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*Agricultural School in the Danube Banovina 1929–1941*

*Summary*

On the territory of Vojvodina until 1918 were two lower agricultural schools, in Ada and in Ilok. School in Ada was established in 1880 and in Ilok 1897. An agricultural school in Vrsac established in 1921. These schools until 1927 are falling under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture, when they assigned to administrative areas: school in Ada Belgrade area, school in Ilok Srem area, and school in Vrsac Danubian area. About 30 lower agricultural schools, as there were in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, six of them located in the Danube Banovina: in Ada, Ilok, Vrsac, Pozarevac, Kragujevac and Smederevska Palanka. The aim of two-years schools was to theoretically and practically trained agricultural children from all branches of agriculture and to enable them to successfully run their farms. Task of the schools in Ada, Pozarevac, Kragujevac and Ilok was the theoretical and practical education in all branches of agriculture for the village young men, sons of the farmers. The agricultural school in Ada, Pozarevac and Kragujevac prevailed classes of farming and the agricultural school in Ilok in viticulture. Students of these schools could be Banovina's cadets or individual students. For practical training, each school had a well-stocked collection, which is constantly updated. Each school has its disposal property, the necessary facilities, as well as live and dead capital. All practical work on the farm are performed mainly students. On the schools farms were represented all types of crops that are necessary for the practical training of students. Each school, with the aim of agricultural training, had set up his garden the size of at least half a hectare. The school garden had to be represented agricultural sectors: gardening, farming, fruit growing, horticulture, beekeeping and poultry, as appropriate, and viticulture. From year to year, reported the significantly larger number of students than the schools can receive, with respect to the available facilities and financial resources. Increased number of students caused the increased number of teachers and other school officials. The quality of teaching and learning methods are constantly promoted. The annual reports on the work of these schools are representing data and significant contribution to the history of education and teaching in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.