimination by teachers and students, that they could not cope with it and continue schooling
- early marriage
- insufficient support from parents to continue their education
- movement, mostly going to work abroad, or to asylum
- repetition of the class
- material impossibilities
- pressure and attitude of the family that the primary school is enough to start working and helping the family
- patriarchal attitude in the family, that girls do not need a big school, that they should take care of the house and family
- displaced persons from Kosovo, who attended school there in the Albanian language and who could not fit in here and continue their education.

The result that also came out is very interesting that almost 100% of respondents are sure that the Roma tradition is something that cannot be lost for sure to know a language other than the mother tongue. And this has certainly been proven in the past because the majority of Roma are polyglot and very quickly learn the language of the country in which they are, but not perfect because they do not have the conditions for it (except for the second or third generation born in those countries and had the opportunity to attend school).

More than 87% believe that the web platform will be useful and that language learning will contribute to greater security and quality of life of the Roma community.

This research led to the conclusion that the key to integration and emancipation of Roma is primarily in the knowledge of the language in the country they live in and in education, it would





lead them to get out of the vicious circle of poverty, which is very important for the development of society. and to strengthen their capacity to exercise their human and civil rights. Strengthening connectivity also means breaking the visible and invisible mechanisms of discrimination that occur in a systemic way.

Education contributes to the integration of the Roma population and to solving most of the mentioned problems they face. Having in mind the economic side of education in general, one of the main positive outcomes of education, viewed from a broader social perspective, is an increase in cash income. This means that educated people will be more in such jobs that bring more income, that they will create such an environment that will be able to open space and involve other actors in various business activities.

According to the World Bank, more educated Roma can expect both (Educational inclusion of Roma children) and much higher earnings. Compared to Roma who have primary school, Roma in Serbia who complete secondary school can expect earnings higher by 52% (World Bank, 2010). the fact is that the demographic Roma population is young and can take on a growing share of the working age population. they can, as we said, integrate (not assimilate) into society and help themselves through education and emancipation and thus monetary independence.





Sources:

- UNICEF (2007a). State of Children in Serbia 2006. Belgrade,
- UNICEF. UNICEF (2007b). Raskinuti lanac isključenosti: romska deca u jugoistočnoj Evropi, Unicef Srbija, Beograd
- Obrazovna inkluzija dece romske nacionalnosti-Izveštaj o sprovedenom monitoringu u osnovnoškolskom obrazovanju 2013 -Vitomir Jovanovic -CEPU
- Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2010 (2011). Serbia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2010: Monitoring the situation of children and Women, Unicef, Republički zavod za statistiku, Republika Srbija, Beograd
- Situacija u zemlji ui radna strategija REF 2004 *
- <http://www.inkluzijaroma.vojvodina.gov.rs/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Informatore-Mere-afirmativne-akcije-2015-2016.pdf>





AGENCY FOR
MOBILITY AND
EU PROGRAMMES



- Podaci su dobijeni iz Popisa stanovništva u Srbiji bez Kosova 2002. godine:
<https://www.021.rs/story/Info/Srbija/120276/Lazu-da-su-Romi-da-bi-dobili-novac-od-Sluzbe-za-zaposljavanje.html>
- file:///inkluzivna-mobilnost-sakupljaca-sekundarnih-sirovina.pdf
- <http://www.minrzs.gov.rs/cir/dokumenti/medjunarodnasaradnja/strategija-za-socijalno-ukljucivaње-roma-i-romkiњаu-republici-srbiji-za-period-od-2016-do-2025-godine>

5. Survey concluded by PESG Sport School and Association of Roma Friendship "LUNA"

The Roma population in the Republic of Croatia is significantly younger than the general population - the average age is 22 years, approximately 50% of Roma men and women are minors, and 50% are adults. Roma men and women in Croatia mostly have a low educational status, with those with incomplete primary school predominating in almost all regions. Roma women are significantly less educated than Roma, and in all regions there is a large difference



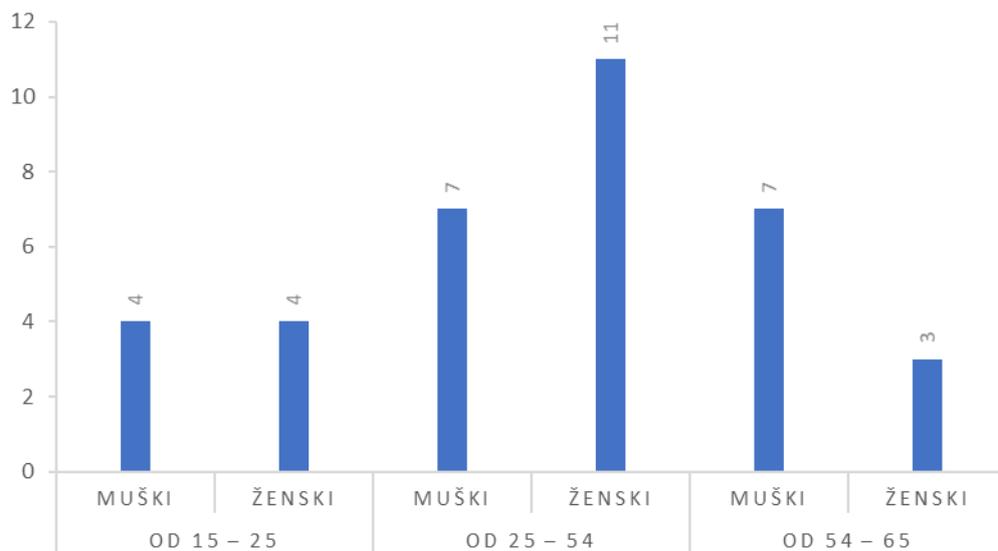


in the educational status of men and women, with the share of women in most regions almost twice as high as the share of men in the "no school" category.

Roma households are significantly larger than those in the general population, with an average of 5.2 members, the majority of Roma households are families with children, most often two-parent families. All indicators of poverty and material deprivation indicate a very poor economic situation of most Roma households.

When we talk about the Roma national minority, we need to put a clear focus on multiple discrimination and historically rooted prejudices. Many Roma are still victims of prejudice, social exclusion, despite legal prohibitions of discrimination in EU member states.

The questionnaire was done with Roma in Osijek-Baranja County, one part filled in the questionnaire online and the other part was tested in the field and they physically filled in the questionnaire, and the answers were subsequently entered into the Google form.





AGENCY FOR
MOBILITY AND
EU PROGRAMMES



Osijek-Baranja County territorially includes 263 settlements located in 42 local self-government units, 7 of which have the status of a city: Beli Manastir, Belišće, Donji Miholjac, Đakovo, Našice, Osijek and Valpovo, and 35 local self-government units with the status of a municipality.

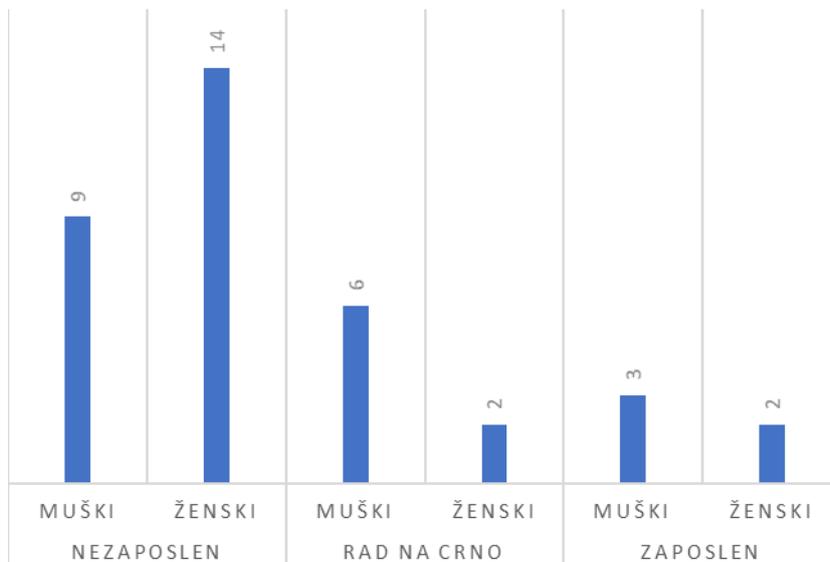
Osijek-Baranja County is home to one of the most numerous Roma communities in the Republic of Croatia. According to the 2011 census, the number of persons declaring themselves to be members of the Roma national minority is 1,874, of which 650 in Darda, 301 in Beli Manastir, 218 in Belišće, 154 in Jagodnjak and 136 in Osijek.

In the area of Darda, Vardarac and Torjanci in Baranja there are several segregated Roma settlements with a total of more than 500 Roma, and in Bistrinci in such a segregated settlement live about 200 Roma.

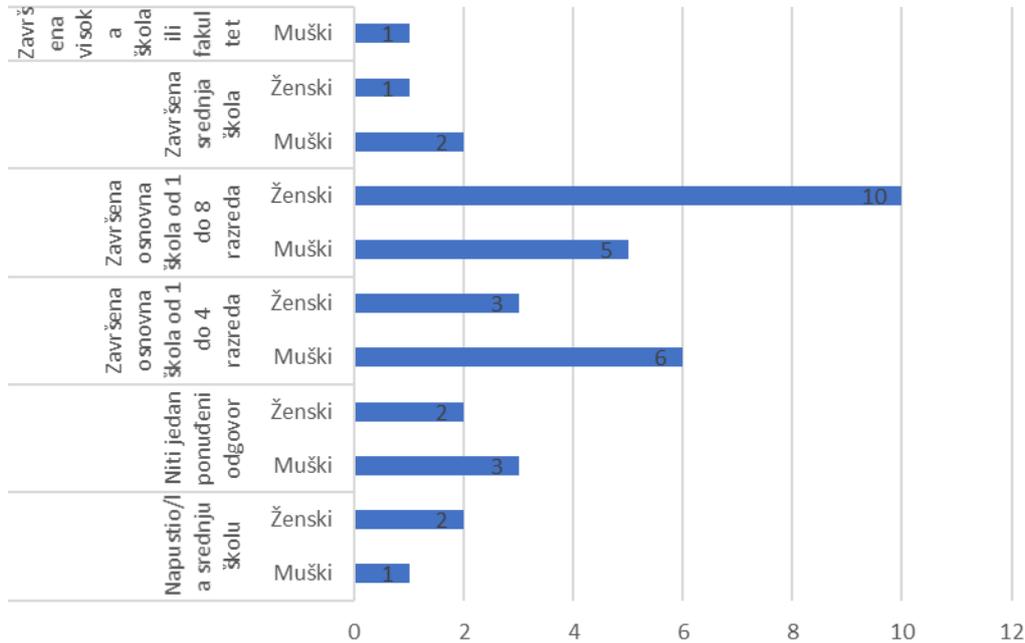
Most Roma in the county live in settlements located on the outskirts of cities and municipalities. Living conditions in settlements inhabited by Roma are not satisfactory and infrastructure is minimally needed. Throughout the county, segregated Roma settlements do not have the conditions for legalization and therefore for the construction of a basic infrastructure network. The Roma national minority is not spared the general crisis in Osijek-Baranja County, and thus faces even greater problems and more difficult living conditions. Prisutna je otežana zapošljivost, zbog niske razine obrazovanja, predrasudama te marginaliziranje romske populacije.

It is important to note that Roma themselves have a feeling and perception that they are discriminated against by minorities and that they find it difficult to participate normally in the local community.





Educational structure of the population of Osijek-Baranja County: 84.6% of the population have completed or should have completed compulsory schooling in accordance with the law. 2.1% of the county's population has not completed primary school. The largest share in the educational structure of the county's population has completed high school (51.2%). 32,878 inhabitants or 12.7% are highly educated, with 60.5% of them completing university studies, 3.1% professional studies, and 2% doctors of science. 2,783 inhabitants of the County (1%) are illiterate, with the largest number of illiterate persons (45.2%) older than 75 years. The share of women in the illiterate population is 81.4%.



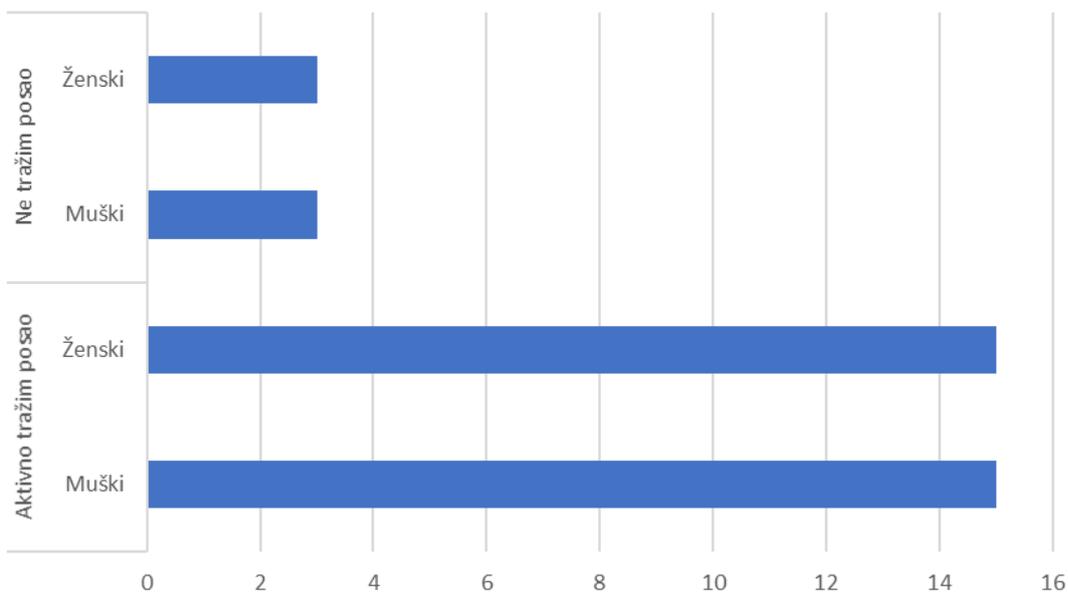
According to available data, the Roma in the Osijek - Baranja County are quite well organized because 16 Roma organizations or civil society organizations are registered. However, the situation is completely different, because according to the information of the Roma community, only five associations or organizations are active, only five associations have active mail addresses. Of these, two associations are exclusively women's associations. These data can be an indicator of insufficient competence and digital literacy so that the representatives of the Roma minority can well represent the interests of the Roma national minority and promote their rights in public and political life.

The questionnaire included different structures of Roma on the questions in the questionnaire and the results can be clearly seen individually in all segments of their attitudes, thinking, competencies, knowledge of Croatian, mother tongue and which dialect and other very important segments of their education and continuing education, which would certainly improve their lives so far and how and in what way with the help of competent people in the project and people from various institutions who are employed to help and positive change in all, including Roma in our county, state and the European Union .



Each questionnaire completed was specific in its own way in terms of the persons we surveyed. It is very important to note that it was very difficult to motivate and get their will and consent to fill out the questionnaire with them and get relevant answers from Roma, who are not yet sufficiently integrated in the society in which they were born, live and are part of the community for centuries.

It took a lot of time and effort to motivate them to fill out a questionnaire with them because they are mostly uneducated and unemployed Roma, who live hard every day and try to help their children at least live better. Roma are a marginalized group not only in Croatia and the European Union but also around the world, which do not have their home country.

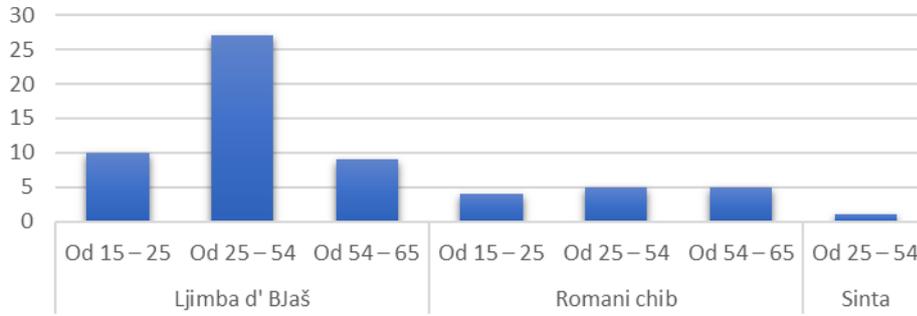


Most of the young people who filled out the questionnaire are very interested in any education that would help them not to live the life they live today, but to have a job and friends with whom to hang out, learn from each other and help each other in everyday life. which is currently difficult for everyone due to the Corona pandemic, and even more difficult for the Roma.





Jezik



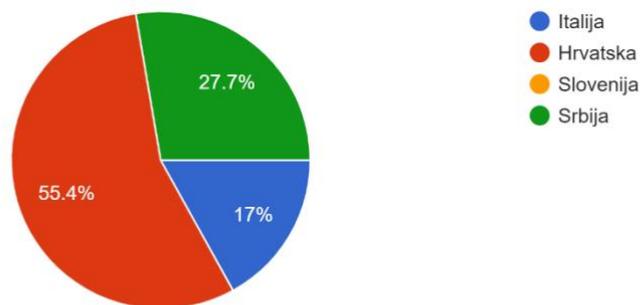
All answers to the questions in the questionnaire can be seen in detail in the graphs individually for each area, ie the question asked.

ANNEX 2:

Upitnik za provjeru jezičnih kompetencija te ključnih kompetencija Romske nacionalne manjine

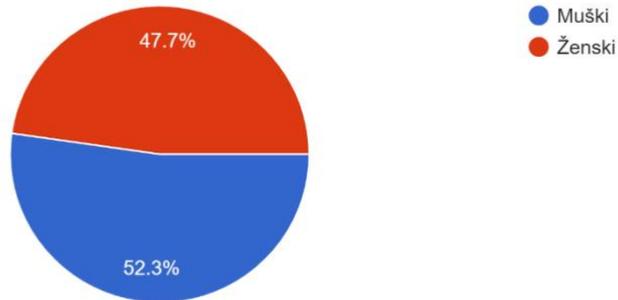
1. Koja je Vaša matična država:

112 responses

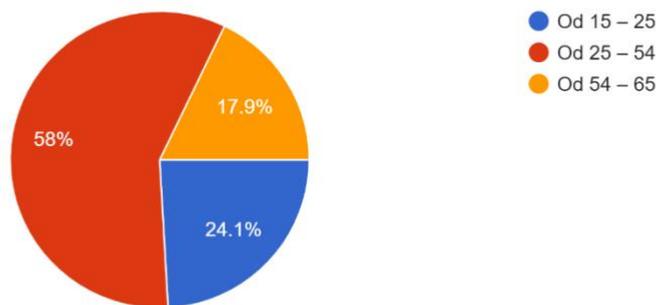




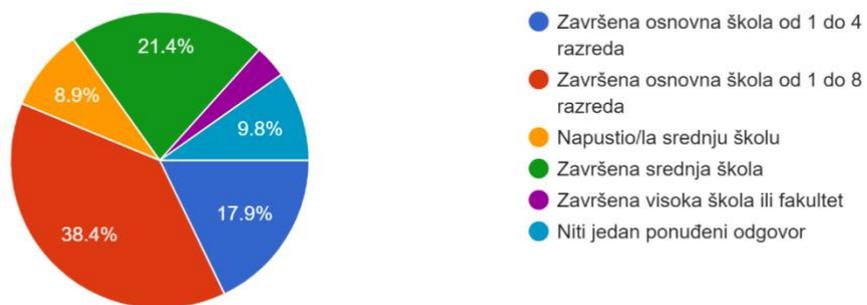
2. Spol:
111 responses



3. Kojoj dobnoj skupini pripadate:
112 responses



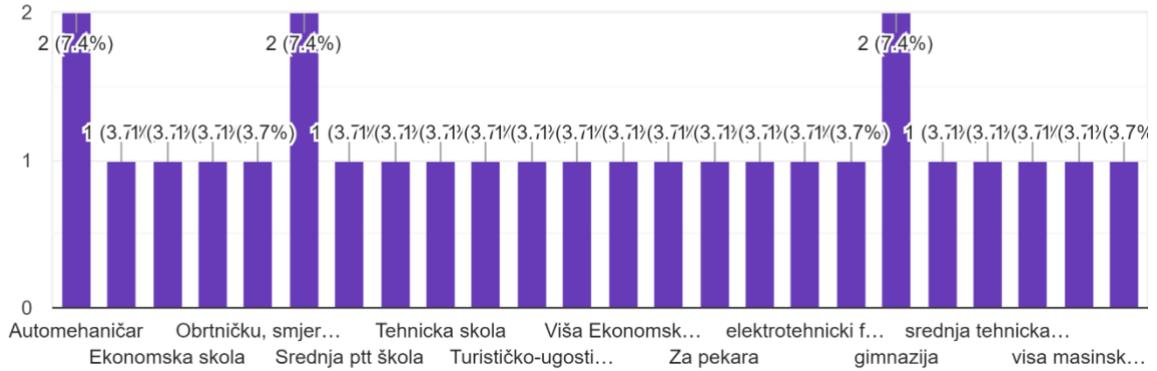
4. Molimo Vas odaberite ponuđen odgovor:
112 responses





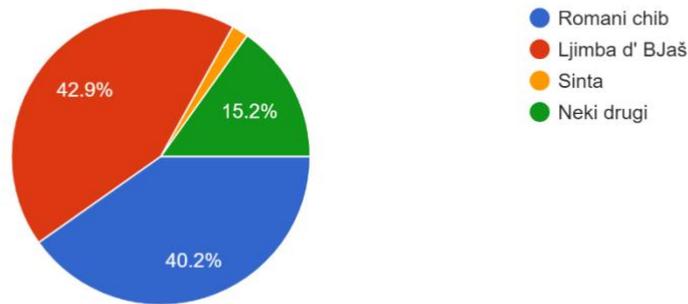
5. Ukoliko imate završenu srednju školu/visoku/fakultet/ molimo Vas napisete koju?

27 responses



6. U vašem kućanstvu govori se sljedeći romski jezik:

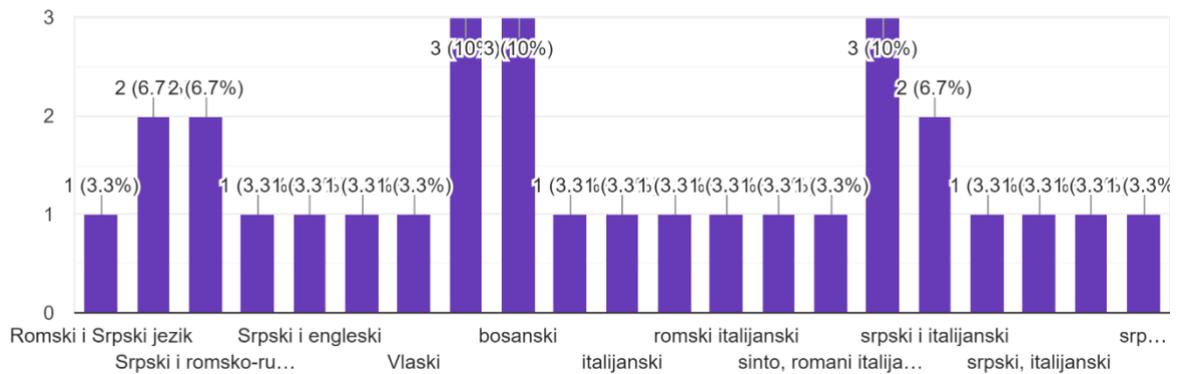
112 responses





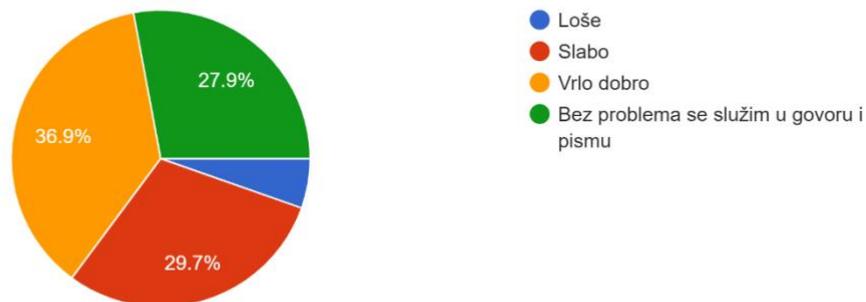
7. Ukoliko se u vašem kućanstvu govori neki drugi jezik molimo Vas dopišete koji?

30 responses



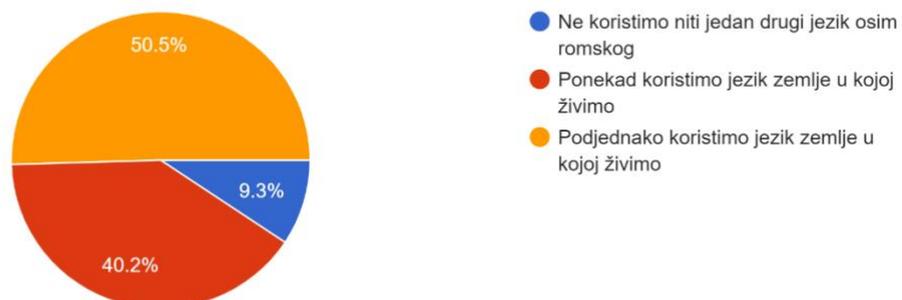
8. Ocijenite Vaše znanje jezika zemlje u kojoj živite:

111 responses



9. Koliko se u vašem kućanstvu govori jezik zemlje u kojoj živite uz romski jezik?

107 responses





10. Ocijenite svoju komunikaciju s ne – Romskom populacijom:

110 responses



11. Molimo vas navedite kada povremeno komunicirati i u koju svrhu?72 responses

Na poslu.
Kod doktora.
zbog posla , komsiluk, kupovina
komsiluk i kupovina
radi posla , komsiluk, prijatelji, kupovina
Veselja
U biloj kojoj drzavi
Uvek .Svakog dana .
Posao i prijatelji
Škola, posao, privatno
za kupovinu ili kada idemo u opstinu
poslavno
poslovno
poslovno i u kupovinu, opstini kod doktora,...
skola, svakodnevni zivot, prijateljstvo, devojka,...
kod doktora ili kupovina
posao-kuca-drustvo
kupovina-doktor
posao -skola-kupovina
svaki dan i u skoli i u privatnom zivotu

79



AGENCY FOR
MOBILITY AND
EU PROGRAMMES



u toku rada, imam svoju tezu na pijaci
pri nalazenju posla, sa ne romskim prijateljima
u kupovini, pri nalazenju posla
U državnim ustanovama i prijateljima.
Kod doktora, sa susjedima i prijateljima.
Komuniciram s kolegama na poslu i susjedima.
Povremeno s prijateljima i zdravstvenim ustanovama.
U trgovini, posjet doktoru ili državnim ustanovama.
Kad mi zatreba pomoć za ispunjavanje raznih dokumentacija i pri posjetu liječniku.
Komuniciramo povremeno s nastavnicima zbog djece u školi i u zdravstvenim ustanovama.
Kod doktora i ustanovama.
U školi i raznim ustanovama.
Teško mi je komunicirati jer ne razumijem hrvatski.
Kad idem s djecom kod doktora. Pri posjeti državnim ustanovama.
U raznim državnim ustanovama. S prijateljima.
U trgovinama, ulicama i javnim ustanovama.
Teško mi je komunicirati jer se sramim.
Komuniciram s prijateljima jer ne razumiju romski jezik.
Kad idem kod doktora.
U zdravstvenim ustanovama.
S ljudima pričam svugdje gdje trebam.
Na poslu
Kod liječnika.
S prijateljima.
S prijateljima i kod doktora.
Kod doktora i državnim ustanovama.
U trgovini i na ulicama.
Svakodnevno pričam s ljudima.
pijaca, trgovina, doktor
Uvijek se komunicira u trgovinama i susjedstvu.
trgovina, skola, doktor, ..

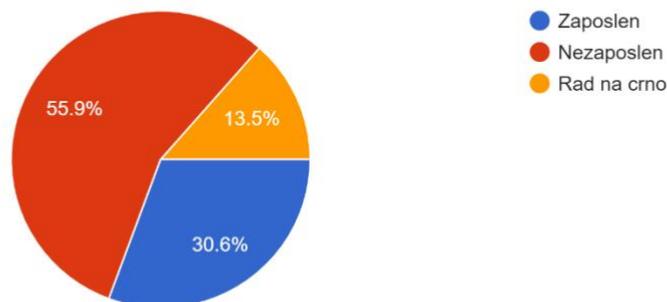




Ja komuniciram kada izađem iz kuće.
trgovina, pijaca, skola, posao, doktor
prodavnica, skola
Ne komuniciram jer mi je jako teško.
prodavnica, skola,,
Komuniciram s ljudima u naselju i gradu.
Na poslu. S prijateljima i ukućanima.
U državnim ustanovama i s prijateljima.
u svakodnevni život, kupovina, doktor, skola
U zdravstvenim ustanovama i s prijateljima.
svakodnevni život ali retko
S prijateljima, državnim ustanovama.
Kod doktora, u državnim ustanovama i s prijateljima.
u vezi posla
imam puno prijatelja Italijana tako da svakodnevno komuniciram sa njima.
samo ako idem kod doktora ili za dokumente
koristimo samo bosanski
Trgovina, susjedi i ustanove.

12. Vaš status na tržištu rada:

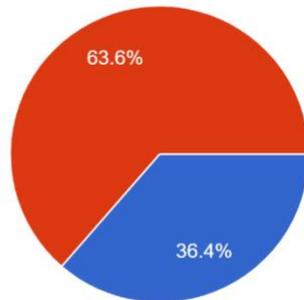
111 responses





13. Posao tražite:

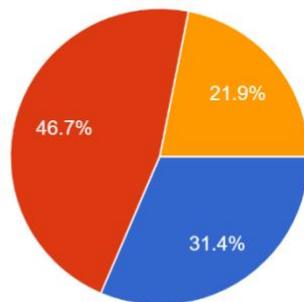
110 responses



- Ne tražim posao
- Aktivno tražim posao

14. Ukoliko tražite posao svoj CV pišete:

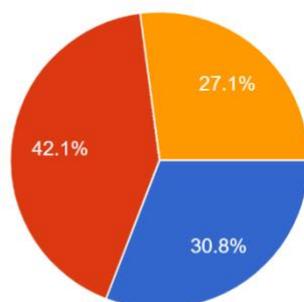
105 responses



- Ne pišem životopis jer mi za tu vrstu posla ne treba
- CV pišem uz pomoć nekog
- Pišem samostalno životopis koristeći se Word alatima ili u EUROPASS formatu

15. Koliko Vam je teško ispuniti CV?

107 responses

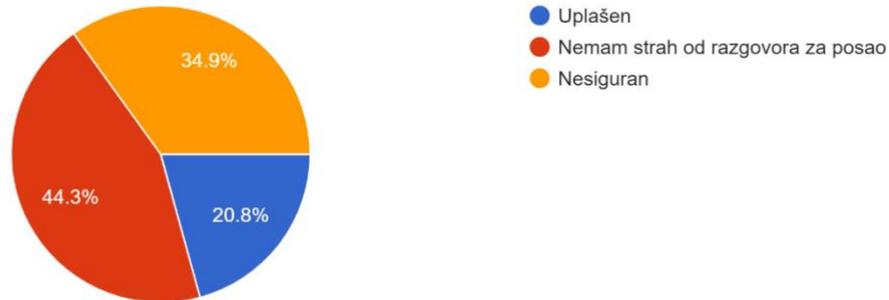


- Jako teško
- Uz pomoć nekoga drugoga mi nije teško
- Samostalno ispunjavam svoj CV



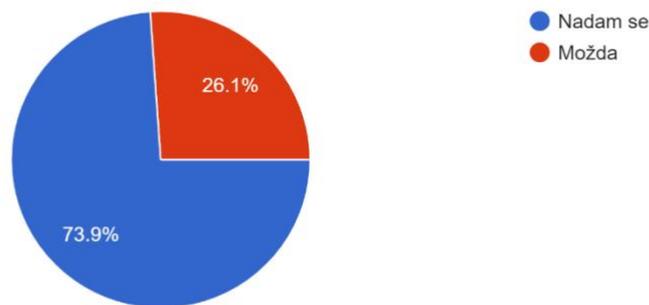
16. Na razgovoru za posao sam:

106 responses



17. Može li web stranica s romskim jezicima i jezikom zemlje u kojoj živite pomoći?

111 responses



18. Molimo Vas u dvije rečenice pojasnite svoj odgovor na prethodno pitanje? 99 responses

Ako bude jasna i jednostavna za korišćenje
neznam
Bolje bi shvatili hrvatski jezik.
za ponasanje prilikom kolokvijuma
lakše da razumem šta treba da radim
nisam siguran dok je ne vidim
Nadam se da će pomoći romima u lakšoj komunikaciji pri nalaženju posla.
Može pomoći u smislu da tu web stranicu mogu posjećivati svi Romi bilo gde u svetu da se
nalaze tj sa bilo kog jezičkog područja da dolaze ukoliko znaju naravno svoj maternji jezik.
Mada nisam siguran iskreno da je Romski univerzalan tj isti u svakom delu sveta

83



AGENCY FOR
MOBILITY AND
EU PROGRAMMES



Erasmus+

Tako bi mogle i romske populacije koje nerazumeju srpski jezik na romski bolje razumeti sta pise na web stranici.

Mozda

Za ljude koji nisu dovoljno pismeni, ili ne znaju dovoljno jezik zemlje u kojoj žive, može im pomoći po pitanju škole, posla, raznih socijalnih pitanja i sl. u vidu saveta

Pomoć ljudima po pitanju posla, škole i sl.

Nema potrebe za separacijom.

neznam nikada nisam to koristila

emancipacija roma dolazi sa poznavanjem jezika u zemlji koja zivis

integracija roma dolazi sa poznavanjem tehnike

lakse ako mozemo da dodjemo do posla onda je to super stvar

nadam se ja nemam problema

neznam jer nisam dovoljno pismen

mozda je lakse da nadjes posao

Nema puno web stranica te romski jezici nisu standarizirani u Hrvatskoj i ne mogu mladi učiti romske jezike osim u obiteljskom okruženju sa roditeljima, rodbinom, prijateljima i drugima.

nadam se da će direktori to vidjeti i da će se zapošljavati Rome.

Da će mi neko pomoći da se zaposlim i pomoći ako budem nešto trebala predati i poslati.

Nadam se da ću uz podršku i pomoć naći posao.

Da i ostali mogu vidjeti nesto novo i korisno.

Da svi vide što i tko nam može pomoći i kako.

U svakom pogledu će biti od velike pomoći.

Svaka pomoć je dobro došla a za nas mlađe sve što može da se vidi i pita za pomoć preko interneta je velika pomoć.

Nadam se da ce mi pomoci pri pisanju cv ili kao priprema za razgovor

ako može pomoći pri traženju posla

mozda pomogne mladima da lakse popune cv na srpskom ili na nekom drugom jeziku koji ce biti na platformi

nadam se da će pomoći mladima da dopune svoje znanje i lakše se zaposle
doskolavanje, predsolavanje





AGENCY FOR
MOBILITY AND
EU PROGRAMMES



može pomoći osobama koje ne poznaju dovoljno srpski jezik da lakše nadju reči koje su im nepoznate

ako mi neko pokaze kako se koristi, možda nešto naučim preko nje

Lakše bih se snalazila za posao. Bolje bih znala značenje hrvatskog jezika.

Lakše bi se snalazili. Naučio bih se koristiti internetom.

Lakše bi se snalazili na poslu. Lako bi svladali jezične barijere.

Bolje bih naučio hrvatski jezik. Znao bih se snalaziti u razgovoru.

Stranica bi pomogla da naučimo jezik. Druge nacije bi također mogle učiti.

Može pomoći. Osigurala bi svima pristup različitim kulturama i svi bi puno naučili.

Olakšala bi nam komunikaciju.

Olakšala bi mi komunikaciju s ljudima i osjećao bih se sigurnije.

Mogla bih se sama snalaziti u ispunjavanju dokumentacije i lakše bih se sporazumijevala.

Može jer bi bolje shvatili značenje hrvatskog jezika i više bi naučili.

Naučio bih se koristiti internetom i lakše bih pisao i govorio hrvatski jezik.

Imali bi bolje pojašnjenje. Znali bi odgovarati na postavljena pitanja.

Olakšalo bi mi da naučim bolje govoriti. Mogao bih komunicirati hrvatskim jezikom.

Lakše bih razumjela što znače razna pitanja. Mogla bih se sporazumjevati s ljudima bez straha.

Pomoglo bi razjasniti nejasnoće. Lakše bih se služila hrvatskim jezikom.

Lakše bi ispunjavali dokumentaciju.

Imali bi bolje objašnjenje.

Može pomoći s time što ljudi mogu puno naučiti iz toga.

Lakše bih shvatila pitanja.

Lakše bih shvatio pitanja ljudi.

Ne znam se koristiti kompjutorom.

Više bih razumio da je na romskom jeziku.

Imali bi pojašnjenje i shvatili bi bolje značenje traženih pitanja.

Olakšala bi nam da bolje razumijemo postavljena pitanja.

Imali bi veću pojašnjenost.

Lakše bih odgovarao na postavljena pitanja.

Nadam se da strancu može pomoći jednim djelom.





AGENCY FOR
MOBILITY AND
EU PROGRAMMES



Lakše bi se snalazili u razgovoru.

Lakše bi razumjeli.

Teško se koristim internetom.

Ljudi bi bolje shvatili jezik države i imali bi bolju komunikaciju.

Olakšalo bi mi razjašnjenje hrvatskog jezika.

Nadam se da Web stranica može pomoći.

Možda nam može pomoći u prihvaćanju manjina.

Može pomoći u tome da se ljudi prihvate.

Može ako se ljudi potrudu. Ljudi puno osuđuju i ne znam da li išta pomoglo.

da miu pomognem da naucim srpskida mogu traziti neki posao

Može pomoći mladima i onima koji se služe internetom.

mozda mi pomogne da najem bolji posao

Jako želim da se nešto u zemljiza Rome poboljša.

da steknem vecu sigurnost

nada se da ce mi pomoci u svakodnevnoj komunikaciji

Ne znam jer se ne razumijem u to.

mozda mi pomogne eda steknem vecu sigurnost

da ce mi pomoci da se lakse sporazumem u svakodnevnom zivotu

Može pomoći sigurno više nego što sada pomaže.

Bolja komunikacija s neromima. Lakše korištenje interneta.

Stranica će pomoći ako će više ljudi pristupiti njoj.

Olakšalo bi nam razumijevanje hrvatskog jezika.

mislim da bbi bilo zanimljivo i da bi dosta mojih drugarica naslo posao

Olakšalo bi nam razumijevanje hrvatskog jezika.

ne moze jer ja ne govorim romski samo bosanski

Olakšalo bi nam razumjevanje jezika.

Lakše bi razumjeli jezik.

vrlo dobro je uvesti nesto tako jer veliki broj prica i razume samo romski

za mene licno neznam dali bi mi pomoglo jer vec znam italijanski

neznam sta je to ne razumem

neznam ja sta je to i ne koristim romski jezik , samo bosanski





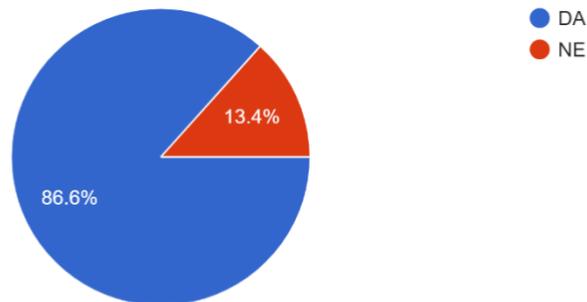
Nadam se da će pripomoći svima pa i meni i da naš jezik bude živ, ako ga se ne govori i ne piše neće ga biti.

Da ću naći posao.

Moći ću koristiti vaše edukacije i informacije.

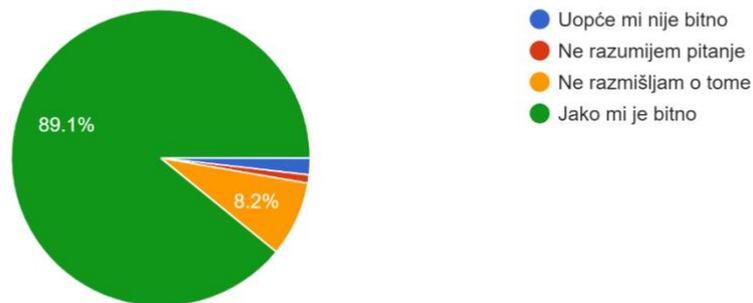
19. Prihvaćate li nastavak daljnjeg školovanja kako bi povećali svoje šanse na tržištu rada?

112 responses



20. Koliko Vam je važno korištenje jezika zemlje u kojoj živite?

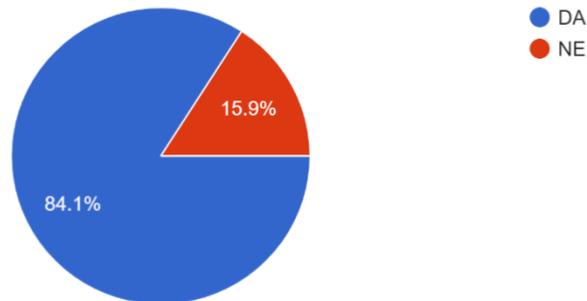
110 responses





21. Smatrate li da Vam je nepoznavanje jezika zemlje u kojoj živate prepreka u svakodnevnom životu?

107 responses



DA 84.1% NE 15.9%

DA 90

NE 17

22. Molimo Vas da u dvije rečenice obrazložite svoj odgovor na prethodno pitanje?

98 responses

Zato sto mi je srpski kao maternji jezik, dok rumunski veoma slabo koristim nepoznavanje savrsenog italijanskog jezika je jedna vrsta licnog nedostatka nesigurnost i neznanje za veliki broj reci normalno je da ako neznas jezik nemozes da se integrises

Zato sto od malena koristim srski jezik kao maternji, poznavanje romskog jezika mi je slabo

Mora se znati jezik zemlje u kojoj se zivi i to je najbitnije a Romski jezik neki Romi uopste ne govore i ne sluze se njime

Nije

Da bi se sporazume sa drugim ljudima moras znati njihov jezik.

Meni ne smeta uopšte taj uopste romski jezik

Zivim u Srbiji i svakako da moram da govorim Srpskim jezikom

Rade i oni koji neznaju dobro Srpski jezik

Znam jezik. Nemam problema



Znam jezik

Emancipacija je ključ USPEHA.

bolje znas italijanski bolje si integrisan i manje znaju da si rom nisi siguran u svoje sposobnosti ako neznas dobro jezik

njije zivim u kampu

ja sam romki9nja rođena u italiji i nemam problem sa jezikom

bolje poznavanje jezika lakse se uklapas u sredinu

Od polaska u vrtić pa sve do zapošljavanja i svakidašnjem životu treba i nužan je jezik države u kojoj živite da bi mogli da se integrirate i osigurate egzistenciju. Romski jezici se mogu govoriti sa svojim ukućanima i ostalima koji ga znaju i koriste. Romi se trebaju integrirati a ne asimilirati.

Teško će me netko zaposliti ako ne govorim dovoljno dobro hrvatski jezik. Isto tako na razgovoru za posao ako ne govorim dobro Hrvatski nemam velike šanse da me netko zaposli.

Ljudi inače izbjegavaju kontakt s Romima jer misle da su svi lopovi i neradnici a još ako ne govorite dobro onda tek neće.

ako budem bolje pričala nadam se da ću se prije i lakše zaposliti.

Ako ne govorite dobro niko vas neće zaposliti.

Svakako zbog posla i suživota s ostalima.

Zbog nedovoljnog poznavanja reči uvek se osećam nesigurnim i neprihvaćenim.

Nis.am dobro prihvaćen i misle da smo neradnici

Da i to velika jer nisam dobro prihvaćena u društvu u svakodnevnom životu.

nedovoljno bogat srpski recnik

iako sam pismena i govorim srpski,moj jezik -rečnik nije dovoljno bogat

pri pisanju molbi.zahteva i dr sluzbenih stvari mi treba pomoc

slaba komunikacija dovodi do loseg zivota

od komunikacije sa sefovima,pa do pomoci deci u skolskim obavezama

Ne mogu naći posao. Nemam samopouzdanja.

Ne mogu naći posao. Osjećam se odbačeno.

Kada ne razumiješ pitanja ljudi osjećaš se odbačeno a to loše utječe na naš život.

Teško razumijem ljude, ne govorim dobro hrvatski jezik.





AGENCY FOR
MOBILITY AND
EU PROGRAMMES



Hrvatski jezik je obavezan u javnim ustanovama.

Razumijem jezik ali nedovoljno dobro.

Hrvatski jezik se koristi u svim ustanovama, jezična barijera nam to onemogućava.

Teško se sporazumjevam s ljudima i nerazumijem o čemu ljudi pričaju.

Jezik mi je prepreka u traženju posla i nemam završenu srednju školu.

Teško se sporazumjevam s ljudima i odbačeni smo od strane nekih ljudi.

Teško razumijem hrvatski i ne znam čitati.

Ljudi nas odbacuju, ne razumiju nas.

Ne mogu tražiti posao zbog jezika. Trebao bih naučiti hrvatski jezik.

Željela bih naći posao, zbog jezika mi je to jako teško. Ne mogu razgovarati s ljudima.

Teško komuniciram s ljudima.

Pravilno bi govorili. Lakše bi našli posao.

Ljudi me teško razumiju jer ne govorim pravilno. Teško se snalazim bez hrvatskog jezika.

Prepreka je što se ljudi teže razumiju.

Slabo koristim hrvatski jezik jer ga ne izgovaram pravilno.

Teško se sporazumjevam, neke riječi ne razumijem.

Teško mi se sporazumjevati s ljudima.

Ljudi me teško shvaćaju jer ne izgovaram sve točno. Misle da ne želimo učiti hrvatski jezik.

Hrvatski jezik se koristi u svim ustanovama te bi nam bilo lakše komunicirati.

Teško se sporazumjevamo.

Ne govorim pravilno.

Teško mi je govoriti i pisati.

Jako se teško zaposliti na dobrom položaju ako se jezik ne zna.

Osjećam se odbačeno. Nepoželjna sam među neromskom populacijom.

Smanjena komunikacija s ljudima. Osjećamo se odbačeno.

Nesporazumjevanje između Roma i ostalih.

Teško govorim hrvatski jezik. Ne razumijem sva pitanja.

Ne govorim pravilno. Sram me kada ne znam izgovoriti riječ pravilno.

Teško mi je naći bolji posao. Osjećam se odbačeno.

Ne mogu naći posao, ljudi me odbacuju.





AGENCY FOR
MOBILITY AND
EU PROGRAMMES

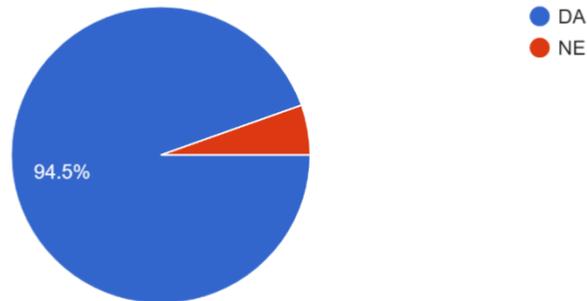


Teško je živjeti u zemlji čiji jezik ne znam. Želim se sporazumjeti s ljudima što bolje.
Sramota je kada ne razumiješ ljude.
Razumijem jezik ali puno ljudi ne razumije ili osuđuje što ne znam pravilno govoriti.
Poznam jezik. Puno ljudi ima koji ne i njima je jako teško.
ne mogu tražiti posao jer je jako loše govorim srpski
Ljudi me ismijavaju i teško je naći posao.
Teško ću naći posao koji ja želim ako ne znam jezik.
dovoljno dobro govorim srpski
najviše u razgovoru sa nastavnicima u vezi dece
Ne razgovaram s drugim ljudima. Osjećam se odbačeno.
prepreka je pri razgovoru za posao
teško mi je da potpuno razumem doktore ili nastanike
Da. Zato što je teško naći posao.
Romi su većinom nepismeni. Teško govore hrvatski jezik.
Da. Prepreka mi je zato što se teško mogu razumjeti s ljudima.
Teško mi je pronaći posao. Osjećam se odbačeno.
da ali ne za mene direktno već za moju porodicu koji neznaju dobro da pričaju italijanski
Teško mi je naći posao. Ne osjećam se prihvaćeno.
jer nemogu da komuniciram u vezi posla i dokumentacije
Osjećam se ne prihvaćeno.
Romi su većinom nepismeni.
naravno da mi predstavlja jer radi jezika ne mogu da nađem posao koji želim
ja lično nemam taj problem ali moja rodbina ima jer ne pričaju dobro italijanski
Nepoznavanje jezika je problematično za suživot i zapošljavanje.
nije zato što uvek ide neko samon da mi prevodi
pa kada idem kod doktora neznam da mu objasnim šta mi je
Teško je naći posao-
Teško je dobiti posao.
Neprihvatanje u društvu i samim tim teško se zaposliti.
Ljudi teško mogu očekivati da ga netko zaposli ako ne govori dovoljno dobro jezik države
u kojoj živi a samim tim ima i drugih problema koji se nadovezuju.

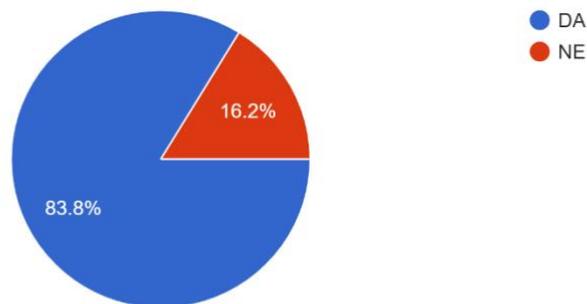




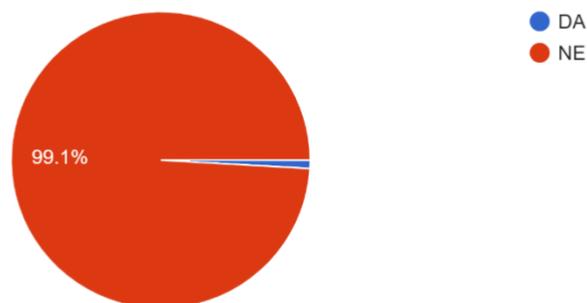
23. Mislite li da web platforma za učenje jezičnih kompetencija može podići kvalitetu Vašeg života?
110 responses



24. Smatrate li da zbog jezičnih barijera doživljavate diskriminaciju?
111 responses



25. Mislite da ćete učenjem jezika države u kojoj živite izgubiti svoj identitet?
111 responses





AGENCY FOR
MOBILITY AND
EU PROGRAMMES



26. Molimo Vas u dvije rečenice pojasnite svoj odgovor na prethodno pitanje? 104
responses

Dok god ne krijemo ko smo i sta smo nas identitet ce se ocuvati
jezik maternji ostaje ako roditelji ga sami licno koriste svakodnevno u kuci.
nema potrebe
niko nemoze da mi oduzme indetite , snjim se radjas i dobijas ga od roditelja
očuvanje romskog jezika i kulture zavisi od porodice ,da li će porodica insistirati na
korišćenju dva jezika od početka ili ne.
Mora se znati jezik maticne drzave jer se ne zivi u plemenu vec u civilizovanom drustvu
Nemogu izgubi ti svoj inditet
Ne nikako jer svoj vlaski jezik nebi izbacila nikako.
Ne bi
Identitet nemogu da gubim
Znanjem jezika ruše se barijere u komunikaciji. Bolje šanse za pronalazak boljeg posla kao
i upoznavanja drugih narodnosti
Školovala sam se u ovoj zemlji i dalje znam ko sam, tj. Nisam izgubila svoj identitet
Svaki pojedinac ima pravo da sacuva kulturu i tradiciju porodice.
nema to veze
moja familija zivi zadnjih 100 godina u italiji i nije izgubila svoj indentitet
to nema veze ,ja sam iz bosne i znam bosanski ali moj inditet nisam izgubila niti moja
familija
nema veze ja sam rom i svestan sam toga
ne razumem zasto da izgubim
nismo ga izgubili zadnjih 500 godina ne verujem dacemo i u buducnosti
mi pricamo italijanski
nema to veze sa inditetom
neznam jer nme pricam romski
Paralelno govorenje jezika zemlje u kojoj živite i materinjeg romskog jezika nikako ne
može da se izgubi identitet kao ni kultutra i tradicija jer to je dodatna edukacija koja može
puno da pomogne u životu.





AGENCY FOR
MOBILITY AND
EU PROGRAMMES



Erasmus+

pošto svakodnevno koristimo svoj maternji jezik, ne možemo izgubiti svoj identitet. Ako to prenesemo na svoju djecu onda se nemoramo bojati da će se to desiti.

Ja kući slavim i govorim kako želim a na ulici i ustanovama treba da govorim hrvatski.

Ja kući govorim romski i slušam romsku muziku a kada izađem na ulicu pričam hrvatski i kažem mojoj djeci da i oni tako uče svoju djecu da se ne izgubi naša kultura i jezik.

u svojoj kući čuvamo tradiciju i kulturu naših predaka.

Redovno u kući održavamo slavlja i tradiciju naših Roma.

Svaki dan pričamo romski u kući i održavamo sve praznike koje su i moji preci držali.

Mi u kući pričamo romski i slušamo muziku na romskom tako da svoj identitet sigurno nećemo izgubiti.

Moji roditelji me stalo uče o našoj tradiciji i kulturi.

jezik samo može da poboljša život

to zavisi od vaspitanja

dok god vaspitavamo decu da su ponosni na svoje poreklo ne može se izgubiti identitet

to potiče iz porodice uči se od malena ,bitno je da se koristi i romski da se ne bi izgubio jezik nema veze sa identitetom

znanje jezika samo olakšava i unapređuje život

samo će poboljšati i olakšati život

Bila bih prihvaćenija. Identitet bi mi porastao.

Identitet bi mi bio veći. Bio bih sretniji.

Pomoći će nam u razgovoru s ljudima. Više bi nas prihvaćali.

Pomoći će mi da budem pismeniji i znat ću pravilnije govoriti.

Mogu poboljšati svoj identitet.

Svoj identitet ostaje isti. Znanje se nadopunjuje i pomaže u životu.

Poboljšao bi nam se identitet i imali bi viši rang samopoštovanja.

Bio bih bogatiji izražavanjem. Ne bih se stidio što sam Rom.

Znala bih se izboriti za svoja prava i lakše bih pronašla posao.

Lakše bi se uklopili u društvo. Poboljšali bi svoj identitet.

Naučio bih čitati i pisati.

Poboljšao bi mi se identitet i ne bih se osjećala odbačenom.

Mogao bih poboljšati identitet. Imao bih veću sigurnost u razgovoru.





AGENCY FOR
MOBILITY AND
EU PROGRAMMES



Mogla bih tražiti neki posao.

Ne bih se osjećala odbačeno. Imala bih bolje razmišljanje o sebi.

Može nam samo podići identitet. Ljudi bi nas više poštivali.

Bit ću prihvaćen među ljudima i više će me poštivati.

Učenje jezika bi poboljšalo identitet.

Poboljšao bi mi se život, bila bih prihvaćenija.

Mogu samo poboljšati svoj život. Identitet ne bi izgubio već bih bio shvaćeniji.

Bit ću shvaćenija i znat ću pravilno govoriti jezik države u kojoj živim. Razumjet ću ostale ljude.

Svakako je lijepo govoriti jezik države u kojoj živimo.

Identitet bi nam bio viši.

Bio bih pismeniji. Znao bih se pravilno koristiti hrvatskim jezikom.

Podiglo bi nam identitet, bili bi pismeniji.

Poboljšao bi se identitet Roma. Znali bi tražiti posao.

Sve se može samo treba volja.

Identitet bi mi porastao. Ne bih se osjećala odbačenom.

Identitet bi nam porastao.

Ne bi izgubili identitet već bi ga podigli. Lakše bi se sporazumijevali.

Porastao bi mi identitet. Ljudi bi nas prihvaćali.

Identitet bi mi se poboljšao. Bio bih samopouzdaniji.

Identitet bi mi se podigao, bili bi prihvaćeniji.

Bila bih prihvaćenija, poraslo bi mi samopouzdanje.

Neću izgubiti identitet, poboljšati će se.

Moj identitet uvijek će ostati isti.

Identitet ostaje isti.

Ne, porpraviti će identitet.

to nema veze sa identitetom

Mogu bolje naći neki posao.

to potice od kuće

Puno bolji identitet ću dobiti ako budem bolje pričao.

to potice iz porodice





to potice iz porodice i vaspitanja

Identitet bi mi porastao. Bila bih sretnija.

dok god se romski jezik neguje i prenosi ne moze se izgubiti identitet

moze mi samo pomoci u zivotu

Ne. Ja ću svoj identitet nadograditi.

Bili bi prihvaćeniji. Ne bi se stidjeli.

Moj identitet će ostati isti.

Identitet bi nam porastao,, osjećali bi se prihvaćeo.

jer to nema veze sa svojim indetitetom

Bila bih prihvaćena. Vratilo bi mi se samopouzdanje.

mislím da ne jer uvek ostajem bosanac

Osjećali bi se samopouzdanije i identitet bi nam porastao.

Osjećali bi se prihvaćeno, identitet bi nam porastao.

jer svugde gde god da odem predstavljám se kao rom bosanac.

zauvek ostajem romkinja

Ne. Nemoguće je izgubiti identitet zbog poznavanja jezika zemlje u kojoj živim.

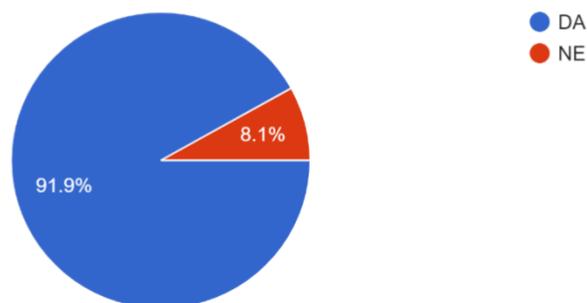
nemislím a i neznam. previse sam star da nbih o tome razmisljao

ne jer uvek ostajem romkinja

U svom domu održavam kulturu i tradiciju.

27. Smatrate li da ćete učenjem jezika zemlje u kojoj živite doprinijeti prihvaćanju romske nacionalne manjine?

111 responses





AGENCY FOR
MOBILITY AND
EU PROGRAMMES



28. Molimo Vas u dvije rečenice pojasnite svoj odgovor na prethodno pitanje? 102
responses

Mozda ce uticati malo pri nalazenju posla

Znali bi bolje komunicirati.

odgovor je logica, poznavanje jezika dovodi do lakse komunikacije sa ostalim stanovnistvom i automatski laksim zaposljavanjem.

dobro pricanje italijanskog znaci veca integracija

ako znas jezik mozes da pricas sa komsijama i stvaras prijateljstva.

Na samom početku razgovora ako sagovornik pri tom Rom loše govori srpski stvara se još veći jaz i sve predrasude koja je ta osoba imala prema romima još više se pojačavaju.

Ukoliko se ne zna jezik matične države onda se pravi distanca sa neRomskim stanovnistvom. Ako hocemo da nas sredina prihvati moramo i mi prihvatiti sredinu

Da jer ce videti da se trudimo ba ih prihvatimo. U bilo kojoj državi da smo.

To bi uradio

Jezik mora da se zna

Mogućnost komunikacije i rušenje njihovih stereotipa

Razbijanje predrasuda kroz komunikaciju

Emancipacija + uključivanje = Ravnopravnost

manje smo upadljivi

integracija dolazi sa jezikom

romi italijani su manje diskriminisani od roma stranaca jer znaju dobro italijanski

normalno jer mozemo lakse da komuniciramo sa italijanima

bolje poznavanje jezika manjea diskriminacija

ne verujem , u italiji ima velika diskriminacija

veca integracija

uvek ce da postoji diskriminacija

uvek ce postojati diskriminacija

Da bi smanjili predrasude i stereotipe prema Romima učenjem i prisustvom u zajednici i šire neromska populacija ima mogućnost da upozna romski jezik, kulturu i tradiciju te i odlazak u romska naselja i domove. to je najbolji i najbrži način da neromi to uvide i





AGENCY FOR
MOBILITY AND
EU PROGRAMMES



mijenjaju svoja mišljenja i stavove, koji su do sada imali iz priča i iskustava drugig koji su im to prepričavali.

Ljudi oko mene vidjet će da se trudim i pokušavam nakon toga se zaposliti da sam se promjenila.

Naravno jer ljudi te izbjegavaju kada govoriš i ubacuješ romske riječi i pogotovo u javnosti.

Nadam se da ću biti bolje prihvaćena i da će me drugačije gledati ostali.

Nadam se da ću uz učenje upoznati nove ljude i nove prijatelje koji bi mi mogli pomoći u životu.

Nadam se da ću biti prihvaćeniji u društvu.

Zato jer želim da se menjam i učestvujem u promeni na bolje za nas Rome.

Svaka promjena na bolje puno znači a pogotovo jezik.

To će drugi vidjeti i čuti pa se nadam da će se i oni menjati.

nadam se da će smanjiti predrasude bar malo

možda smanji diskriminaciju bar što se tiče pismenosti

bolje poznavanje jezika će smanjiti lošu sliku o nama u svakodnevnom životu

znanje jezika u bilo kojoj državi dovodi do lakšeg sporazumevanja i prihvaćanja

kada znaš jezik lakše je objasniti i tražiti šta ti treba

možda smanji stereotipe koje imaju o nama

lakše ćemo se uklopiti

Mogla bih se zauzeti za svoja prava. Lakše bih pronašla posao.

Romi bi mogli tražiti bolji posao. Ne romi bi ih bolje prihvatili.

Romi bi bili prihvaćeniji. Ljudi bi vidjeli da se Romi trude uklopiti u društvo.

Bolje bi komunicirali s ljudima i bili bi prihvaćeniji.

Ostvarili bi bolju komunikaciju s ljudima

Puno bi bilo lakše kada bi se svi mogli međusobno razumijeti.

Povećale bi nam se šanse za posao.

Bio bih pismeniji. Razumio bih o čemu drugi pričaju.

Ne bih se sramotila pri izgovaranju hrvatskog jezika i znala bih pravilno govoriti hrvatski jezik.

Mogli bi tražiti posao bez srama. Ne bi se stidjeli svoje nacionalnosti.





AGENCY FOR
MOBILITY AND
EU PROGRAMMES



Imali bi veće izgledе za posao.

Bili bi prihvaćeniji. Znali bi govoriti hrvatski jezik pravilno.

Dosta smo odbačeni u društvu jer ne govorimo hrvatski jezik. Teško se sporazumjevamo.

Bili bi prihvaćeniji u društvu. Bili bi pismeniji.

Ljudi bi se bolje odnosili prema nama jer bi vidjeli da se trudimo.

Bili bi školovaniji. Mogli bi raditi na boljim mjestima.

Romi bi bili prihvaćeniji zbog pismenosti i ne bi se stidjeli svoga jezika.

Znanjem jezika mogli bi objasniti i naučiti ljude o našoj kulturi.

Romi bi bili pismeniji. Imali bi veće šanse da se zaposle.

Bio bih prihvaćeniji zbog svog truda.

Ljudi će vidjeti da se trudimo govoriti hrvatski jezik. Bit ćemo prihvaćeniji u društvu.

Romi će tada biti pismeniji i prihvaćeniji od drugih ljudi.

Mogli bi tražiti posao bez srama.

Ljudi bi vidjeli da se trudimo živjeti kao i svi drugi.

Nebi bili odbačeni, povećale bi nam se šanse za posao.

Imali bi veće šanse za posao.

Znanjem jezika pričao bih o svojoj kulturi.

Ljudi bi nas bolje prihvaćali. Mogli bi tražiti bolji posao.

Ljudi bi vidjeli da se trudimo.

Lakše bi pronalazili posao.

Bili bi pismeniji. Mogli bi se bolje sporazumjevati.

Ne bi bili odbačeni.

Romi bi bili pismeniji. Znali bi pravilnije govoriti.

Neće biti teško pričati s ljudima. Ljudi će postati prijatelji.

Manjine će se možda bolje prihvaćati.

Možda, no ljudi sami po sebi vole osuđivati i kada nemaju razloga za to.

Možda i ne potpuno ali će sigurno popraviti nešto.

veća pismenost smanjuje lose misljenje o nama

Može pomoći u nekim slučajevima.

veća pismenost smanjuje diskriminaciju

Naravno da ću poboljšati prihvaćanje ako me ljudi razumiju.





AGENCY FOR
MOBILITY AND
EU PROGRAMMES



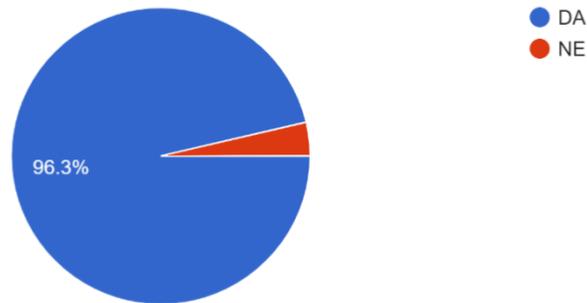
mozda malo, jer diskriminacija je velika
okolina ce me bolje prihvatiti kada vide da se trudim da naucim srpski sto bolje
Mogla bih traziti posao. Pričala bih i s neromskom populacijom.
smanjice predrasude da smo svi nepismeni
mozda smanji lose misljenje o romima
Ljudi će bolje prihvaćati Rome.
Lakše bi se sporazumjevali. Bili bi pismeniji.
Mislim da hoće. Znat ću bolje pričati.
mislim da je uvek bitno poznavati jezik zemlje u koju zivis
Pravilno bi govorili hrvatski.
jer ako znas jezik mozes se odbraniti od nbilo kakve diskriminacije
Lakše bi komunicirali.
Lakše ćemo naći posao.
da jer kada znate da Objasnite neku stvar koja se dogadja oko vas javno bitno je jer ljudi
onda mogu i da vas razumu.
jako vazno , lakse je ziveti i snalaziti se u zivotu
Lako je ako poznajem jezik. Mogu se prije zaposliti.
nece nam nikada biti bolje jer nema nikoga da nam pomogne
mislim da ne , jer tolike godine nista nije moglo da pomogne da dodje do toga
Lakše bi bilo tražiti posao i kontaktirati s institucijama.
Jezik je osnova u društvu.
Više znaš više vrijediš.





29. Mislite li da će web platforma za poboljšati položaj Romske nacionalne manjine u zemljama u kojima žive?

109 responses



30. Molimo Vas u dvije rečenice pojasnite svoj odgovor na prethodno pitanje? 100 responses

Mozda ce steci vecu sigurnost sa informacijama koje ce dobiti

empowerment za romsku zajednicu

ucenjem na sopstvenom jeziku veca sigurnost u zivotu

nadam se da ce biti tako.

To zavisi od dostupnosti,nemaju sve porodice mogućnost da koriste kompijuter

Položaj Roma se nikad neće promeniti,uvek su nacionalna manjina,imaju sva prava kao državljani ali su diskriminisani u smislu zaposlenja i svega ostalog

Naravno sve treba pokušati da svi budu jednako postovani.

Ako moguće

Da mislim

Saveti za bolju adaptaciju, bolji život

Opismenjavanje

Obrazovanje i interesovanje za sve sto radimo u zivotu. Romima/Romkinjama treba volja i karakter da žele uspeh, a ne projekti, ili WEB stranica...

nadam se da hoće

posao znaci integraciju i to je jedna od osnova strategije za ukljucivanje roma

naci posao je najvaznija stvar za integraciju

pomoci ljudima da nauče kako da pricaju je najbitnije kada trazis posao

101



AGENCY FOR
MOBILITY AND
EU PROGRAMMES



nadam se da da

vise instrumenata da se nadje posao bolje je za zajednicu

mozda lakse romi nadju posao

mozda ce lakse da nadju posao i vecu sigurnost u ponasanju

Svakako jer će biti uključeni u ovaj projekat te dobiti dodatne informacije što i kako mogu poboljšati u svom životu uz pomoć projektnog tima i koordinatora jer se i Romi moraju mijenjati da bi bili prihvaćeniji u društvu i da oni mogu prihvatiti nerome. Također ih treba uključivati i u naredne projekte koju budu dostupni za Rome u ove četiri države.

Moći će i drugi da pročitaju i čuju da se i mi educiramo i mjenjamo.

Svakako jer ću nešto novo naučiti i upoznati nove ljude.

Netko će mi pomoći kada budem nešto trebala službeno napisati i poslati i podržati me u traženju posla.

Ostali će moći čuti i znati više o Romima.

Nadam se da ću moći nekome da se obratim za pomoć u traženju posla i ostalih sličnih problema.

Moći ću nekome da se obratim kada budem trebao pomoć.

Taka vrsta pomoći puno će značiti za sve Rome uključene u projekt i sve ostalo što će se organizirati za nas.

nadam se da ce pomoci da se stekne veca sigurnost pri nalazenju posla

ako pomogne romima da nešto nauče i lakše nadju posao

mozda ce ih podstaci da prosire svoje znanje

ako se romi potrudu da unaprede svoje znanje da

sve zavisi kako će biti uradjena

mozda steknu vecu sigurnost

Ljudi bi ih prihvatili zbog njihovih postignuća i zalaganja.

Olakšala bi nam traženje posla. Bili bi prihvaćeni od drugih.

Bili bi prihvaćeniji u školi i društvu i lakše se sporazumjevali s ljudima.

Znanje bi nam se poboljšalo i lakše bi tražili posao.

Moglo bi poboljšati znanje ljudi da bi lakše učili.

Platforma će olakšati pristup reformama.

Lakše bi se koristili internetom i mogli bi sami pisati svoje zamolbe.





AGENCY FOR
MOBILITY AND
EU PROGRAMMES



Poboljšat će položaj romske nacionalne manjine. Znali bi izraziti svoje mišljenje.
Ne bi bili odbačeni od drugih ljudi i ljudi bi vidjeli naš trud.
Mislim da hoće jer će ljudi shvatiti da se trudimo i naš život bi bio poboljšan.
Olakšala bi nam način života.
Olakšala bi nam život. Mogli bi se samostalno koristiti.
Naučili bi se izražavati. Znali bi iznositi svoja mišljenja.
Naučili bi se sporazumjevati. Olakšali bi si način života.
Lakše bi se koristili jezikom države u kojoj živimo.
Ljudi bi vidjeli da smo pismeni, prihvatili bi nas.
Više bi koristili pomoć internetskih stranica. Ljudi bi prepoznali sposobnost romske populacije.
Ovisi kako će ljudi gledati na platformu.
Hrvatski jezik i ne bi bio prepreka. Lakše bi se sporazumjevali s ljudima.
Znao bih se snalaziti u pisanju i izgovaranju.
Naučila bih se koristiti internetom.
Naravno, više će shvatiti i razumjeti o čemu se radi.
Podigla bi se romska popularnost. Romi bi imali veća prava.
Imali bi veću popularnost u državi.
Povećala bi naše obrazovanje.
Platforma bi poboljšala ugled Roma. Lakše bi se snalazili za posao.
Svi bi imali pristup i puno bi naučili iz platforme.
Imali bi pouzdanije objašnjenje. Lakše bi shvatili tražene pojmove.
Imali bi bolje pojašnjenje. Znali bi komunicirati s drugim ljudima.
Bili bi prihvaćeniji kao državljani te države.
Sve bi bilo lakše uz hrvatski jezik jer bi znali kako odgovarati i pisati putem interneta.
Bilo bi nam bolje pojašnjeno značenje. Lakše bi se koristili internetom.
Bolje pojašnjenje jezika.
Bolje korištenje internetom.
Više bi se koristili internetom.
Ovisi o tome koliko će ljudi vidjeti i razumjeti platformu
Pomogla bi onima koji imaju pristup internetu,





AGENCY FOR
MOBILITY AND
EU PROGRAMMES



Pomoći će malo, nekima da nekima ne.

mozda ce biti voljniji da nas zaposle kad vide da tecno govorimo srpski

Mislim da će poboljšati život malo bolje nego sad.

lakse ce popuniti cv i biti sigurniji na razgovoru za posao

Web platforma će sigurno pomoći. Ljudi će imati znanja i informacije.

mozda pri pisanju cv i nalazenju posla

moci cu da trazim pomoc kad mi zatreba sama,da ne moram uvek da vucem nekog sa sobom da mi prevodi

Možda bih lakše naučila hrvatski jezik.

pomoci ce romima da steknu vecu sigurnost pri nalazenju posla

lakse ce da nadju neke reci koje neznaju

Pomoći će ako ljudi budu koristili platformu.

Olakšalo bi nam traženje posla.

Platforma će poboljšati život. Ljudi će biti informirani.

Bolje bi razumjeli hrvatski jezik.

jer ce nam biti lakse u trazenju posla

Znala bih bolje komunicirati.

jer bi nam mnogo pomoglo oko komunikacije vezane za posao i jos mnoge stvari

Lakše bi nalazili posao, bolje bi znali hrvatski jezik.

Lakše ćemo komunicirati i znati bolje jezik.

mislim da hoce jer nam moze pomoci u trazenju posla , a to je za mene najbitnija stvar u zivotu-.

nadam se radi lakseg trazenja posla

Da. Smatram da bi trebala pomoći.

neznam ja sta je to nikako ne razumem

neznam sta je to ne razumem

Pomoć koja će mi olakšati svakodnevicu.

Imati ćemo više informacija i ljude koji će pripomoći.

Pomoć stručnih ljudi.

Imati će provjerene informacije i stručnu pomoć.





Conclusion and recommendations for platform creation

The questionnaire tried to find out education, status on the labor market. Respondents were offered answers on how they see the position of Roma in the countries they live in, how many language barriers there are and how much all this prevents them from integrating and interculturalism. The questions provided information on how engaged they are in finding a job in accordance with their education.

Research in Slovenia among those respondents who speak Slovenian well showed that they have more fear and discomfort about how to start a conversation.

It is clear through research, for example on the example of Slovenia, that due to the existence of strong stereotypes, Roma are sometimes unmotivated and unwilling to change their status. Interestingly, a large number of them believe that the website that will be created as the main result of the project will help the local population to understand them through the issue of identity, tradition. Identity is extremely important to the Roma national minority, as can be seen in soft research such as this.

Sometimes, they find the motivation for the work, in money, but as soon as they realize that they receive much less money (in a salary) than what they receive from government due to their status, the motivation is lost and the motivation for working is dead.

They are aware that their salary would depend on their education and experiences, but because of the very strong tradition and no family or parents support they do not decide to invest in education.

In vast majority they have difficulties with fulfilling conditions for job application, like wiring CV. Without help it is impossible to apply for a job. 26% feel confident at the job interview, while all others face difficulties, feel uncomfortable and are afraid of it.

Finally, all of the respondents think that *the website or application* in their own Roma language would help them preserve better social status and help them in search for a job. The





percentage of respondents who understand better Slovene language than Roma language shows that, they are indirectly forced to use local language on daily basis and therefore aware of the importance local language means for their active, effective and useful inclusion into society with locals. This is so, because in majority they are reading and writing illiterate. They only know to read and speak local language, and this is so, because they learned it in school or within activates in an NGO. Most of them, do not know how to read any of Roma language and would be easier for them to have an audio or video material rather than text.

In Italy, the research was conducted by the association *ROMNI - APS* on Roma coming from the former Yugoslavia and the Roma group Sinti. There are special relations between the Roma national minority and the local population, which have resulted in complete separation. Here, too, the issue of forced assimilation is problematized, instead of working on integration and mutual respect. The Roma themselves are wondering how much the local population knows about their culture, do they want to learn about them as well? The conclusion based on the answers from the questionnaire is that knowledge of the language leads to easier communication with the rest of the population and automatically easier employment and to positive integration into the local community. The problem in Italy is also with the Roma Sinti, who speak Italian very well, but their surnames are recognizable, and despite the integration, discrimination still exists.

However, most believe that knowing the language of the country in which you live contributes to the accept. You need to know the language of the country in which you live because that is how you respect that country and you want to integrate into it. if you know the language you can always more easily defend yourself from any bad situationsSome to be able to lead a beautiful life with the environment. You are less conspicuous and can assimilate with the environment, which means less discriminated against. Knowledge of the language is better and easier to navigate in everyday life. That is why we believe the best way of helping them is to get them acquainted with the basics of local language, and we will keep it in mind in creating the work plan for the platform.





The *Association of Roma Women (Romkinja)* from Nis believes that this research is a clear indicator that knowledge of the language of the country in which one lives and education is crucial for inclusion in society. Inclusion in society through education, and later participation in the labor market would result in a way out of the vicious circle of poverty. The problem in Serbia is many illegal Roma settlements and the lack of any infrastructure, which further aggravates the already difficult situation. Education is the key to the integration of the Roma national minority is the conclusion of a survey conducted by the Roma Association. They believe that the difference between this research and previous ones is that integration is clearly communicated, not assimilation. Through integration, the Roma will retain their identity, which is extremely important to them, and will benefit the society in which they live, and they will start educating their non - Roma citizens about Roma culture.

In Serbia, they had language difficulties with Roma originating from Kosovo because they mostly speak Albanian. In Serbia, the language situation among Roma is quite specific due to their origin; 20% of respondents speak Albanian, while 13.3% speak Romani - Romanian in combination with Serbian.

In creating the work plan, we will focus on bringing the specifics of local language to the roma, as well as creating lessons with the serbian partner that will partially be in the albanian variant of roma language to cover the group from Kosovo.

The *Association of Roma Friendship "LUNA" and the PESG Sports School* believe that this research is different given the structure of the questions and answers obtained through direct contact. It is these data that will be the new reference point on which the association and the school will base their work, especially on strengthening language competences and digital literacy, and encouraging inclusion and interculturalism. With the help of their network of volunteers, they conducted a study in the Osijek - Baranja County in accordance with epidemiological measures. The difficulties that were in the field are how to explain to the target group why the project is important and what are the results of the project to improve Roma integration globally.

In Serbia, they had language difficulties with Roma originating from Kosovo because they mostly speak Albanian. In Serbia, the language situation among Roma is quite specific due to





their origin; 20% of respondents speak Albanian, while 13.3% speak Romani - Romanian in combination with Serbian.

In conclusion, from the data gathered, it is clearly visible that roma from all partner countries need help with the understanding of basic conditions in accessing the work market.

This knowledge of course needs to be adjusted to the local level (to the level of basic competence).

They need help in what they couldn't learn elsewhere like the basic terms of social law, and basic terms of work law. These are good categories that can be used in the lesson plan for the creation of the platform.

What we mean by this is that they will learn about the topics like unemployment benefits, maternity leave, health insurance, social welfare as well as how work contracts are made, how they end and what conditions related to paychecks and annual leave.

These will help them in the issue of finding the job and preparing the CV, which can also be used as its own module of the lesson plan, where they will be able to learn different ways in which they can present their competence and background to the work market.

All things considered, the lesson plan will also be created with interactivity and user accessibility in mind. In that regard, it will be interactive, but it will require minimal computer knowledge from the part of the users.

