



Geographic Favor of Analyzing Rural Space: The Case Rural Local Communities Kralje

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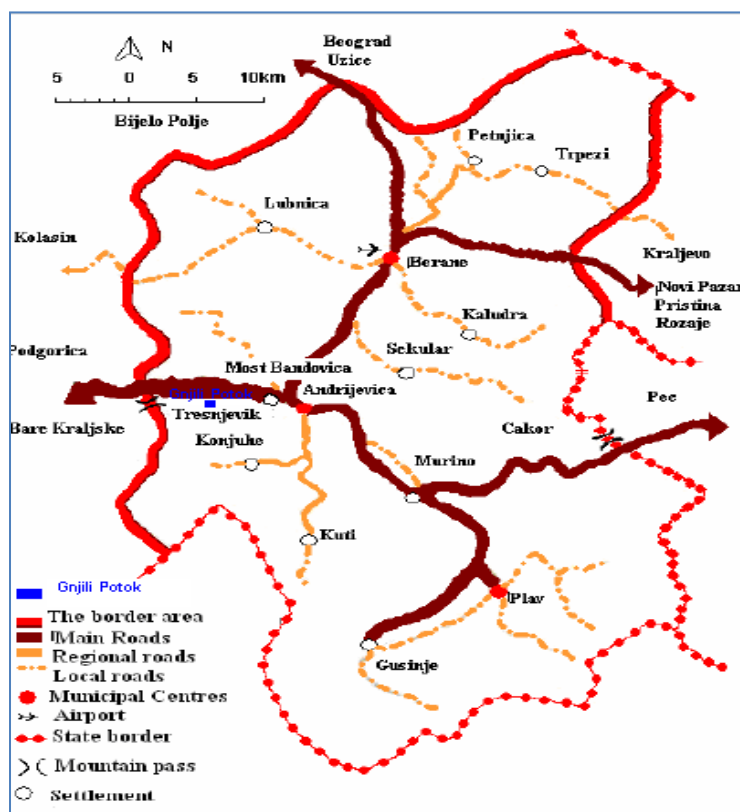
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Abstract: The paper analyzes the possibilities of development of the rural communities of the local Kralje. Types of Natural Resources and its qualitative characteristics are favorable for the development. However, analysis of the survey shows rural farming local community Kralje is not in agreement with all available natural conditions. Disagreement between the available natural resources and modern rural agriculture is determined economic policy, tradition, demographics, economic structure and market. Natural tourist attractions of the rural local community's Kralje are respectable potential for future tourism development and as such offer the possibility of practicing different: sports - leisure activities, fitness for a stay and rehabilitation. In addition, the rural local community Kralje provides opportunities for tourism development of special needs: rural tourism, hunting, fishing, sightseeing tourism, hiking in nature. Encouraging entrepreneurship and creation of conditions for its development is matures, inexhaustible opportunities for organic health food. The new rural development strategies must be equally" cover" the economic, demographic and socio-cultural dimension of development. This, of course, goes to the local initiative, which should based on the needs, interests and possibilities of community residents. In accordance with the concept of sustainable development is expected to work culture is based on humane principles ecumenical environmental and social performance. Going environmentally sound society is our essential needs, but also the obligation.

Key words: Rural local communities Kralje, natural conditions, socio-geographical characteristics, economic - geographical characteristics, advantages and limitations of rural development

Introduction

Remote rural communities, due to its extreme position and the peripheral, low population density, infrastructure underdevelopment... processes are strongly affected by the "discharge" of rural settlements all requirements very intensive sustainable, subsistence measures. In Western practice they are marked as areas with poor conditions (less favorable areas), and are divided into (USDA, 2004): (1) mountainous areas, (2) leaving the area at risk, (3) subject to specific limitations, where land management is aimed at maintaining and improving the environment, landscape and tourist attraction. This area has considerable natural resources for the development of animal husbandry, as well as basic industries, followed by forestry, tourism and other complementary services.



Map 1 Local Community Kralje on the map of northeastern Montenegro (Source: Rajović and Bulatović, 2013)

In recent years these areas has become a new tool in maintaining ecological balance, geological heritage, Bio-Diversity, conservation and improvement of natural and rural environment. One such area is rural territory and local community Kralje. This was the part of the Montenegrin territory, which extends between 42° 45' 26" north latitude and 19° 45' 17" east longitudes. Local Rural Community Kralje covers 11.47% of the total area of Andrijevica (283 km²), or living in the territory, 8.69% of the population compared to the total population of Andrijevica 2003 (5.785). Territory includes four rural villages: Kralje, Oblo Brdo, Sjenožeta and Gnjili Potok, with an area of 32.46 km², which is by the census of 2003 year, 503 people were living or 15.5 in/km².

Local Rural Community Kralje is only 2 km from Andrijevica, Mateševa 15 km, Berane 17 km and Kolašin 28 km. On its territory, extends the M-9. The European scientific community the importance of this area is becoming increasingly evident, and not surprising the number of projects focused on the sustainability of rural communities.

Hence, the attempt of the author of this article in this article provides answers according to their ability to natural conditions, socio-geographical, economic and geographical characteristics of the area, as well as the advantages and limitations of the rural development of the local community Kralje. The political response to his problems of rural demonstrated in Montenegro passed the different phases he never sustained. On the one hand, the political response started from the consideration of views and recommendations of relevant international institutions. On the other hand, it has changed the will of those who had the mandate to govern society and the power of that (contrary to the basic principles, which should be based rural development) modification measures, even those that are scientific studies have shown that positively, and we can expect their effective action. Rural problems Rural Local communities Kralje need to look realistically, without excessive optimism and pessimism even less. The process of general and qualitative transformation of rural local communities a Kralje will be comparatively very slow

and time consuming. Therefore, you should work at it patiently, but persistently and continuously.

Research Methodology

Geographical study of rural settlements has so far devoted little attention. Activities in this area described as partial consideration of this issue at some conferences and publications in the field of economy, tourism, urban planning.... Confirming clearly formulated position Jaćimović (1985), "that this arises because they are more popular now studying large areas, which cannot be seen at all the problems of the small spatial units - villages. Problems (demographic, social and economic) have in each of our countryside and some so transformed under the influence of urbanization and land reclamation; they gradually lost its former agricultural function. These problems may stem from the general social attitude towards agriculture and its present state, with a lot of trouble and uncertainty, and hence, I guess, and sometimes disparaging attitude toward some of the work only once, rural settlement?" This research aims to show the potential of rural local community Kralje. The survey conducted by combining multiple methods, data collection and analysis. The research methodology primarily based on an analysis of available statistical data from the Statistical Office of Montenegro and literature. The research methodology based on primarily an analysis of available statistical data from the Statistical Office of Montenegro and literature. From the existing literature, we used both domestic and those published in the international literature. There is literature, monographs on rural development, proceedings, journals, textbooks... Researched and written sources on the Internet. The scientific explanation of terms, we applied two methods are used: analytic and synthetic. Analytical methods considered some of the dimensions of the research topic, and a synthetic whole, the interconnections between the case and suggested measures that derive there from.

Analysis and Discussion

1. Something About the Concept and Importance of Rural Local Communities

The local community's local government institutions inherited from the previous political system, a form of self-organization of citizens according to the territorial principle. According Serbia Local Government Reform Program (2004), with regard to local community issues relevant to the lives of citizens and help improve the overall local government, they still represent a significant legacy of democracy. In a period of great reform in Montenegro, opinions about the role of local communities are significantly different. "Some think that the basis of the local community through local government and their citizens to participate directly in the decision-making process which is the highest form of democracy. Others, however, believe that the local community remains socialist past and as such should abolish. Despite this transition does not necessarily mean breaking with the tradition and legacy of her good". The authors stand for the revitalization and transformation of the rural local community Kralje in which citizens will consider and decide all issues of their direct and common interests. "The formation of the local community are particularly important activities, because only through the activities to meet the needs of people enter into a relationship, forming some services and institutions, in short, formed by the local community as a specific entity, which makes components outlined above unity"(Marinković, 1998). Satisfying the needs of its members, as well as the needs of the wider community (municipality, region, state) which is a part of, the local community realizes some functions. Warren (according to Fellin, 2001) defines community as a combination of social units and systems, which perform the major social functions in a space that belongs to the community. The main social functions include production, distribution and consumption of goods and services, then socialization, social control, social participation, and mutual support. On how well functioning are social unit in meeting the social needs of the people of the whole community depends on competence. Moseley (2003) on rural community

development involves long-term and sustained economic, social, cultural and environmental changes that designed to increase the long-term welfare of the whole community. Kilibarda (1996), emphasizes that the main goal of the local community should be a rich farmer (including consolidation possessions) increasing commodity production in rural areas, or intensification agricultural production, it is a versatile material. Cultural and spiritual development of the local community and improve the overall quality of life in rural areas: Kralje, Oblo Brdo, Sjenožeta and Gnjili Potok, a much higher level. In a word, the aim should be civilized and modern rural local communities, and in such a rural local community, as shown by many empirical studies, people prefer to live, rather than in urban agglomerations, for in them have healthy food, cleaner air, quieter life and many other benefits. Theme rural development in are world in recent years given the news. In Montenegro, the issues, both theoretical and practical terms insufficiently addressed. Opinion of the author of this work is identical with the opinion Janković (2007), the spatial, socio-economic, demographic and any other uniformity in the development of a society, a necessary condition for its progress. A large part of the rural population is below the poverty threshold, socially and in every other way ostracized from social events, and agriculture, and remained the dominant activity in rural areas, has been in crisis for decades (it being the only European integration expected watershed moments). In this context, rural development in Montenegro, and thus the rural local community of Kralje, it must be a priority in terms of development. It is certain that the current relationship between society and the state to the village, it certainly is possible. Malešević (2004) emphasizes that the concept of integrated rural development by its complexity significantly beyond not only what commonly understood by the agricultural policy, but also what up some time ago meant by the phrase "rural development". This concept applies equally to both on economic growth and the demographic, environmental, institutional, social and cultural reconstruction of rural areas. He, therefore, both "covered" and polyvalent rural economy and rural infrastructure and rural culture and rural tourism and rural heritage, all based on the principles of sustainable development, appropriate to the

circumstances and the available resources. The ultimate purpose of all these efforts should be in addition to faster overall social development, and the preservation of rural areas, and restoration and strengthening of local communities on them.

2. Natural Benefits Space

The territory of are rural local community Kralje a hilly and mountainous area. Elevation of rural settlement in the local community ranges from 952 m above sea level Kralje, 1.193 m above sea level Sjenožeta, 1.196 m above sea level Gnjili Potok, do 1.289 m above sea level Oblo Brdo. Relief largely divided by valleys of rivers. The most favorable ground for development in terms of altitude extends along the Rajova River or Kraštica. Valley Rajova River, or Kraštica, is the most important geomorphologic unit considered GeoScape. Throughout its length, extend the M-9 connecting local communities in the north with the municipality of Kolašin, and on the south by the municipal center Andrijevića. Configuration of the land seal give mountain peaks and rolling hills, the valleys around which, most often, flowing streams and rivers. Pronounced horizontal and vertical articulation of relief local community Kralje is a limiting factor for intensive agricultural production, building infrastructure systems and spatial expansion of settlements. Relief dissection makes the construction of electricity networks, telephone lines, television and radio broadcasts. From the aspect of agricultural development in the territory of the local community Kralje, we can separate the two areas. The first zone up to 1.300 m above sea level agricultural activity is relatively inexpensive, and it comprises the alluvial plain (groves), valleys and landscapes, which edged with Rajova River and its tributaries and Kraštica in the middle mountainous terrain. Milder forms of relief and slope of the majority of 6° to 9° characterize this zone. According to Mihalić (1967), the slope of 3 ° to 7° , it is possible to perform all field work and the cultivation of crops, fruit trees, but to protect it from erosion, necessary contouring and seeding. Over 1.300 m above sea level the rural territory of the local community, mainly represented: pastures, meadows and woodland. The second zone above 1.300

m above sea level is the most prominent entity in which sharpens contrast and drama of the landscape. Abundance of rainfall, contributed to the creation of green areas of meadows and forests. This zone is favorable for the development of animal husbandry. Severe forms of relief characterize whole relief, with a slope exceeding 12° and 15° . According to Mihalić (1967), on the slopes of 7° to 15° , it is necessary to use extensive erosion control measures, cover cropping, or terracing of land. Although it is possible in these machines, they are marginal for crop production, and are more suitable for fruit growing. Slopes of rural settlements across the territory of 15° are unfavorable for agricultural utilization. The rational use of natural resources on these slopes, crops give way to forests. However, in the locality of the Kralje in the recent past used to plow fields and slopes greater than 15° . They of have most recently been abandoned or have been turned into meadows and forests. Therefore, it appears the key problem related to determining the thresholds of rational agricultural production in the territory of the local community. The height threshold essentially determined by is deterioration of conditions in temperature above 1.300 m above sea level.

The region's climate is temperate continental, with the impact of sub-alpine climate. According to some calculations, the average air temperature ranges from 4°C to 12°C . These temperature differences are particularly high in summer, when the middle and lower part of the territory of the rural local community, the air heats up more than in the upper part of the territory, and at night they fall into colder air, so that the difference between day and night temperatures ranging up to 10°C . This causes the well-known cold wind, night wind. Air local community of characterized of by a relatively long and it snows winters and not too long, but the hot summers, between which are shorter seasons, spring and autumn, characterized by heavy rains. Autumn is warmer than spring and a man's eye appealing; especially in areas above 1.300 m which of characterized by mixed vegetation. On the territory of the rural local community Kralje, the winds are blowing different, from different directions. The most frequent winds are from the north (north wind) and the north, and the south (south). The continental part is of territory of the rural local

community Kralje, suitable for active leisure and regeneration of body strength. Provides a number of sporting and recreational activities which further contribute to be healthy and natural elements preserved environment. Plants on the environment and rural characteristics preserved in are continental part of the zone, and are perfect for a quiet holiday in the shelter of the original rural environment. One of the many opportunities for recreation is a return to nature fishing through the Kraštica and Rajova River. The second zone above 1.300 m above sea level with pure continental and sub-mountain air has a therapeutic effect. It known that attributed vigor and longevity of the population of the rural local community Kralje. This zone is suitable recovery of patients with pulmonary tuberculosis, asthma and patients with kidney stones. Without permanent residents, traffic is an oasis of clean air, especially in the summer with fresh air, which is intoxicating and it of a rare corner in which one forgets the time and worry. This zone is rich hunting reserve, habitat of autochthonous variety and game birds. Preserved nature and suitable environmental factors in this area that the cause of this whole spatial maintain and preserve a large number of relict, endemic and other rare plant species, a very interesting and important for botanical science. Richness of plant required the richness of wildlife. According to the vertical gradient with increasing above sea level the mean annual air temperature is lowered and it is: at 1.000 m above sea level 7.0°C, 1.200 m above sea level on 6.4°C, at 1.400 m above sea level 5.8°C, at 1.600 m above sea level 5.2 ° C. According to G. Rajović and D. Rajović (2010) in the first zone to 1.300 m above sea level, with a period mean daily temperature ≥ 5 °C lasts 203-212 days, during which time it accumulates from 2102.0 to 2444.3° C. Period with mean daily temperature ≥ 10 °C is 119-140 days and accumulates around 1584.8 to 1948.7°C. Period with mean daily temperature ≥ 15 °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 is relatively good conditions for the development of livestock production"(Đerković, 1992). In the second zone, which includes the territory of the rural local community of the Kralje since 1.300 – 1.600 m above sea level, with a

period mean daily temperature $\geq 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ lasts 194-203 days, during which time it accumulates from 1759.7 to 2102.0 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. Period with mean daily temperature $\geq 10^{\circ}\text{C}$ takes 98-119 days and accumulates around 1220.9 to 1584.8 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ". "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) "(Đerković, 1992).

Rural local the community Kralje is rich in water. There numerous Springs Rivers and streams, springs and streams, creating an idyllic picture of the area and makes it all the more enjoyable. Primary drainage network comprises basin Rajova Rivers and basin Kraštica. On Rajova Rivers, or crusting in their coastal areas, it is possible to develop a picnic, events, transit and fishing (Rajova Rivers flows beneath the mountain Lise and under this name flows to Dubokalja, loses its own name and the name still running Kraštica and empties of the Lim Most Bandović). Whatever which way you go - to bare foot of the Lisa, which is the source of, or downstream to the Most Bandović, you will encounter an impressive scenes, which could be enough for a television series eco - reportage. Without any bias, it is safe to point out that the Rajova Rivers or Kraštica great place for a picnic, if not for a living, in any case, once a day, which is extremely interesting and friendly. Going down a river, you come to small and large vortices. In some places, the riverbed of carved so that the resulting very natural pools, some depth meter and a half, or two, in which the water in a mighty waterfall falls down as from the "National Geographic". There are few true lovers of nature and those of others, which deal with this gem. Proof of this is that we have not noticed anywhere no matter what kind of environmental devastation. Watercolor is unusual; it changes depending on the day, the shadows cast by the water, and the surrounding Job's willow trunks (Rajović, 2010a). Along the whole Rajova Rivers or Kraštica is attractive for picnic and recreational tourism, and it are certain that in the area waiting for the bright future. In Rajova Rivers say, or Kraštici their habitat, and found a brown trout. . Until the mid-nineties, when the hand of caught, Rajova Rivers or Kraštica was abundant brook trout, caught specimens to about 35 cm in length and weighing about 350 grams were

common. Today such examples are rare. In recent years, there has been a marked decline in the fish population. The most common disturbing factor, however, is too much load on fishing, which includes not only legal fishing, but also the first poaching. The main reason for extreme fishing pressure is insufficient and unprofessional conduct fishing controls, as well as legally non-application of protective measures in the fishery. The second item is a direct factor threatening the habitat degradation in the form of physical habitat changes, for example, the formation of water abstraction for irrigation groves. The third important are risk factor for populations of trout to restock. This activity has not taken any major momentum, and now it is up to the authors' knowledge of the text, not restocking Rajova Rivers, while the area of the Dubokalja to Mosta Bandović, Kraštica restocking few times. Mostly it seems attractive to water the valley of Lima. Swimming season on Rajova Rivers or Kraštica can be defined as a period in which the monthly water temperatures over 18° C and the mean air temperature over 20° C. However, the conditional temperature limit of 18° C cannot be a point of bathing in this case taken as an absolute rule. No, it can, first, as the local residents of the local community Kralje, relatively well acclimated to the temperature conditions of river water for corresponding average value greater or equal to 15° C. Among hydrographic facilities, are of particular significance sources? The most important ones: Osredak, Source Lomovi, Njive Đinovića, Perinka, Source Vukotića, Empire Rajovića, Parlog, Jelar, Butrinjak, Banjšor, Čosak, Miravčine, Murikin Source, Sovale, Source Ivanovića, Bakov source, Lekića source, Jovorovica, Source Gvozda, Source Vulevića, Mulov Source, Source Đekića..... Sources are quite strong, dry, water them very cold and pleasant to drink and stay near the source, after walking, the man gives him a peace that heals the soul. Water as a natural resource, have 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 of the rural local community Kralje. In this paper, the authors not concerned with the issue of soil conditions for agricultural development in the locality of Kralje, since that is the theme of the

broad and narrow space, but was the subject of interest (see Rajović, 2010 b; Rajović and Rajović, 2010).

Look for rural local communities Kralje landscape, of special interest tourism biogeographically value. These include wildlife, and patterns of direct and indirect tourism value, it is a significant recreational, aesthetic, health and curiosity famous tourist attraction properties. Almost the entire territory of the local community is under herbaceous or woody plant species dominated by deciduous and coniferous forests, it is beautiful meadows and pastures. Belt noise is particularly interesting as a living space of venison, birds, fish and insects. From the tourist point of view of the local community forest Kralje has significant resources and a predisposition to the development of different forms of tourism, such as fishing, hunting, adventure and adrenaline. Travel offers could include individual and group arrangements for hunting big and small game: bear, deer, mountain goats, wild boar, wolf, fox, rabbit, squirrel, grouse, partridge, wild duck, marten and badger. Flora meadows and pastures enriched with various kinds of medicinal plants and edible mushrooms. Most of them ranked highly in traditional medicine, pharmaceutical production, which is important from the point of view of it's' tourism development, giving special appearance rural areas: Kralje, Oblo Brdo, Sjenožeta and Gnjili Potok. As well as the near and distant surroundings in the spring, when everything becomes green in the fall, when the whole territory of the local community flamboyantly colorful, attractive and especially flying with fresh air, intoxicating and makes space rural local communities Kralje, rare corner in which one forgets the time and concerns. Meadows and pastures covered with juicy mountain meadow grass and flowers, so that together with the forest areas, giving a special decorative value landscape-territory local community Kralje. Natural tourist attractions of the rural local municipality the Kralje are a respectable potential for future tourism development and as such offer the possibility of practicing different: sports - leisure activities, amenities and room for rehabilitation. Opportunities for tourism development of special needs: rural tourism, hunting, fishing, sightseeing tourism, hiking in nature - close to rural areas is a natural environment (Rajović, 2006).

Natural configuration of the territory of the rural local community's Kralje is perfect for hiking and climbing. Of course, no matter how natural attractiveness of the rural local community Kralje was satisfactory, they lay limitless and inexhaustible. Therefore, their use must be planned and rational. In this sense, as an integral part of tourism is increasingly promoting rural - locally and has lately been reported in the world of great interest for the so-called "special interest tourism".

3. Socio-Geographical Characteristics Space

Depopulation and the unfavorable age structure of the most important characteristics of demographic development of rural local community Kralje. Because of the intense process of urbanization and industrialization, and thus land reclamation, there has been a significant change and new problems in the demographic structure. The rural local communities Kralje, as of 1948 census had a population of 1.149 and 2003, 503. Compared to 1948, the population of the rural local community a Kralje has shrunk to 646 people, or - 56.2%. The total number of households in the rural local community Kralje compared to 1948 decreased by 119 or 59.4%. The average number of members in the household was 1948 to 3.92, and 2003 to 2.89. "The ... the last 50 years there has been a decline in the universality of marriage, the birth of delay later age, declining fertility and increasing average age of the population. In accordance with these processes reduce the average number of household members, decreased share of family (especially multi-family), and the increased proportion of single-person households (Đorđević, 2008). Changing age structure of the rural local community Kralje moved in the direction of reducing the proportion of young people while increasing elderly. Thus, according to the National Statistical Office of Montenegro (2006), the participation of young people in the total population of the rural local community is Kralje 25.65%, generation of 22.86% 20-39 years, 40-59 years, a group of 24.06%, in the group of 60 and older people's participation amounts to 27.43%. Aging index in 2003 was 1.07. Therefore, the

populations of rural local communities Kralje situated in the process of demographic aging, which manifests itself increase the percentage of aged and older adult at the expense of the young.

Such age structure of the rural local community Kralje, contribute to the development of rural tourism, and agriculture, as it is precisely in the middle and a younger population, the future development of these areas. Reasons why young people leave the village and agriculture are declining agricultural production, hard labor in agriculture, the uncertainty of individual sectors in agriculture, production risks (Gligorijević and Bošković, 2002). No less important than age, is the analysis of the gender composition of the population, especially if one takes into account that rural tourism is an activity in which women play a very important role. At the level of rural local communities a Kralje, there is phenomenon female (51.29%) than men (48.71%). A woman is usually more, because they are long-lived, and their longevity, positively influenced by numerous factors, the most important being allocated less exposure to hard physical labor, less use of alcohol, tobacco(Đurđev and Košić & Dragin, 2007). Women engaged in rural tourism, mainly living in rural areas and are engaged in agriculture. According Đurović and Cvejić (2011), women's participation in rural tourism is of great importance because women in addition to regular activities may be involved in drafting and art objects, souvenirs and sell them. First, the role of women in rural tourism is essential, because in its absence cannot provide food service. Second, it is a good farm employment opportunities. Special attention to the future development of rural local communities Kralje, it is necessary to pay attention to children's development and tourism. Specifically, "the children have their own specific needs and travel habits. Represent a special segment Tourist demand. Children guests of tourism facilities necessary additional facilities. Playground toys and other paraphernalia for leisure, educational, sports recreational activities and programs. Rural households are good for visiting children, because children have much to learn about plants and animals. As more services are needed for children's tourism opportunities were identified assist in working with children from bidder's accommodation - accommodation, which would be good

if there, is an offer child care, supervision, guide service... Advantages of child development of tourism reflected in the economic and social development of rural areas. When planning is development of tourism child, there would be are possibility of hiring professionals trained to work with children - educators, psychologists, and animators” (Đurović and Cvejić, 2011). The biggest obstacles and drawbacks for the development of tourist services in the rural local community Kralje reflected in the absence of additional facilities, public transportation, tourist-framed lack of cable television, internet, poor road infrastructure... Certainly, there are good practices. The residents of are rural local community and Kralje known as enthusiastic. With are help of their “population of Photo share” who live around the world, organized a number of cultural and sporting events. Thus, for example, the cultural associations of the Kralja in 1947 won first place in the theater competition in Montenegro, performing play "Balkan Empress". The Kralje was first organized and "Joyful Night Radio Belgrade" in Montenegro, and at numerous events in the Kralje, attended by numerous famous singers, musicians, folklore society, bards, pipers ... from the former Yugoslavia. Today in Kraljima, i noticed folklore festivals, rhythmic dances, and other cultural and sporting events... On the territory of the local community and Kings, there are many cultural and historical monuments, remembrance characteristics, plaque testifying to the dynamic history of the region. For Selina, a plateau in the center of the rural village Kralje, even 1904 the church built in the Holy Ascension of the Lord, and not far from the church is a monument Karadorđe, whose ancestors, just descended from Kralja. Heritage Museum in Kralje has thousands of archaeological and historic artifacts, documents, photographs, books, ethnic items and other antiques that testify to a past life and times.

Every tourist expects from a particular destination that he would be met all his expectations. Motivation is crucial in the activation process of the rural population. Greater motivation and quality training of the population would be eliminated one of the main barriers to the development of rural tourism. In this complex process is very important first to identify the factors that may affect the greater motivation of

the population. This is an aspect that is certainly of interest to the rural economy, but according to Angelkova (2008) this process cannot be based primarily on unilateral watching, not looking into what rural tourism really means and what is his connection with agriculture, because agricultural production in the countryside. No that cannot replace by tourism activities but must integrate in such a way that the dimension of agriculture in a way that provides the conditions for the development of rural tourism, not only in terms of meals for tourists but also in terms of maintaining the village atmosphere that otherwise appears attractive. In the rural local community Kralje, agriculture is the most successful form of revenue generation and valuation of natural resources. Hawkins and Lamoureux (2006) believes that the main motto of "village that produces healthy food and a healthy rural, should prove to attract anyone's attention. The tourists are buying dreams, it is the dream of enjoying a pleasant rural environment, which was not available in their home environment, so I expect him tourists these necessary services are enabled. Failure to provide them with what they expect and that they given a harsh poop imagine lead to dissatisfaction. In that case, they will not repeat the visit and will tell others and their bad experiences". Angelkova (2008) confirms that the population living in the countryside, in our example, the rural local community Kralje, and who would never have been tourists is difficult to understand why anyone outside of the community wanted to come to life in the country suffered. Everyday activities, sights, smells and tastes are not something that the locals considered interesting. Tourists, however, are seeking experiences that are different from their usual routine or daily life. What was unusual for tourists can be very usual for the host community.

According to Todorović and Štetić (2009), lack of trained of people largely conditioned their lack of education. It is therefore necessary to ensure that all interested rural households in the locality of a Kralje, have access to appropriate education and training, knowledge and skills, as well as the financial resources necessary for creating and delivering quality services like rural tourism. At this stage of development of rural tourism in northeastern Montenegro, which is in its

infancy, the use of this activity is not visible. It is a fact that hampers the process of motivation of the population. It is therefore essential, especially at this stage, to educate the population about the possible positive effects that can be expected of rural tourism. In the process of training emphasis should be put on some major effects, such as the ability to earn additional household income with minimal investment. It should highlight the importance of expanding these activities, based on the interdependence of agriculture and tourism (Bošković et al, 2011). To rural local community Kralje obtain and the tourism office, to preserve agricultural production, as core business, because the only way tourists can feel the rural way of life, that it is actually the most interesting. You need to preserve the rural way of life, through the cultivation of old customs, culture and food, clothing and housing, the old art... to be able to include tourists directly through my host family, the whole village life in rural communities. In this way, tourists became a farmer and then get his room full of meaning, because village and rural households cannot allow representing only the tourist facade. Tourism should make rural villages of the Kralje of the local community come to life, with all its peculiarities. The offer must be attractive in order to attract tourists from home and abroad. According to David and Tozser (2009) should be borne in mind that rural tourists both holidaymakers and hobbyists who demand quality in terms of accommodation, food and facilities offered. According to Hawkins and Lamoureux (2006), potential users-tourists and lovers of pristine well preserved nature, healthy food and rural tourism, recreation, cultural tourism stakeholders, hunters and anglers, population experts (geologists, architects, biologists) ... It is certain that the rural local community Kralje, one designed economic policy could provide fans of breathtaking natural sights, various tourist attraction. Because tourists seek out opportunities to "escape" from is urban-polluted environment and give you rest and recreation in a healthy environment. It is very important to future entrepreneurs in rural tourism local community Kralje; possess the necessary skills and knowledge in establishing good communication and relationships with customers. This skill considered one of the most important in the

tourism industry, and since it would largely depend on long-term survival and development of the rural "business" (Bošković et al, 2011).

4. Economic - Geographic Characteristics Space

Economic - geographical factors point to the development of social and economic life of the population. It examines a variety of ways - through the proportion of agricultural and non-agricultural, active and dependent, active population by economic activity. Agricultural and non-agricultural population in proportion to each other indicates the level of land reclamation. The share of agriculture in total work in a rural local community Kralje is 26.66%, and 77.34% of non-agricultural. According to Ružić (2009) changes the characteristics of rural areas, its economic activities, and functions affect the perception of the rural, which as we note in the previous data marks a small number of agricultural population to the dominant land use and forests for survival, which recognizes the social structure, customs and rural identity. According Rajović and Bulatović (2013), utilization of the workforce for the rural local community Kralje, is 31.95% male, 15.44% female. General activity rate is 14.91%, and overall activity rate of men (men in total) was 22.04% and female (woman in total) 8.13%. The coefficient of economic dependence shows that the 10 active populations in 2003 in Rural Local Community Kralje there were 57.1 dependents and persons with personal income. Today, there different views about what the rural areas, what could be or what they should be and how to achieve it (Butler et al, 1998). Improving the lives of rural local community Kralje requires continuous operation of the programs and projects leading to development of estates villages Kralje...

The community Kralje different needs so that this approach to the development of rural areas must include FAO Land Tenure Studies 6 (2003): Improving the agricultural sector to enable the farmers in the rural areas Kralje, Oblo Brdo, Sjenožeta and Gnjlili Potok:

- 1) Efficient operation, improved competitiveness and cohesion in agricultural streams,
- 2) Encourage alternative modes of agricultural production as well as the use of agro-environmental measures and good agricultural practices,
- 3) Strengthen the rural economy and promotion of local products, supporting social activities, facilitating access to the infrastructure and capabilities of the loan,
- 4) Improve the social conditions of the introduction of possible jobs, enhance access to social services and improved sanitation,
- 5) Ensuring better protection of natural resources and their optimal use, and
- 6) Ensure greater participation in the development process to those groups of people in the rural local community of the Kralje who often marginalized.

Activation rural area with its economic, social and environmental effects and the formation of rural areas as a prominent consumer signaled the need for a new understanding of the rural population. According Halfacree (1997), non-farming interests increasingly being involved in are creation of image of the rural. The locality of the Kralje since the beginning of the seventies to the present rural Proctor had a different development. The population structure of the rural local community Kralje the activities we do, is a reflection primarily of industrial development. Thus, the 2003 agriculture, hunting and forestry absorbed 22.66% of the active population, manufacturing 21.33%, construction 2.67%, transport 6.66%, hotels and restaurants 6.66%, commerce 4.00%. According to the given data shows a relatively high share of working population in the interest of public service and defense of 21.33%. The proportion of the population in education is 8.00%, and in health and social work 2.67% because of a polycentric network of education and health in the municipality Andrijevica. The high position of are contingent give educators (teachers, doctors) who perform professional duties in rural areas at the municipal level, which entails increasing administrative workers and other non-

economic activities. In group activities outside of the active population by profession in brokerage accounts for 1.34%, the same as in the area of real estate (1.34%) and other services and activities (Rajović and Bulatović, 2013).

The main aspects in the development of the rural local community Kralje should primarily be based on agriculture and tourism. For the further development of agriculture is essential training of family farms and their organization to participate in the market competition. The average farm size in the rural local community Kralje is about 3.5 acres, which is a major obstacle in the application of modern technology and machinery. "In the above plots it is impossible to build the necessary drainage systems" (Bogdanov, 2007). According to Vujačić and Đorđević (2002) such farms have a real chance in agriculture, so it is necessary or agglomeration or rapid reorientation of activities in the non-agricultural sector. Mixed-income households should be encouraged to employment outside agriculture. As significant, emphasizes the role of agricultural cooperatives. Magnification of economic power of rural regions must be preceded by the creation of conditions for greater motivation of people to work. The application of innovation in rural activities to create space for entrepreneurial activity. Development priorities should shift from agricultural to non-agricultural sectors such as tourism, eco-industries, trades... In the international literature, there is a huge number of papers in which the authors give examples of how to attract tourists to rural areas. At this point, we highlight Kneafsey (2001) and Bessiere (1998). Kneafsey (2001) underlines very simply by promoting idealized symbolic cultural environment, how the modern myth of the village shows where there is less urbanized life. Bessiere (1998) states that rural areas are now increasingly viewed as a place for entertainment, leisure activities, and as a second home as an alternative to life in the city. These trends call into question the relationship between tourism and culinary heritage. The need and desire for visitors to learn more and learn during their stay in the rural areas, through which to see the interconnectedness of all forms of tourism. Yoon and Uysal (2005) distinguish "such knowledge can be acquired through a series of cultural events such as traditional cuisine, regional languages, handicrafts,

folklore, local visual arts, drama, literary readings, historical and prehistoric ruins, beautiful scenery, flora and fauna ". Rural areas to its characteristics motivate tourists visit. Motives that make tourism in the rural area interesting and acceptable (Duk-Byeong and Yoo-Shik, 2008), classified according to the typology (Goeldner and Ritchie, 2003), as:

- 1) Physical, such as relaxation,
- 2) Cultural, such as the discovery of new space,
- 3) Interpersonal, such as socializing and meeting new people and
- 4) Prestige such as self-actualization and just getting to know.

A chance for the rural local community and Kralje is in the eco-industry. The newly established industrial plants have had to labor-intensive character and would employ mostly unskilled and female workers. It is essential that these facilities rely on the primary sector in order to increase income and use of raw materials. Possible activity of these industrial facilities, in addition to the production and processing of agricultural products could be providing services in the field of maintenance of agricultural machinery. Reversal of negative migration trends, resuscitation family farm and job creation can contribute to alternative farming health-food safety, restoring some of abandoned production such as goat, sheep... (Spalević, 2009).

5. Advantages and Limitations of Rural Development

Social development in general and rural development in particular local almost is unimaginable outside the rural local initiatives. It is notorious empirical facts, since there is a village, as social communities. Very rural collective creativity and creativity have been a myriad of ways, through space and time, as an indispensable instrument of economic and socio-cultural development. In addition to the necessary natural and technical assumptions and capital in one form or another, human knowledge - and that most human invention - were and are the primary factors that development. It is the essence of the phrase "self-reliance" (Malešević, 2001).

We are so dramatically shows the long-established rule that a local initiative determined number of both local (primarily socio-cultural), and global social factors. Exhausted economy, political, economic and financial and any other insulation... represent the extreme disincentives for the development and for local initiative. There are also contradictory complex processes taking place in our village. While a (much smaller) part of our village "deep" stepped into modernization, meanwhile are other (much larger) to "difficult" and periphery of the mainstream of society ... economic and demographic crisis of identity. Therefore, social crisis can be a strong motivation and potential that may indicate the possibility of a new, a different way of thinking, planning, organization, operation, development and life in general. Further deterioration of social conditions, and accelerate the transition process (and increasing problems of unemployment), inevitably turning point in the village and agriculture as possible "social" shock absorber in these circumstances (Malešević, 2001). Knežević et al (2009) study dealing with the local community and the local community in comparing Serbia (Sokobanja, Ada) with those in the international community (Hamilton, Rentowna), indicating that sustainable community development goes in the direction that does not threaten the survival and development of future generations. Confirming clearly formulated are position Vasović and Biočanin (2007): "The present generation should plan and make yourself the proper quality of the environment, but this right must retain the next generation. In accordance with the concept of sustainable development is expected to work culture is based on humane principles ecumenical environmental and social performance. Going to environmentally sound society is our essential needs, but also an obligation". The essence of the whole approach is the development of the local community; it is into its social economic and social terms, but at the same time protecting the environment. All three factors of economic, social and environmental factors are equally important and must be set up and designed to be mutually exclusive and that the development of a single factor, has no negative impact on other (see Rajović, 2007 a, b, c). Therefore, comparing the local community the international community is in Serbia (Sokobanja, Ada) and the international

community (Hamilton, Rentonwa). Knežević et al (2009) conclude that their common principles in the strategy of sustainable development:

1. Establish such principles, actions, behaviors and actions that enable the local community to be safe, healthy and long-term community development opportunities, a great place to live and work, by its residents and the rural economy provides good opportunities for advancement (Vision);
2. In partnership and collaboration with citizens, business and science to achieve the growth, development and economic vitality, a positive business environment, innovation and operational excellence, healthy, friendly and open local community (Mission).

By analyzing the principle of Knežević et al (2009), based on research Živković et al (www.hamilton.ca), (www.rentonwa.gov), (www.sokobanja.org), (www.opstinaada.org) and (www.dadalos.org/srbija/index.htm), came to a set of principles that include almost all the values of the local community pointed out, which is sometimes found under different names, but their essence is the same. The sustainability principle could find its application in the rural local community Kralje. These are:

1. Leadership - leaders by virtue of their examples should establish an environment in which all work to achieve their goals. They are the ones whose ideas and actions set an example to people around them, encouraging them to get involved in the direction of achieving the goals;
2. Legitimacy - every action that taken must base on strong moral principles, socially accepted behavior, transparent and objective;
3. Respect for diversity - long-term prosperity of the local community cannot achieved without taking into account different needs and views of its citizens. Respecting and encouraging diversity, community, and will encourage innovation, as a precondition for the continued progress and sustainable development of the community;
4. The efficiency and effectiveness - all of the resources available to the local community must use efficiently and effectively while respecting the principles

of sustainable development. Community services that it provides to its citizens, must also respect this principle;

5. Inclusion of stakeholders - respect for the needs of all parties (individuals, groups, organized systems ...) that affect the local community and/or the community in which their actions affect, is an essential part of sustainable development. Identification and implementation of the legitimate demands of stakeholders in the policy and the objectives pursued will provide greater acceptance and greater stakeholder involvement to hit;
6. Independence - the respect of the constitution, laws and moral principles, independent work, without bias of any kind (religious, ethnic, political, sexual, personal ..), the duty of all those who will work to achieve the desired vision and goals derive from it and
7. Responsibility - Management is responsible for achieving the defined goals as well as all citizens, and other interested parties to the extent of its own powers and capabilities.

Current equipment of the rural villages in the local community Kralje physical utility infrastructure and public services and facilities can be described as inadequate, resulting in low personal standards of the population. State of the road infrastructure can be assessed as inadequate social development goals. The current situation is unfavorable water infrastructure, as evidenced by the fact that only about 2 % of agricultural land is equipped for irrigation. There are also inadequate territories sheltering local communities from flooding, torrential waters, landslides and erosion. Municipal local community standards Kralje are unsatisfactory. When it comes to supplying the population with drinking water in rural villages, it is said that more than half of residents use water from their own wells, which are often bacteriologically and chemically correct. Garbage and other waste left to the individual activities. Condition of the buildings is poor public services to the entire rural area of the local community. Did not that objects or purpose of use of culture change? Since most public services are lacking health care facilities. It is interesting that there is no post office, veterinary services, fewer gas stations.... Only in a rural

village Kralje are health ambulance. Rural settlements: Kralje, Oblo Brdo and Sjenožeta oriented at an elementary school (class-four) of the Kralje, in the rural village, Gnjili Potok thereof has a primary school classroom fourth. From social facilities in the territory of the local community, Kralje is just: House of Culture, Heritage Museum, Church, Chapel (Kralje), Culture House, a house of worship, the Chapel (Gnjili Potok). On Selina (Kralje) is a football field. Within the local community, there is only a Kralje: two Shops (Kralje, Gnjili Potok), pond (Kralje) and a restaurant (Gnjili Potok) privately owned.

When it comes to the environmental dimensions of rural development, some authors (Rauch et al, 2001) state the following key elements:

1. Identification of appropriate technical solutions for sustainable resource management systems;
2. Create an organized framework for the well-functioning community ownership (or joint ownership) and management of natural resources;
3. The proper positioning of the relevant service systems for the management of natural resources,
4. Providing incentives for the sustainable management of natural resources relevant legislation and price system for sustainable production;
5. the adoption of a number of local and multi-sector perspective, within which they can support alternative income opportunities, as part of a set of approaches that are aimed at restricting the number of resource users.

LEADER (1999) suggest that the improvement of the environmental dimension in certain rural areas, among other things, depends on the characteristics of human resources, existing awareness, knowledge and practice of use of material (natural and built) resources, as well as connections and relationships with markets (regional, national and international). LEADER (2001) also points to a number of possible manifest and latent consequences in relation to the environmental dimensions of territorial development: locals typically become more interested in issues of environmental management, given to a new/different significance to existing local resources. That observed even much broader than purely natural

resources, promoting the idea of responsibility much more than the idea of ownership of these resources. Promotes the idea that quality living environment and commitment to the promotion can contribute to community integration are creation of its identity in relation to other territories, and even and the creation of new jobs and the legacy of conflict regulation. This means that, from the perspective of regional development by Rauch et al (2001), "locally" give support to those activities that are: (1) possible (from the point of view of available resources); (2) sustainable, (3) which can lead to stimulation of other (primarily economic) activity in the area,(4) have a number of other development implications for the wider area. In addition to food production, Bryden (2006) point out the following valuable resources: clean air and water, energy, wind, animals, nature and biodiversity, recreational areas, natural beauty and landscapes, culture, archeology, history, local traditional festivals and other events, local traditional crafts and skills This property (created by humans or nature), "and specifically integrate the new rural economy and quality of life of local people through new enterprises, employment, migration decisions ...".

Conclusion

Our research evidence, pointed to the fore several important conclusions:

1. Rural Local communities in the territory of a Kralje, insufficient attention paid to the problems of agricultural development, especially the choice of the optimal structure of production. The current method of forest (small plots, tillage outdated, inconsistent production structure), it is not the function of agricultural development. Greater appreciation of agriculture as a primary activity, which can be exploited comparative advantage of the local community.
2. Natural tourist attractions of are rural local Community Kralje, respectable potential for tourism. Development and as such offer the possibility of practicing different: sports - leisure activities, fitness for a stay and rehabilitation. Suitable are for tourism development of special needs: rural tourism, hunting,

fishing, sightseeing tourism, hiking in nature. Natural configuration of the territory of the local community of Kralje is perfect for hiking and climbing.

3. Population of the rural local community Kralje characterized increasingly unfavorable demographic processes. In this paper established the negative tendencies of demographic and economic development. Total depopulation, demographic aging unfavorable age structure their place as the leading contemporary demographic processes in rural local community Kralje.
4. Demographic and economic reconstruction and stop the negative demographic and economic processes imposed as a key strategic factor of development and the overall goal of social renewal and future economic development of the rural local community Kralje.
5. The main instruments for the development of the rural economy in local community Kralje activities such as conservation of natural resources, agricultural land, to make progress and economic security of rural settlements, preservation of traditional rural values, with are protection and preservation of cultural and historical heritage and the environment.

Exploring the possibilities of development of the rural local community Kralje, based on similar studies Spalević (2009), pointed to the forefront several crucial moments, which refers to the potential and limitations of rural development:

1. Potentials. With natural processes: homogeneous agro-ecological rural proctor with the advantage of natural conditions for intensive agricultural production, natural environment without major anthropogenic activities; fertile land suitable for a variety of production; existing fund land to food security. From the demographic point of view: the willingness of people and traditions of the local community to get involved in agriculture and tourism, small businesses. From organizational and infrastructural aspects: relatively good geographical position. From an economic point of view: reserve labor force in agriculture, as job prospects in other sectors particularly in tourism and small businesses, proximity to markets - Andrijevića, Berane, Kolašin.

2. **Limitations.** With natural processes: inadequate use of natural resources, significant soil erosion and inundation of land; unplanned conversion of agricultural land into non-agricultural land. From the demographic point of view: it was a depopulation processes; unfavorable age and educational structure of the population, limited employment opportunities in non-agricultural sectors. From an organizational and infrastructural aspects: the fragmentation of holdings, outdated machinery, poor quality of local roads and public transport is not organized, the low level of development of agricultural infrastructure, lack of funding for important investment; lack of self-organization of farmers, lack of activity in creating a diversified business structure. From an economic point of view: human resources (unfavorable age and educational structure and lack of motivation), physical capital and finance (underdeveloped economic structure, market structure and credit system); lack of market institutions, the political environment (lack of political will and conflicts).

In conclusion, the role of the village... must be first-rate, as its main development potential power of our future. This requires radically new relationship between society and science to the village... Instead of the former quartermaster, approach in which they viewed as preventive manufacturers of cheap food has to work out new concepts, comprehensive rural development, which will based on the demographic, natural, economic and socio-cultural resources (www.proucavanjesela.rs). Responsible role in are design and concept of a geographical science, particularly agricultural and tourism geography by its holistic approach to integrate research efforts and results of other sciences.

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