

GEOGRAPHICAL STARTING POINTS THE ANALYSIS OF CURRENT RURAL PROBLEMS IN MONTENEGRO: CASE STUDY OF RURAL LOCAL COMMUNITY KRALJE

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ABSTRACT

This paper analyzes the geographical starting point's research current rural problems in Montenegro, in the example of rural local community Kralje. Like so many times before in history and in these times, rural areas and the rural economy must be the mainstay for the survival of the population in rural areas of the local community: Kralje, Oblo Brdo, Sjenožeta and Gnjili Potok. Today, Montenegro is searching for a new identity, a new paradigm for social development and must not be forgotten nor marginalized rural areas and agriculture.

Keywords: Rural local community Kralje, Natural characteristics, Social characteristics, Perspectives.

1. INTRODUCTION

For rural communities in Montenegro last decade is characterized distinct discontinuity in development. As one of the main reasons for poor demographics of rural settlements Montenegro shall be taken from migration villages to the cities. Going young, reproductive population of rural settlements is leave in hands old men. Such is the case with rural local community Kralje. Research Kalezić (1976) have shown that the rural-urban village of Montenegro in the period 1949 to 1969 left about 185.000 people. Abandonment of rural areas there were so many fast, that industrialization has led to such a reduction of the agricultural population in the former Yugoslavia, and of course I in Montenegro, which was unknown to the world. Today as that there are no twos or women who wish to marry a man from the countryside. Out of love the lives neither on village, except perhaps in the TV series. Our research evidence based on similar surveys of the Institute for the study villages (<http://www.proučavanjesela.rs>), points out that in rural settlements Montenegro life came back, it takes a serious commitment of the state. Agriculture is interesting only when it gets good export performance, but when farmers should be provided with safety and is a solid purchase price, and utility enjoyed by cities, rural village becomes forgotten. Most of the villages outside are cities, no the most basic infrastructure. Research on quality of life in rural areas of Montenegro, show that even today the beginning of

the twenty-first century, there are rural settlements that do not have dispensary, let alone home health. What is now the case with rural villages in the rural local community Kralje? Post office and transport residents been studied territory, can only dream of. Those residents Kralja, Oblog Brda, Sjenožeta and Gnjilog Potoka inaccessible to most of the content for remotely normal life, evidenced by the fact that the villagers by core products, have to go to Andrijevicu or Berane, because in their place there is no proper shop. Rural local community Kralje never and nor today no nor veterinary dispensary or herbal pharmacy. All this, and much else to Vukadinovic (2004) in terms of technical, technological, and economic (in) abilities of rural households, and therefore rural communities, does not correspond to extremely rich natural and other resources on rural areas. Major portion of these potential is untapped or at all, or using inefficient and extremely extensive. The cause of this indicator is visible social neglect of the rural population of Montenegro, which today is the most obvious example of on use of funds and infrastructure in the field of collective consumption, as manifested in the lack of coverage of the pension fund, partial health insurance, cultural institutions and recreational character... In addition are low level of community infrastructure and sanitary and technical equipment of houses and apartments, so that a large number of rural settlements in Montenegro, there is no built water supply and sewage. Including and are investigated territory.

Based on these data, the Sarovic (2012) we can reliably assert that the economic power of rural communities in Montenegro, we mean to rural local community Kralje, for the are most part very poor, and to deteriorate rapidly in recent years. Rural households, especially agricultural holdings, are low productivity. This is perhaps best illustrated by the fact that one farmer in Montenegro on average hard may to produce for one population of the Republic, while the ratio in most countries of the European Union one according sixty-five, and in the U.S., even one on according one hundred and twenty-nine. This is a consequence many factors, among which is one of the most significant fragmentation of land in the Montenegrin village (2.13 ha of arable land per farm used, compared to more than 15 hectares in the EU and is considerably higher in the U.S.). Also, economic, especially agricultural policy is certainly influenced on weakening of the economic power of agriculture holdings.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research aims to that provide review on geographical starting points current research rural problems in Montenegro, in the example of rural local community Kralje. Objective of this study it was possible to realize the combined use of different research methods. The core methodological procedure used in this study does, geographic (spatial) method, whose scope of research the relating to rural local community Kralje. This is actually the geographical whole, which includes four rural settlements: Kralje, Oblo Brdo, Sjenožeta and Gnjili Potok. Rural Local Community Kralje belongs to the municipality Andrijevica (Montenegro) and extends to between 42 ° 45 '26 "north geographic latitude and 19 ° 45' 17" east geographic longitude. It occupies an area of 32.46 km². According to the census of 2003 at the the studied territory was living 503 inhabitants, respectively 15.5 in/km². Geography settlements explore human settlements with

descriptive and perspective aspect. Descriptive aspect includes a description, classification, systematization and generalization of scientific discovery unknown or partially known properties of settlements (determining legality which prevailing in development and distribution of settlements). Perspective aspect includes application of geographical knowledge on settlements in various areas of social life in order to improve the quality of life and working people. Among the most important approaches to the geography of the settlement include: descriptive mechanical approach which refers to the totality of deskripciju settlements or some of its segments without considering the the cause - effect relationship. Complex geographical access includes interactional consideration of complex territorial settlement - the environment and vice versa, from all aspects. A pragmatic approach is related to the usefulness of geographic knowledge of human settlements and their practical value. Its place in the research I found a multi-disciplinary approach, that is, the results of other disciplines on settlements (Clark, 1982; Phillips, 1998; Little and Panelli, 2003; Arcury *et al.*, 2005; McCarthy, 2007; Clout, 2009). Data source for that the related to the analysis of the population, we used the statistical method, i.e. used the data of the Office of Statistics Montenegro (2005). Were studied and written sources on the internet. Geographic research in this paper is based on methods: description and classification. Procedure description method, we started from a simple description of facts, processes and objects, as well as their provings empirical relationships and connections. Classification method enabled us to systematic and complete separation of the general terms on the special, which includes the concept. The method of systematization and generalization implied is cognitive processes of abstraction (Rajovic, 2001; Rajovic, 2007; Rajovic, 2007). The method of analysis was related to study and explanation of reality partition of complex thought creation on their simple components. The method of synthesis, we tried to analyze the characteristics and principles of rural settlements in intervals of cause and effect link (Rajovic and Bulatovic, 2013; Rajovic and Bulatovic, 2013).

3. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The former Yugoslavia in whose composition is entering and Montenegro, had is fastest deagrarization in the world. For the last fifty years of the twentieth century by Gulan (2013) from the village to the town have gone about eight million people. Such a process in the world, lasted for is about 150 years. The migration migration was continued and forcibly in the last decade of the twentieth century when it winds of war in Serbia and Montenegro from Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo "adopted" more than 400.000 people. In the aftermath of World War II to Montenegrin village are the occurring large, but by its content and consequences of conflicting changes. These changes are part of a universal, global process of modernization of the contemporary society, its industrialization and urbanization. They also carried a strong imprint of the ruling ideological paradigm or social system in the former Yugoslavia, built in that paradigm. Based on data Kalezic (1976) which have on the rate of population growth, it appears that the village in Montenegro in the period 1949 to 1969 left about 185.000 people. According Kostic (1963) abandonment of agricultural properties was so fast, that industrialization has led to such a reduction of the agricultural population in the former Yugoslavia, and of course in Montenegro

that was unknown to the world. Namely migration from rural areas, also means and reduced the number of agricultural population. In Montenegro, in 1971 (according to population of in 1971. years) was only 35 % of the agricultural population, although after the Second World War, the ratio was close to 80 %. Today, Montenegro "searching for a new identity, a new paradigm for social development and must not be forgotten or marginalized village and agriculture. Like so many times before in history, and in these times, the village and agriculture are the mainstay of Montenegro to survival. Again we turn to the village, when we find it difficult, and we are convinced that the village and employment in and around the village allows overcoming the crisis. But it requires a radically new society's attitude towards him. Because, in the cities, no what that the work, in villages, no one to work! Instead of the existing of quartermaster access to the village and agriculture, where they were were treated as producers of cheap food has to create a so-called concept of rural development, which will be based on demographic, natural, economic and socio-cultural resources (Gulan, 2013). Development opportunities in rural areas by Lukes (1985) are different and depend on geography and accessibility (close to the middle of urban areas, major roads, processing capacities and market ...). Natural conditions and potential (altitude, climate, soil, forest cover, biodiversity, water resources, mineral resources...), human and material resources (infrastructure, industrial capacity, and expertise of the workforce, the development of public services, the size and morphology of the village), and the interaction of social capital (cultural distinctions, respect for tradition, modernization, horizontal and vertical cooperation ...).

Local Community Kralje away is from Andrijevice 2 km Mateševa 15 km Berana 17 km and 28 km of Kolašin. On its territory, extends main road M-9 and runs through three of the four rural villages (Gnjili Potok Sjenožeta, Kralje). However, the example width carriageway of is below 2 m, and does not match contemporary conditions of the road traffic. By the Local Community can be reached by from two directions. Most often it is comes from direction Andrijevice through rural village's Kralje or from the direction of Kolašin across rural villages Bare Kraljske (Rajovic and Bulatovic, 2012). By the Local Community is also reachable vehicular traffic from rural settlements Vranještica via Bačko Hills and Lisa from the foothills of Coma, across Štavna. Both road directions are connected on the ridge Trešnjevik. Transit local Community increase are and travel directions which are connected with main road M-9 and it from Kralje of Oblo Brdo or Sjenožeta, as and from Gnjili Potok to the hamlet Čuka or Miravčine (Rajovic and Bulatovic, 2013).

The geomorphology of the territory of rural local community king is mountainous character with altitude of rural settlements Kralje 952 m elevation, Gnjili Potok 1.196 m elevation, Sjenožeta 1.193 m elevation, Oblo Brdo 1.289 m elevation. Studied geo-space covers south-eastern parts of the mountain massif Bjelasica, where the stand out peaks: Lisa (1.878 m elevation) i Rudo Brdo (1.649 m elevation). Massive Bjelasica the over the saddle Trešnjevik (1.573 m elevation), connects to massive mountains Komova. It can be concluded that is exposure terrain varied, respectively, that represented approximately less favorably: the northern, northeastern and northwestern and favorable orientation: south, southeast and southwest. Grounds with medium and slightly bigger slopes (10° - 20°), and are dominated areas that can be said to be favorable or conditionally favorable for almost all human activities in space, are represented to a

lesser extent in the western and eastern part of the analyzed territory. Surfaces with a slope of 20° considered unfavorably because in these areas no more important human activity can take place without additional effort and investment. Surface with inclination of 10 degrees are represented in the valley Rajova River or crusting, as well as in the Kraštica, southeastern and southwestern area of the analyzed territory and represent features and value for crop agriculture and food production. Land erosion is a significant geomorphological feature of the rural local community Kralje, whose intensity and distribution directly related to the slopes. As a result of this sort of relief, there is a pronounced dominance of the natural vegetation of the cultures and the specific manner of its utilization. As a mostly mountainous, rural territory of local communities Kralje has largely expressed the possibility of using their natural resources. For example, on the slopes Trešnjevik, Lisa and Rudo Brdo are marvelous natural grounds for skiing, but not yet valorized. Thus, the local community is a Kingdom territory with clean air; the Trešnjevik is Eco - house which has rooms for rent, restaurant with national cuisine. Near the Eco-home findings and cafes Lekić with a summer terrace. Thus, the local community Kralje is territory with clean air, pristine nature and great climate. The terrain is great for walking and hiking, various picnics and recreation. Meadows and pastures are rich in various medicinal herbs, mushrooms and other fruits of nature, which in addition to healthy food is an important component of eco item in the future development of rural tourism.

Climate on area of rural settlements of the local community Kralje is temperate - continental. Special testing climate there have been no, except the presence of ten years ago, rain measuring stations in rural settlements Gnjili Potok. The average temperature air ranges from 4°C to 12°C. According to the vertical gradient with increasing altitude the mean annual air temperature is lowered and is: on 1000 m 7,0°C, on 1200 m 6,4° C, on 1400 m 5,8° C, on 1600 m 5,2°C. According to [Rajovic and Rajovic \(2010\)](#), in the first zone to 1300 m above sea level, with a period mean daily temperature $\geq 5^\circ$ C lasts 203-212 days, during which time it accumulates from 2102.0 to 2444.3° C. Period with mean daily temperature $\geq 10^\circ$ C is 119-140 days and accumulates around 1584.8 to 1948.7° C. Period with mean daily temperature $\geq 15^\circ$ C lasting 9-36 days and accumulates around 83.2 to 548.8° C. "Such temperatures allow foster the corn, potatoes, fruits and Central Europe. Besides plant are relatively good conditions for the development of livestock production ([Derkovic, 1992](#)). In the second zone, which includes the territory of the settlement of 1300 - 1600 m above sea level, with a period mean daily temperature $\geq 5^\circ$ C lasts 194-203 days, during which time it accumulates from 1759.7 to 2102.0 ° C. Period with mean daily temperature $\geq 10^\circ$ C takes 98-119 days and accumulates around 1220.9 to 1584.8°C. "These are mostly steep mountain slopes, covered with dense forest. Predominantly flat terrain of meadows, while the area under plow insignificant (grown mainly potatoes, barley and oats) ([Derkovic, 1992](#)). Based on data from the stations to measure rainfall in Vučji Kamen, the greatest amount of rainfall is excreted in May, November and January, and the lowest in July. The prevailing winds in the winter months are northwest and north, and in the remaining month's south wind. North and northwest winds, bringing dry and stable weather, perfect for a leisure trip during are summer and winter. The winds from are south direction is diversified in the winter, when making significant amounts of snowfall. According to data from the [Climate](#)

[Atlas Yugoslavia \(1985\)](#), snow cover at a height of approximately 1500 m, began to be formed in early or mid-October and lasts until the end of May, and at a height of about 1000 m, snow cover begins to form in mid-November, and the last day of the duration of snow cover at the end of the second week of April.

Hydrographic characteristics of the local community Kralje profiles very diverse and important water resources, as well as natural wealth. The hydrographic view field of rural local communities Kralje is an area with highly developed hydrographic network; it is the numerous surface flows. In this sense, in the rural local community there is an evident hydropower potential. The most significant surfactants flow is river Kraštica, which belongs to basin Lima. Namely flow crusting is under the name Rajova River from its source below the mountain Lise only to Dubokalja and from the Dubokalja flows under its own name and it flows to Kraštica the in Lim code Most Bandović. Except Rajova River or Kraštica, there are numerous small watercourses in of rural settlements: Gnjili Potok, Oblo Brdo, Sjenožeta and Kralje. Water flows in the rural local community Kralje, we primarily mean on Rajova River and its tributaries - the stream Trešnjevik I Čukačku river or Kraštica, are very pure and rich in fish, primarily creek trout ([Rajovic, 2010](#)). Special opportunity rendered in the improvement and further development of the fishery (all species of trout). In the forests and mountain pastures may the meet high wildlife, such as the deer, wild boar, wild goats and bear. This gives the opportunity to make the rural tourism as one of the additional activities for tourist and find hunting and fishing. In this sense they can be organized, well-known to chase and chase On Wulf, fox or wild boar. Water as a natural resource has a range of options from the standpoint of - hydropower potential, market valuation and ecology. Economic use, protection and rational approach to water resources, can have a very positive impact in the future development ([Rajovic and Bulatovic, 2013](#)).

Land of the local rural community Kralje characterized by various forms of representation incurred as a result of are complex action of endogenous and exogenous factors. This area is characterized by a variety of forms, because it is a mountainous area mostly limestone composition. Therefore, there plenty of caves and other karst phenomena, such as pits, unfortunately not yet explored. All of the territory of the local rural community mainly belonging automorphic fine, the largest unit of systematic classification of land in this part of the municipal Andrijevisa. Land of this order is characterized by normal wetting only under rainfall. The exception is the land beside the Rajova River or Kraštice and its tributaries, which are most affected by moist additional water from underground, and less often floods. Undeveloped land or initial, occupy a relatively small area. This class of land is belonging on field of rural local community's litosoli (stony areas), regosoli and colluvial soils. Stony areas occur on more isolated areas, especially in the southeastern part of the local community, from Bulca, the Sovale to Great Karst. Regosols mainly caused the removal previously formed soil. Colluvial soils are the most fertile land in the local community Kralje represented about Rajova River, respectively Kraštice and its tributaries.

To set are landscape of local rural community Kralje, of particular importance biogeography characteristics. Flora consists of forest and grass vegetation. In addition his or her care and maintenance, it would be possible to intensify the highland agricultural production (farming and

forestry). In addition, the potential of this area is based on the development and exploitation of berries (blueberry, blackberry, strawberry) and different types of herbs. Forests are deciduous and conifer although deciduous trees predominate, which according to altitude zonal distributed. Of the tree plants appear are: beech, hornbeam, oak, willow, poplar, linden, maple, oak, acacia, hazel, ash, alder, elm, birch, pine, spruce, pine... Some localities on the territory of the local rural community Kralje carry the names of the deciduous and coniferous forests: Pine, Spruce, Large beech. Taken as a whole, the local community Kralje in reference to the surface, which includes, abounds in forests. The share of the total area of forests in rural territories of the local community of about 1.716 acres, or about 52% of the territory of the local rural community. Wood processing in rotten creek to now it is not, devoted special attention. Based on the use of forest resources, this industry has so far directed its development exclusively for the residents, while residential construction (lumber, wood panels ...), or burned as fuel. The chance of settlements in is unused possibilities for the production function, ensuring all products from the forest, which can be valorized through the production of wood volume and other forest products. In doing so, the main product is considered a tree, and all the other side - incidental. The other products are some of the woods that are gaining increasing importance: venison, fish, snails, berries and seeds, medicinal, aromatic and spice plants, fungi, resins, essential oils, juices, bark, bats, leaves, peat, stone, gravel, sand... (Rajovic and Bulatovic, 2013). Taking into account the habitat conditions, rotten grass cover stream, could be divided into: the valley meadows in moist habitats, meadows and pastures, predominantly associated with a belt of oak and beech forests and alpine meadows that reach to the bottom: Lisa, Pelinovice, Trešnjevik, Sovale, Rudo Brdo... Flora of forests and pastures enriched with various kinds of herbs and edible fungi. Most of them occupy a high place in folk medicine, pharmaceutical production, which is very important for the tourism development. Herbs rich in its diversity, physiological and pharmacological action, and a healthy quantity of raw materials, offers unimagined possibilities in the development of health and educational tourism. The most important species of medicinal plants from the commercial aspects are yarrow, thistle, birch, hawthorn, horsetail, cranberry, gentian, wild thyme, omen, blueberries, mint, blackberry, raspberry, dandelion, thyme, and nettle. Of forest products: hawthorn, juniper, strawberry, cornelian cherries, blackberries, raspberries, blueberries, saffron, rose hip, and mushrooms: porcini, black trumpet mushrooms... (Rajovic and Bulatovic, 2013). Meadows and pastures are covered with juicy mountain grass and meadow flowers, so that together with forests, a special landscape and decorative value of rural local community Kralje. In such a climate and atmosphere of the fruit is mainly grown plums. Followed by apples, pears, cherries, nuts... In the forests and mountain pastures may be encountered high wildlife, such as deer, wild boar, chamois, and the animals are protected by law as a rare type of bear. Around lives: wolf, fox, badger, squirrel, weasel, hedgehog, ferret, marten, otter, rabbit, and pheasant ... Of snake appearing the hinge, viper and water snake. Of birds: crows, magpies, raven, sparrow, tit, woodpecker, cuckoo, quail, swallows, sparrow hawk, eagle... Belt forest with the aspect of tourism has significant resources and predisposition to the development of various forms of tourism such as fishing, hunting, adventure, adrenaline (Rajovic and Bulatovic, 2012).

From the analysis of the natural conditions of the rural local community Kralje, it can be concluded that its terrains naturally suitable for agriculture, forestry and settlements, with the label "suitable" should be understood as a boon to the given surface does not require, or require reasonable additional investment to be used in the same desired purpose. Natural terrain configuration may, therefore, affect the spatial extent and shape of the specific community. However, the principle is still the major determinant of the territorial shaping the rural community level of its social development. At that sense we can therefore agree with a French geographer P. Vidal de la Banchee, according to [Mandal \(1989\)](#), which replaced the geographical determinism "geographic opportunities," noting that only nature provides opportunities among which we choose; but what the choice depends primarily on the level of social development. Only to that way it is possible to explain the existence and spatial characteristics of such diverse rural communities. An example of are the local rural community Kralje that effect. The rural local community Kralje is a small community of functional significance, reduced functional capacity. The main activity of the population of rural areas engaged in agriculture. With the right [Pavlovic et al. \(2011\)](#) reported that is low productivity in agriculture. The majority of households have small farmers and produce for their own use, while a small amount of products on the market. However, the overall development can not be based only on the industry. He should be based on a clear development strategy, based on sustainable development of the rural economy as a whole, taking into account the sustainability and preservation of indigenous values of each environment. In addition to agriculture, the population is often engaged in other activities. From the crafts that existed in rural areas community, there are now very few. Most often they were masters - builders. For this craft did not need special education, according to [Vesovic \(1935\)](#) and [Vlahovic \(1999\)](#) the "father of is learned son or grandfather granddaughter". Earlier in the rural local community Kralje was developed and medical office or ambulance (in rural areas Kralje and Gnjili Potok), but in the late nineties of the last century, these health facilities are closed. On the analyzed territory and existed are also two state stores, located in a town of Kralje and Gnjili Potok, but they were also having experienced an identical fate as an ambulance. Today, the territory of the local rural community Kralje there are two small private shops, the location of rural settlements of Kralje and Gnjili Potok, who modestly stocked food stores and industry beverages. Local communities Kralje has two four-year primary school (Kralje and Gnjili Potok), which the number pupils from year to year decreases. An important feature of the local communities is their multifunctional character. According to [Dube \(1957\)](#) and [Rao \(1987\)](#), such a community is never limited by the performance of a single specialized activity, but it still takes shape based on the performance of various activities. If its spectrum its feature extensive, therefore also a greater part of the social life of its members takes place within it, the more more independent and closed a whole it represents. According to [Cavaye \(2001\)](#) and [Moore et al. \(2003\)](#), but the fact that some people live a long time in a particular territory causes spontaneously appear among them a certain social processes that connect them in an objective and elemental community. Due to prolonged life together in the same geographical and social environment shaped by common habits and customs, and people become connected to the place and acquaintances, to the extent that life within their community as a separate value. Residents of

rural local communities Kralje are known and as enthusiastic people. With the the help of their "people from homeland" which live around the world, organized a large number of cultural and sporting events. Thus, for example, cultural associations, "Alexander Leko Marjanović" in 1947, has won first place to theater competition in Montenegro by performing the play "The Balkan Empress ". In Kralje is organized and the first "Joyful evening Radio Belgrade" in Montenegro, and the many manifestations in the Kralje, participated, numerous well-known singers, musicians, folk societies, flutists ... from the former Yugoslavia. Today in Kralje, the prominent festivals and folklore and rhythmic dances and other cultural and sporting events... On the territory of the local rural community and Kings, there are many cultural and historical monuments, smomen symbols, commemorative plaques that show the dynamic history of the area. For Selina, a plateau in the center of the rural village Kralje, even in 1904, the raised is church St. Ascension of the Lord and not far from the church is a monument Vožd Karadjordže, whose predecessors, just from Kralje. Homeland Museum in Kralje has several thousand of archaeological and historical exhibits, documents, photographs, books, ethnic items and other antiques that show the past life and times (Rajovic and Bulatovic, 2013). Development of transport function difficult roads is very bad, worn out over time, and it often happens that during the winter, when there is a lot of snow, the traffic is completely stopped or interrupted. Otherwise, the construction of roads in this area is quite late, which then slowed the functional development of the local community. Rural commune Kralje is developed in gravitational zone Andrijevice, but modern processes, such as the uncontrolled, expansive growth of industrialization and the domination of the rural deagrarization, led to emigration and depopulation of rural areas: Kralje, Oblo Brdo, Sjenožeta and Gnjili Potok. Thereby is disturbed development of traditional Montenegrin village (Rajovic, 2013; Rajovic, 2014). According to Law (2009), Bjelajac *et al.* (2011), Popovic *et al.* (2011), in particular the importance of the collaboration with the environment, in which local actors are addressed in several ways (exchange of goods and services, technology and information, and the migration of the active population pensioners, investment ...). Cooperation between local / regional / national / EU administration in the Member States, in the conception, making, implementation, evaluation and control of the projects contained in the rural development programs, is necessary, and in a way that encourages dialogue vertical.

Rural local community Kralje has numerous resources for tourism development. With the inclusion of economic and non-economic activities, with an interest in tourism development, tourism should become a generator of growth of the rural village. First of all, it is particularly favorable conditions of preserved nature, with a mild climate, clean air, unpolluted Rajova River, or Kraštica, rich flora and fauna. Stay in nature gives tourists the opportunity for walks, recreation, sports, organized excursions, go hunting and fishing, horseback riding, hiking, picking berries and herbs, and other recreational and leisure activities in the countryside. Tourists for to show interest I can be included in for agricultural works. Exceptional cultural value has construction of traditional architecture the characteristics of a particular area, as well as the products of traditional crafts and handicrafts, through which he meets a rich heritage. Also, it is possible to visit various exhibitions organized which are organized at environment events (Andrijevica, Berane, Plav), particularly tourism events and traditional events through which

people learn about the customs and characteristics of rural life (Rajovic and Bulatovic, 2013). Contemporary of tourists seeking experiences providing a sense of intimacy with the natural resources and the local community. Each tourist destination that is intended to attract these visitors must protect its resources while emphasizing the sense of integration with the local community. In this process, the state has a very important role because it is responsible for the planning, design and policy development and prevention of excessive and irregular construction (Rajovic and Bulatovic, 2014).

Chronologically are viewed the historical development of rural settlements in the local community Kralje, not much different from village to village. Type of settlement is in the territory of the local community, mostly the same, and in many respects home followed arrangement of objects upon them and customs in construction, in which the population rule or have ruled. The character of the population, although variable, largely unique and as such it is interesting to analyze in each, as well as customary (urban - architecture - architectural) terms. Rural local community Kralje is organized by shattered system of settlement, incurred as a result of the migration factor, the habit of the population that is engaged in extensive agriculture, living in a shattered settlements, with little arable land around the house, it is completely free and spontaneous with the clearing of old-growth forests. There are different causes of such a structure of rural areas: relief, forests and patriarchal way of life. Rural villages or hamlets of the local community Kralje are formed in the conditioned migrations, usually by having one family inhabiting a well-chosen location and organized her entire life. When the family mushroomed and divided, its members to be separated inhabited are on the second remote places (which is rarely), or extending the construction area of the hamlet, locating the above, beside or below the existing households, using the land to which they bought or were given by close family members to use a previously serve an agricultural purpose. So that today the rural settlements of the local community king in its own structure: 1) center, which residents in hamlets called "village", according to which the overall settlement and called and it is usually at the center of the surrounding hamlets in the valley of the river Rajova (Gnjili Potok) or Kraštice (Kralje) or on the main lines of a field (Sjenožeta, Oblo Brdo); except for housing and associated the economy of these parts of the village have a a smaller or larger set public or rural function; 2) hamlets (Trešnjevik, Čuka, Miravčine, Brežine...), located by throughout the territory of the respective territory of the village what are the basic - the primary form of rural settlement and that a primary function of a living and supporting the economy and whose structure is a collection of rural housing - courtyard. Territory of the local rural community Kralje observing the genesis or origin of which is an important criterion space - the urban aspect of the typology of land territory of the village, was formed spontaneously. The boundaries of the territory of the village are mostly coinciding with the topography terrain. Most often appearing mountain reefs, prominent elevations the terrain, and often watercourses and ravines. Traffic through the territory of the village, between the village and their respective hamlet (and approaches mostly cultivable land), it is of poor quality and is done mostly on foot, although the driveway in most cases it is possible. Some roads through the territory of the village, particularly to do with the village hamlets have recently been modernized to a level of decent not paved route. Other routes through the territory

of the village vary from narrow earth, where it is possible to pass a passenger car or off-road vehicle, the steep and difficult path wicket. Generally speaking, the territory within the rural areas of the rural local community Kralje are quite fragmented, a large number of small farmland that are irregular in shape, which caused the irregular network atarskih roads, often intended for connections between parts of the village and hamlet, but not more comfortable, for these of arable land. However, the analysis of each of the territory of the village, it can be stated rule that every village, and thus each household, prominent division of the territory, with all necessary land in their possession (for arable farming fruit growing and animal husbandry), and then the forests and streams. It is assumed that in the period of settlement, and later, forests are not divided, because they were abundant. The relief is conditioned shape and size of the area from rural areas, more than any other reason. The land is intersected by numerous valleys and ravines with a depth of several hundred meters long and steep side. Valley Rajova River or Kraštica of many streams and small rivers are very narrow. The waters are abundant and fast. Studied territory rich in mountain springs, with a very cool and drinkable water (Osredak, Source Lomovi, Njive Đinovića, Perinka, Source Vukotića, Carevine Rajovića, Parlog, Jelar, Butrinjak, Banjišor, Čosak, Miravčine, Murikin Source, Sovale, Source Ivanovića, Bakov Source, Lekića Source, Jovorovica, Source Gvozda, Source Vulevića, Mulov Source, Source Đekića...). Between the valleys lifted to roundish mountains and hills with settlements on their tops and soft sides. Increasing population divided and forest clearing and then transformed into arable land. Territory of the village of rural local communities Kralje, if analyzed in terms of content, depending on the terrain and elevation, consist mainly of the following bands and areas: a) the area of forest (usually beech), abundant source of quality water which people use, increasing is close to the settlement, where the use of household, and more recently, making catchment, these forests have been for a long time, and now the primary source of building materials for the construction of houses and other buildings, tools and supplies in rural households; b) belt of pastures and meadows, within these bands, not infrequently were made temporary facilities, where they stayed during the summer shepherds and livestock (often from multiple households); summer grass is harvested and after drying and storage in the haystack, hay is housed in stables, that winter was used to feed livestock; these zones due to inactivity greatly heal and look like the nearby woods; c) the area of the hamlet, house, housing and garden, mostly in the bands between 952 m elevation and 1.289 m elevation: Kralje 952 m elevation, Sjenožeta 1.193 m elevation, Gnjili Potok 1.196 m elevation, Oblo Brdo 1.289 m elevation. Locations for the establishment of housing were selected according to the rule ocednom and quality of the soil, between gully and ravine on the elevated and windy slopes, the position of the housing and settlements, he was elected as always, it is the most favorable positions, it is sunny and well ventilated, and is approximately center associated farmland.

The analysis population census, we note that the rural local commune Kralje after the Second World War, the compensation period, had the 1.149 inhabitants, and had a much greater population compared to the population census of 2003, when counts 503 inhabitants. However, after the compensation period and a slight increase in the number of inhabitants and the period of 1948-1953 years (1149-1.186), but before the next census in 1961 census, the population

decreased by 8,85%, 1971 for 13,7%, 1981 for 12,9%, 1991 for 14,4%, 2003 for 27,6%. Looking at in general compared to 1948, the population of the rural local community Kralje reduced for 56.2%. "The decrease of population still continues, in proportion to the contemporary processes of industrialization, land reclamation and deruralization" (Rajovic and Bulatovic, 2013). If you look at the number of households, we can see that their number also decreased from 1948 to 2002, from 293 to 174, which is caused by the increase in the number of household members. Namely average number of members in the household, in the period 1948-1971 the increasing with 3.92 to 4.46, but in the period 1971 to 2003 we have the reverse situation, ie the average number of household members is reduced from 4.46 to 2,89. Today in the rural local community Kralje, most households are nuclear families and parents with their children. Of the total, about one-quarter of the elderly households and households that makes up the population older than 60 years. These people often have low incomes, and in same time are unable to operate, and very often are not able, or to take care of themselves (Rajovic and Bulatovic, 2014). Our research evidence based on similar research Andelkovic (2012) emphasizes that during the settlement history of rural settlements of the local community Kralje, and especially in the second half of the twentieth century, a significant influence on the development of the village had all kinds and types of migration. Rural local community Kralje represents extremely active area of migration. Of the total number of immigrant population (152) in the period between the 1940s and before, a total of 3.3% of immigrants in the period 1941-1945 0,71%, period od 1946-1960 24,3%, period of 1961-1970 8,6%, period of 1971-1980 9,2%, period of 1981-1990 20,4 %, 1991-2003 16,4% , unknown 17.1% of the total number of settlers. Of total settlers 42.8% of migrant from other settlements within the municipality (Andrijevisa), 42.8% from other municipalities in Montenegro, 3.3% from other republics (Serbia), and 2.6% from the former Yugoslavia. We can conclude that the studied area previously and immigration area, but eventually grew into the immigration area. After World War II, as well as in other rural areas in Montenegro, there was a development of the industry, which provided a much better chance of employment in non-agricultural activities in cities. It has caused large-scale migration of population from rural Kralje local communities to urban centers. The migration was mainly involved the working-age population, while in rural areas Kralje, Oblo Brdo, Sjenožeta and Gnjili Potok remain living elderly population. Population to be emigrates of the sixties and especially the seventies and eighties. The migration was a result of industrialization and urbanization, as well as structural changes of the economy, resulting in higher employment in the cities, and thus better conditions of life, which attracted many people from rural areas of the local community Kralje. Compared on population that moved to the rural local community Kralje 351 resident or 69.8% of the population from birth lived in the same place. Industrialization and urbanization are complex, interrelated and geographical habitation processes that caused the abandoning of rural homes and the traditional occupation of their ancestral agriculture by young people and their exodus to the cities, and employment in non-agricultural activities. Rural farms are left without young people, which is why there has been a disturbance the age structure of the population (Rajovic and Bulatovic, 2013). The analysis of census data on the age structure of the population rural local communities Kralje, there is a long-term trend of population aging. The age structure of the population, due to immigration and

decreasing birth rate changes and acquires unfavorable features - reducing the proportion of younger and increasing proportion of the elderly population. In both cases, disturbed age structure has an influence on the movement of the population (the size of reproductive contingent), but also on all other elements of the population (the size of the working population, active population, the ratio of dependents of ...), which are essential for socio-economic development of the local community Kralje (Rajovic and Bulatovic, 2013). In fact, the rural local community Kralje 2003, there is a proportion of the younger generation 25.65 %, the generation of 20-39 years is 22.86 %, the older generation, that group of 40-59 years ranges from 24.06% in the group of 60 and over population share is 27.43 %. From are which follows that the population of the rural local community Kralje puts in a population that is very old. Aging index was 1.07. Was noted higher average age of the women of the average age of the male, which is caused by a biological component, ie, explained by the fact that women live longer than men. The average age of women in the rural area of the local community is in a Kralje: Kralje 37,9 year, Oblo Brdo 59,0, Gnjili Potok 46,1 and Sjenožeta 41,3. These average values of Kralje and especially in Sjenožeta are close to the upper limit of the reproductive period. The Gnjili Potok especially in Oblom Brdo, the average value of the reproductive period has come to a head. If we consider the gender composition of the population we can derive the following conclusions. The level of rural local communities a Kralje, there is a phenomenon that more women (51.29 %) than the male population (48.71 %). This is explained by the departure of men from the village, due to structural changes in the economy and employment opportunities for women in the secondary sector in the cities. The rate of femininity in 2003 amounted to 105.30, while the same year masculinity rate was 94.96 %. In this situation, maybe you should think of it as the French. The "faced with an exodus from villages to towns and desertion of number of smaller places, especially in the southern part of the country and especially in the sixties of the last century France several decades agomade the decision to renew the abandoned villages. Young married couples are allowed to obtain at reasonable prices houses and farms, and the state has provided the construction of roads and telecommunication lines, which was the impetus for young people to leave the cities "<http://www.politika.co.yu>).

Significant features of the rural local community Kralje are a very low level of social division of labor. It gives a special touch to its cohesion, which can be, adopting the terminology Durkee, according to Lukes (1985) could be called a "mechanical solidarity". The unity of the village community, in fact, is based not so much on the interdependence of specialized individuals who only produce certain goods and provide services to the whole community. Word is more associating with each other "similar" to the most prevalent with the equivalent activity ipojavljuju are considering, that as independent from each other. Rural communities generally can be socio-geography mark primarily the following specific characteristics: the relative isolation and greater dependence on the natural environment. A small number of members, primarily character, i.e. Intimate and personal and social relations very informal social constraints (ie "Social Control"), a low level of specialization and relative homogeneity, the greater the importance of family ties and family, a big part of tradition and customs and very limited social mobility (Malecki, 2003; Yilmaz *et al.*, 2010). The fact is that among the members of such small communities, what is, after

all, rural community center that has a Kralje, for example, 503 people, necessarily held different mutual relations among citizens than urban areas. According to Newby (1983) and Chigbu (2012), though the greater part of their lives in the same natural and social environment, usually with the same people, regardless of the type of activities in which they participate, it becomes understandable that such a community have built mainly on personal intimate, direct and informal relationships. Rightly, many authors emphasize, among which on this occasion apostrophized Keller (2001), Jing (1998), Jia *et al.* (2010), Stockard (2011), when they come in contact with each other, they know each other. They have respect or hated as a complete person and as members of certain families, not only in a specialized role in the provision of certain services are (such examples typical of the city). Circle of acquaintances, friends and relatives not only a small segment of a large crowd, but constitutes the major part of the community.

According to Ristic and Vujicic (2011), a vision of rural economy and society as a whole should address: 1) Sustainable village - a demographic balance, satisfactory income and a sufficient number of employment opportunities, protecting the environment, which is one of the most important values and resources of rural areas; 2)"Living" village - a flexible population in terms of their ease of customization economic, political and environmental changes; 3) Advanced village - increasing the standard of living and quality of life of the rural population; 4) Village with a particular significance of agriculture in the rural economy - the preservation of the most promising agricultural holdings village; 5) Socially fair village - to create equal opportunities for all rural residents, who will have access to education, vocational training and lifelong learning; 6) Democratic village - rural communities actively participate in relevant decision-making bodies, in a society based on the principles of equality and social justice; 7) Village to the cultural identity - to preserve and strengthen the cultural identity of rural communities and their customs and traditions, 8) Social component of the village - a strong social cohesion and specific policy measures contribute to reducing the level of poverty and social exclusion.

Rural areas are specific and complex economic, social, environmental and spatial areas whose characteristics are sparse population, with significant depopulation trend of demographic extinction, and the high age of the population. Significant representation of commuting non-agricultural and young people, then the poor equipment transport, utilities and facilities of living standards, the dominance of agriculture and other low diversification of production and non-production activities... Neglect of rural areas, and intolerant attitude towards rural areas in general, initiated growth worries about their planning in Montenegro, which is intensely manifested only in the last decade. This concern has been fueled by the European regional policy that pays considerable attention to rural areas and its development, farming and alternative activities (<http://www.selo.rs>).

Given the current development of existing rural situation in Montenegro, priority prosperous rural, and overall, the development of existing revitalization (the revival, renewal), rural areas and territories. Revitalization can be defined as a set of systematically designed (continuous and intermittent) measures, interventions and actions initiated at different levels - national, regional, regional and local, aimed at mobilization and rational spatial organization in function of market-oriented utilization of natural, human, and material (production) of resources

from rural areas and their administration (corresponding territory) and functionally related territory (spatial sphere of influence) (<http://www.selo.rs>).

4. CONCLUSIONS

Our research record based on similar researches Stamenkovic (1999), Udry (1990), Waters-Bayer and Bayer (1992), Guinnane (1997), Woods and Sloggett (2003), Rajovic (2009), Bulatovic and Rajovic (2011), Bulatovic and Rajovic (2013), Bulatovic and Rajovic (2013), Rajovic and Bulatovic (2014) pointed out is in first, several important conclusions:

1. Since the beginning of the sixties of the twentieth century, when it starts the dynamic pace of development of industrialization and urbanization, in the area Montenegro take place considerable discrepancies in the level of socio-economic development between cities on the one side and rural areas on the other hand. In such a situation, there is a spatial and functional imbalance in the network of settlements in Montenegro, which were manifested in the existence of conspicuous development gap and geospatial their importance. That is why today on the territory of the local rural community a Kralje, there is a significant concentration and spatial expression of a myriad of problems such as: continuous "depopulation", the decline of the scope and importance of rural production, reducing distortion and rural housing and rural business facilities ...
2. Rural local communities Kralje have extremely mountainous character; with the relief, intersected deep water flows. Geomorphological structure has characteriz by elements of mountain zones: the Rocky Mountains, rounded grass surface, gentle river valleys RajoviaRivers or, Kraštica and its tributaries, challenging sources, forested landscapes. Mountain ranges, valleys Rajova River or Kraštica, with great differences in altitude, the characteristics of the relief of the area.
3. The area of rural settlements Kralje, Sjenožeta, Oblo Brdo and Gnjili Potok characterized by high preservation area and surrendered inpresivan biodiversity, numerous rare and endangered species, unique climatic conditions, specific physiognomy, authenticity and diversity of the landscape, the attractiveness of nearby peaks, interesting cultural heritage, preserved a traditional way of life, which has kept its authenticity and originality. Almost the entire territory of the rural local community Kralje is the landscape of lush forest and meadow vegetation, allowing the survival and reproduction of many and varied wildlife.
4. In the former Yugoslavia in the rural area faces decade's deagrarization and depopulation. Unlike other developed European countries and the developing socio-economic development in the former Yugoslavia was markedly centrist directed. The concentration of industrial and other economic and social activities in cities continually attracted the villagers. In addition to jobs, cities have provided and other cultural, educational, and other quality of life assumptions. Rural areas have lost their utility infrastructure, roads, water supply, sewerage, trade, health care institutions ... Today, unfortunately, remaining and without people, especially without the active population,

which may start economic development. Rural commune Kralje is an example that confirms this.

5. Today, Montenegro is searching for a new identity, a new paradigm for social development and must not be forgotten or marginalized village and agriculture. Like so many times before in history, and in these times, the village and agriculture are our main support that allows us to survive and maintain. Again, we turn to the village, when it is hard, and we are convinced that the village and employment in and around it allows overcoming the crisis.
6. Rural areas of the local community Kralje is area significant natural resource that needs to be carefully maintained, practical use, and carefully manage it for the benefit of present and future generations. The implementation of this concept it is necessary to restore life to the fullest sense in rural areas Kralje, Sjenožeta, Oblo Brdo and Gnjili Potok through the reconstruction of rural development. Conservation of cultural heritage, support to investments in agricultural holdings, education, vocational training and training measures Planning of land, environmental protection measures in the field of agriculture and forestry, diversification of agricultural activities. Stimulation and promotion of rural tourism and traditional practices, improvement of rural infrastructure related to agriculture, promotion of quality local products...(Rajovic and Bulatovic, 2014; Rajovic and Bulatovic, 2014).

Finally, here we present and readily accept [Gulan \(2013\)](#), which emphasizes instead the former quartermaster approach villages and agriculture, where they were treat as producers of cheap food, must create so-called concept of rural development, which will be based on demographic, natural, economic and socio-cultural resources.

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