

Some Economic -Geographical Factors Development: The Case of Local Communities Kralje

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Abstract: The paper examines a number of economic and geographical factors of the local Community Development Kralje. Isolated traffic and geographical position adversely affect its economic and social development. The percentage reduction in population in the period 1948-2003 amounted to - 56.2%. The main characteristic of the modern development of the local communities are the processes of industrialization and urbanization. Age groups, due to migration and the reduction of fertility change and take on unfavorable characteristics, reduces the proportion of younger and older increases the proportion of the population. In both cases, the disturbed age structure has a reverse effect on the movement of the population (the size of reproductive contingent), but also to all other structures of the population (the size of contingent employment, population, contingent dependent population ratio). The paper finally points to survey results, and the analysis focuses on whether the respondents and their perceptions of the quality of living conditions in the village.

Key words: Local Community Kralje, population, geography, social development factors, economic factors of development, survey

Introduction

The village and agriculture in Montenegro "affected by a deep and contradictory processes: on one side is done haphazardly urbanization and industrialization of agriculture and the other demographic, socio-economic and cultural ruin and an immense fortune, not only historically valuable way of life. These contradictory processes are insufficient, or partially explored, because our social science has not been paid and not paid in the new conception of our social development, which is still searching, much attention village and changes in it. And when dealing with the village, watched him as a natural resource, not as a complex human community"(www.proučavanjesela.rs). In addition, the authors of this text focuses on basic research raises economic and geographical factors of the local Community Development Kralje and not on natural resources considered GeoScape.

Thus, "the role of agriculture and rural areas must be first-rate, as are its potential, the main thrust of our future development. This requires radically new relationship between society and science to agriculture and the countryside. Instead of the former quartermaster approach in which they viewed as preventive manufacturers of cheap food has to be worked out new concepts, comprehensive rural development, which will be based on the demographic, natural, economic and socio-cultural resources"(www.proučavanjesela.rs). Responsible role in developing the concept of rural development, which will be based on the natural and socio-economic potential of the village, to be sure that there are geographical science, especially social and economic geography, by its holistic approach to consolidate research efforts and results of other scientific disciplines.

Local Community Kralje is "on the threshold of the twenty-first century, almost lost her job and biologically the most vital part of the population. The settlement remained elderly households, over time less and less able to sustain agricultural production and valued. Many are manufacturing industries and agricultural areas are neglected..."(Ćirić, 2006). In the following statistical census (2021), it

could be expected, and on the basis of population and the number of households, a reduction of some settlements in the Local Community to the lowest possible level biological. According to population projections for 2021 made in regional and town planning Andrijevica population in Local Community Kralje amount in: Oblo Brdo 24 residents, Gnjili Potok 55, Sjenožeta 70 and Kralje 274 (www.andrijevica.me).

The financial situation of the country at the moment, the rural local community to a large extent has to rely on their own strength and their own resource utilization. Therefore, the activation of the rural economy in Local Community Kralje must maintain all the local forces that can contribute to development. But i economic recovery will not solve all the problems. Important are the general conditions of life, social and cultural. Activation of the rural economy becomes integrated and interdisciplinary task. To the quality of the rural population neared the city, necessary modernization and construction of new socio-economic structure, which would accelerate the development of non-agricultural activities. The result would be an increase in employment and attractiveness of the countryside as a place to live and work population (Stevanović, 2012).

Methodology

The survey was conducted by combining multiple methods, data collection and analysis. The research methodology is primarily based on an analysis of available statistics and survey research. Being is result of many years of research and one of the authors of this text G. Rajović for monographs "Natural and socio economic characteristics of the local community Kralje". Due to the disorder of the data in this paper showing partial data, which is related to the socio-economic development factors? In total 58 subjects: 30 men and 28 women, aged 18 to 64 years. From the existing literature, we used both domestic and those published in the international literature. On this occasion of international publications emphasize this: Glendenning, Nuttall, Hendry, Kloep, Wood, (2003), Corbett

(2005), Heley and Jones (2012), Joshi and Gebremedhin (2012). There is literature, monographs on population, proceedings and textbooks. Were studied and written sources on the internet. The scientific explanation of terms, we applied two methods are used: analytic and synthetic. Analytical methods are 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.

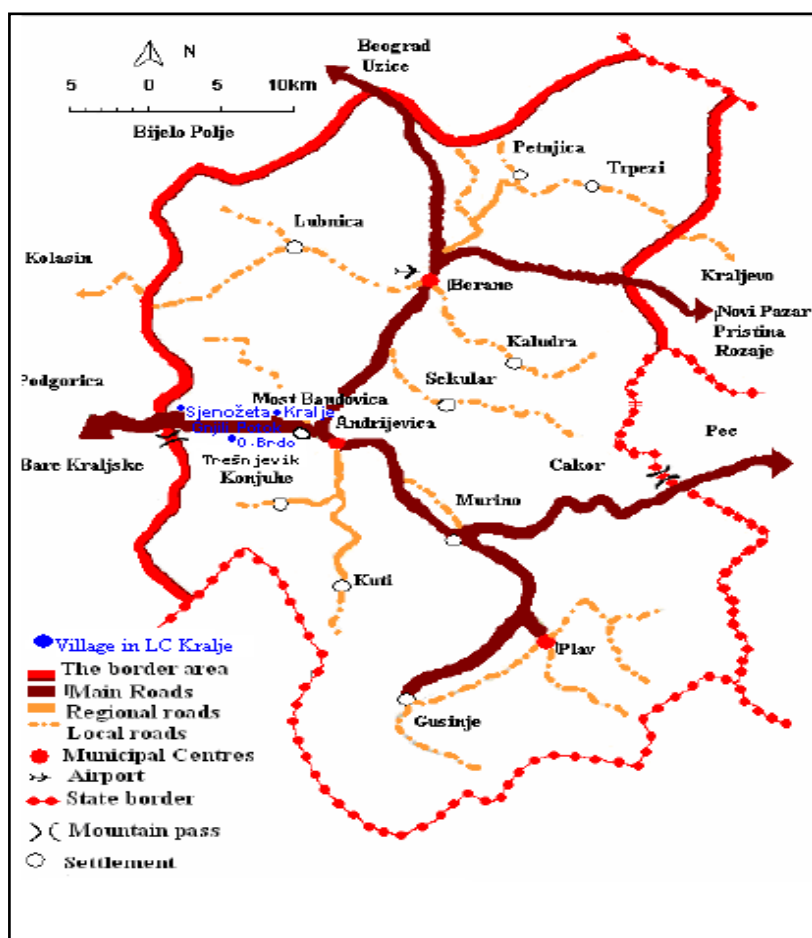
Geography Position

Local Community Kralje belongs to the municipality Andrijevića (Montenegro). Includes four rural villages: Kralje, Oblo Brdo, Sjenožeta i Gnjlji Potok. Local community lies between 42 ° 45' 26 " north latitude and 19 ° 45' 17" east longitudes. It occupies an area of 32, 46 km. According to the census of 2003, the territory of local community lived 503 inhabitants, and 15.5 in/ km².

Local Community Kralje away from Andrijevića 1,5 km, Mateševa 15 km, Berana 17 km and Kolašina 28 km. On its territory, extends the M-9 and runs through three of the four rural villages (Gnjlji Potok, Sjenožeta, Kralje). The road extends to an altitude of 1.573 m on Trešnjevik, 1.196 m in the GeoScape Gnjlji Potok and 952 m of the Kralje and the whole is covered with modern surfacing. However, the average width of lanes is less than 2 m and does not match the conditions of modern road junction. By Local Communities are coming from two directions. Most often it comes from the Andrijevića through rural villages Kralje or from the direction of Kolašin, through rural villages Bare Kraljske. By the Local Community is also possible to get car traffic from rural settlements Vranještica through Bačko Brdo and Lisa, and from the bottom of Coma, through Štavna. Both roads are joined at the saddle Trešnjevik. The transience of the local community increases and roads which are connected with the main section of the M-9 and the Kralje of Oblo Brdo, respectively Sjenožeta and from Gnjllog Potoka for hamlet Čuka, respectively Miravčine.

However, all of these roads are of poor quality (macadam) and seasonal character, mostly impassable in winter. That traffic isolation and distance of major commercial centers, was held on the negative socio-economic development of local communities. On a wider involvement of local communities in economic flows can be calculated by building the car - road: Boljari - Belgrade, with a tunnel under Trešnjevik.

In addition to the direct impact on the development of rural settlements located along the highway (Gnjili Potok, Sjenožeta, Kralje) construction of the highway would have a positive, it is an indirect effect on economic valuation, primarily natural resources, tourism development of local community and small business development.



Map 1 Local Community Kralje on the map of northeastern Montenegro

Spatial zoning plan Andrijevica settlements were classified based on their gravitational influence on surrounding settlement, geo-traffic position and the availability of existing and planned public services, infrastructure...In comparison, these parameters are assigned the role of Kralje Sat municipal center, while Gnjili Potok, Sjenožeta and Oblo Brdo, classified as primary of rural settlements (www.andrijevica.me).

Socio-Economic Factors

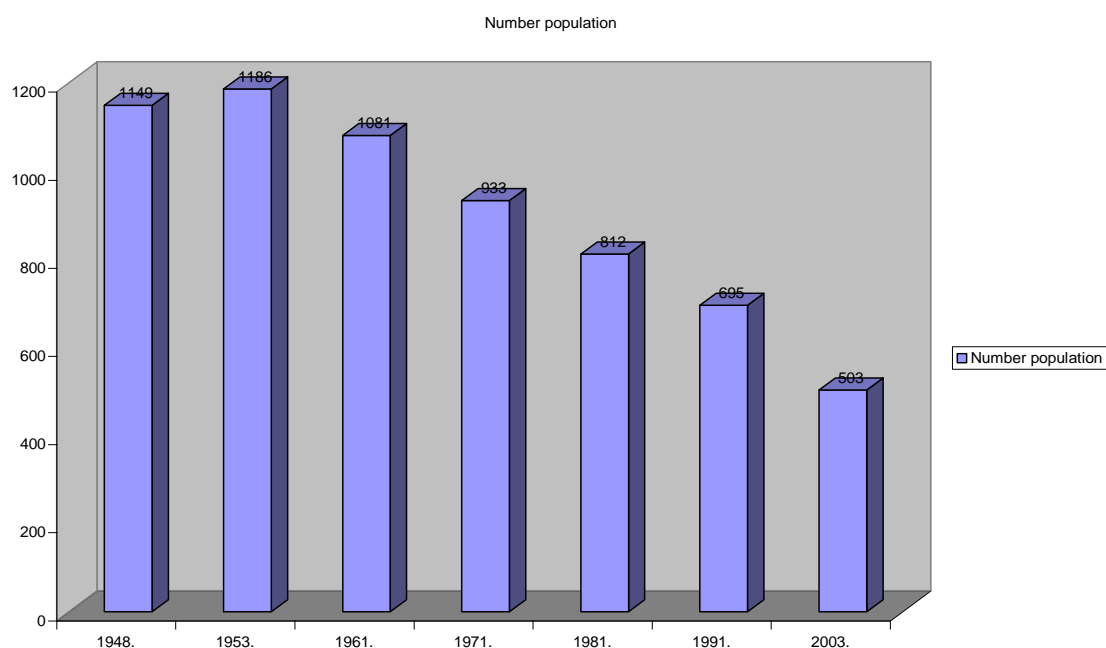
Quantitative growth of the population is in fact an analysis of population trends certain territorial units in census years, or for a given period. The subject of our interest is Local Community Kralje.

For the analysis of trends in a local community Kralje, we will use the census data for the census years, from 1948-2003. Specifically, local community Kralje, as of 1948 census had a population of 1.149 and 1.953, 37 people, or more precisely 1.186. Tendency to slow development of are local community notice period of 1953-2003. In the period 1953-1961 population decreased from 1.186 to 1.081 or - 8.85%, from 1961-1971 with 933 inhabitants in 1.081, or -13.7%, from 1971-to 1981, with 933 or 812 inhabitants, or -12.9%, from 1981-1991 with 812 people on 695 or -14.4% from 1991-2003 population decreased from 695 to 503 or -27.6%. Looking at overall compared to 1948, the population of the local community a Kralje has shrunk to 646 people, or -56.2%.

Since the sixties of the twentieth century, began a continuous downward trend in the rural population of Montenegro. This trend has not bypassed Local Community Kralje. Socio-geographic processes (industrialization, urbanization and land reclamation), backed by irrational and unplanned rural policies have led to a complete degradation of rural areas, so that this category of habitation last forty years of stagnating development. The concentration of population in urban areas (Berane, Andrijevica), on the one hand, and the emptying of the population

in rural areas Andrijevica on the other, resulted in a network of settlements, both demographic and economic imbalances.

Graf 1 The population of the Local Community Kralje in the period 1948-2003



The motives for leaving agriculture and local communities Kralje were multiple. We will be reduced to the most important ones, which, in the opinion of Kalezić (1976), and the base:

- a) Provision with work requirements, development, compensation, housing, and therefore higher and more stable income provided by the city or the foreign environment. The former Yugoslavia, Montenegro and naturally, within the limits of its economic opportunities, they could not provide the necessary resources for agricultural production in the countryside, and other conditions that allow permanent employee recruitment.
- b) Existential security that comes from a high degree of certainty that the inclusion in the labor market, industrial, or temporary work abroad, through an investment of labor, makes a certain income, resources to survive. In agriculture, the former Yugoslavia, Montenegro, then, that was subject to significant influence of external factors, there is uncertainty

about jobs, all of which led to a fear of security collateral material conditions, to maintain its own existence.

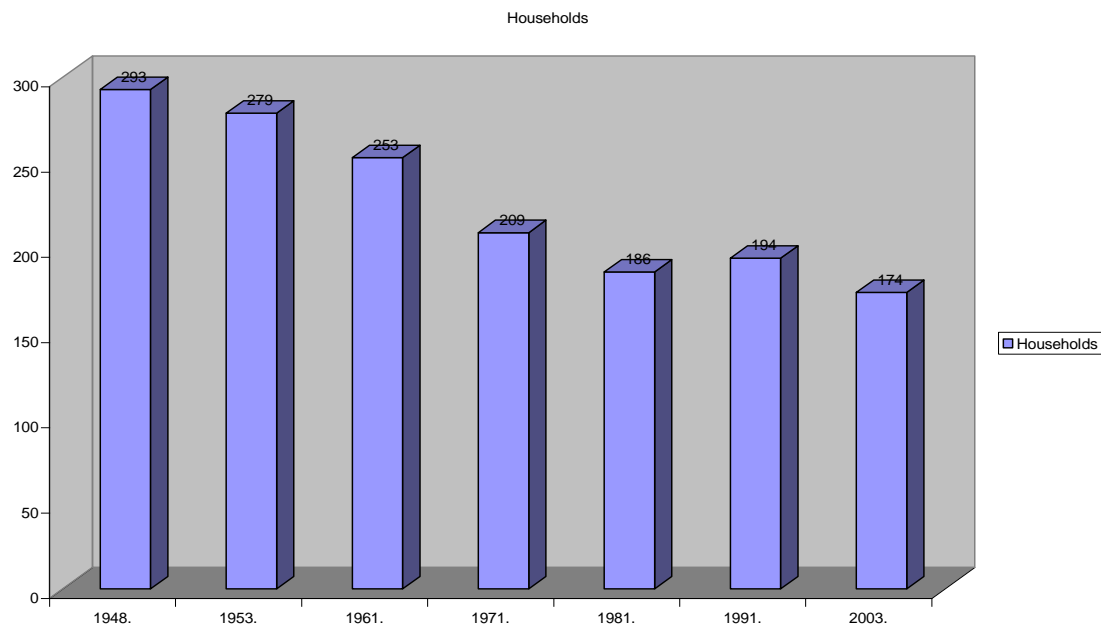
- c) Inclusion in the industrial market working, or going to work temporarily abroad, the employee on that basis, is entitled to health care (themselves and their families), and the conditions for retirement, which is an important element of his social security.
- d) The general conditions of life in the town, or go on temporary work abroad emigrated Gnjilog Potoka residents have secured far greater opportunities for higher education for children and cultural life, full health care and other benefits to the city, provided that the foreign communities in relation to the homeland, which was a significant motive for the departure from the settlement and the state.

Since 1961 year to date, the number of inhabitants in Local Community Kralje decline steadily and in parallel with population declines and the number of households. The Montenegro "in the past half century experienced a number of changes in all spheres of social life. Periods rise to periods of major economic, political and social crisis. All those change the everyday life of our households, which also had its ups and downs. Under the influence of many of modernization, but also destabilizing factors in the observed temporal continuity, households have gradually changed their structure and population size (Đorđević, 2008).

The total number of households in the census years in Local Community Kralje looked like this: 1948-293, 1953-279, 1961-253, 1971-209, 1981-186, 1991-194, 2003-174. So, compared to 1948 are number of households in the Local Community Kralje decreased by 119 or 59.4%. The average number of members in the household was: 1948-3,92, 1953-4,25, 1961-4,27, 1971-4,46, 1981-4,34, 1991-3,58, 2003-2,89. Compared to 1948 the average number of members in the household in 2003 was reduced from 3.92 to 2.89. In..... 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).

Graf 2 The number of households in Local Community Kralje in the period 1948-2003



The scope of the total geographical mobility of the population in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (internal displacement, immigrants from other republics of the former Yugoslavia), according to the census of 2003 years the division of internal migration on local (between settlements within the municipality), including municipal (between municipalities of the same republic) and inter-(immigrants from other republics of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia), shows that in the period 1948-2003 in Local Community Kralje total of 152 in migrant population or 30.2% compared to the total population. Of the total number of immigrants, 65 people or 42.8% immigrated from another village in the same municipality (Andrijevice), 78 or 42.8% from other municipalities of Montenegro, 5 or 3.3% from other republics (Serbia) and 4 or 2.6% from the former Yugoslav republics. In relation to the population immigrated in Local Community Kralje, 351 or 69.8% of the resident population from birth lived in the same place.

Analysis of the structure of migrants by period of immigration, it looks like this. Of the total number of immigrant population (152) in the period from 1940 and

before, a total of five settlers, 5 or 3.3%, in the period 1941-1945 1 or 0.71%, period of 1946-1960 included 37 people or 24.3%, 1961-1970 period of 13 or 8.6%, 1971-1980 period of 14 or 9.2%, 1981-1990 period of 31 or 20.4%, 1991-2003 of 25 or 16.4% and unknown group, there were 26 people or 17.1% of the total number of immigrants.

Table 1 The basic demographics of the development of the local community Kralje (in %) 2003

| Characteristics | Local Community Kralje |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Index of population growth 2003/48 | -56,2 |
| Index of household growth 2003/48 | -59,4 |
| Participation average number of members in the household | 2,89 |
| Participation of the total population indigenous | 69,8 |
| Participation of immigrants in the total population | 30,2 |
| Participation of workers in the total commuting | 56,12 |
| Participation of students in total commuting | 43,88 |
| Participation of women in the total population | 51,22 |
| Participation in the total male population | 48,71 |
| Rate of femininity | 105,30 |
| Rate of masculinity | 94,96 |
| Participation of the female population aged 15 years and over who have not come into marriage | 15,08 |
| Participation of the male population aged 15 years and over who have not come into marriage | 24,21 |
| Participation of the share population of 0-19 years in the total | 25,65 |
| Participation of the share population of 20-39 years old in the total | 22,86 |
| Participation of the share population of 40-59 years in the total | 24,04 |
| Participation of the share population over 60 years in total | 27,43 |
| Index of aging | 1,07 |

(Source: Statistical Office of Montenegro 2004 years, Population, gender and age, by settlements data, Book Volume 2, calculations by author).

The importance of the study of commuting between the village stems from the complexity of the relationship of commuting and migration of people to the outcome of the change of residence. Commuters are often potential migrants, and

people with previous experience of migration, a daily migration at short distances are usually an alternative form of adaptation and migration (Holmes, 1971; Zax, 1994; Artis and Romani & Surinach 2000).

Local community's commuters Kralje, which are the subject of our interest, can be divided in two categories: workers (55 or 56.12%) and school youth - students (43 or 43.88%). The workers usually commute to the workplace in urban areas, which is the center of the eponymous municipality. The modernization of the economic structure, as a result of the transition from the dominance of production dominance of the service sector, in particular the development of information technology, leading to changes in the spatial distribution of employment opportunities, and some commuter route (Van der Laan, 1998). Of the total number of commuters (98), workers who are employed, or working in other places in the same municipality, 35 or 63.6%, other municipality in Montenegro 18 or 32.7% and in an unknown place of works a 2 or 3.7% of workers.

Of the total number of commuting students (43), students who are studying in other places within the municipality is 23 or 63.6, other municipality in Montenegro 18 or 41.9% and an unfamiliar area of education accounting for 2 or 4.6% of students. Until the advent of commuting between are different levels of the hierarchy within the network of settlements brought a number of factors? One is the desire to live on the second level of the hierarchy than the one in which the worker is employed (either in terms of the opportunities it offers a level of hierarchy or the presence of relatives, friends). In this case, the worker is willing to submit commuting costs, including the time needed (spent) on daily travel. Another factor is the fact that an individual employed in a particular level of the hierarchy can not afford the cost of living at that level, but can not afford the cost of living in the second level, along with the cost of commuting. The third factor, including possible benefits derived from the physical separation of work and residence (Parr, 1987).

Gender structure represents the share of male and female population in the total population. At the level of the local community a Kralje, there is a phenomenon

that is more 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). Femininity rate shows the number of women per 1000 men and it is 105.30. This may be due to migration of male or female immigration population. Given, the more narrow confines of economic development in the municipality Andrijevića, employment of female labor force is going much slower than men, because of the structure of economic activity, which requires more male labor force. Taking for example, in the municipality of Andrijevića, there are favorable conditions for the development of the textile industry and handicrafts, which were engaged to a female work force, this production could have a significant impact on increasing employment of women. Engaging female labor force in the economy, it would have more supplementary character that would ensure security of existence of women in society and the family. Masculinity rate shows the number of males per 1.000 females. According to the census of 2003, the rate of masculinity in Local Community Kralje was 94.96%. Total proportion of women in a local community that is not entered into marriage in 2003 amounted to 15.08% and 24.21% of male in relation to the total population aged 15 years and over by marital status.

Age groups, due to migration and the reduction of fertility change and take on unfavorable characteristics, reduces the proportion of younger and older increases the proportion of the population. In both cases, the disturbed age structure has a reverse effect on the movement of the population (the size of reproductive contingent), but also to all other structures of the population (the size of contingent employment, population, contingent dependent population ratio ...), which are essential for socio-economic development of the local community Kralje (Rajović and Bulatović, 2013).

Friganović (1978), values of the percentage share of the population in the age group 0-19 years and more than 60 years, shared by certain typological categories. Considering, that at the census of 2003 in the local community king there is less

than 30% of the population in the age group 0-19 years, it is, according Friganović into the population that is at an advanced age.

According to the criterion Đurđev (2001), which takes into account the value of the share of 60 + years in the total population, the population of the local community also the Kralje, is a very old age. Specifically, the Local Community Kralje, there is a young generation share (25.65%), the share of generation of 20-39 years is 22.86%, the older generation, or group of 40-59 years ranges from 24.06%, in the group of 60 and older people's participation amounts to 27.43%.

Kicošev and Golubović (2004), show Rosette model is also based on the share of the population over 60 years. According to him the population of the local community is a Kralje in 2003 was in the "age demographic." Beginning in the seventies was a watershed moment. That in this period begins with the conservation of places that are part of the local community, infrastructure construction traffic, the development of small businesses, today local community king did not confirm the model chosen as representative (typical), since in all categories of the dominant figures as the widespread occurrence and trends in are rural areas of Montenegro, and we think that we treat underdeveloped.

The aging index indicates the proportion of the population aged 60 and over, according to the population under 20 years of age. If its value is less than 0.40 the population is still young, and if it is greater than 0.40 the population is showing signs of aging. Aging index Local Community Kralje in 2003 was 1.07. Therefore, the population of the local community Kralje is situated in the process of demographic aging, which manifests itself, increases the percentage of aged and older adult at the expense of the young.

Calculating the average age of the population is very important, from the standpoint of its reproductive ability. For example, it is well known that the reproductive period in women lasts up to 45 years (Kovačević and Bubalo-Živković, & Ivkov, 2006). The average age of women in the area of the local community is Kralje: Kraljima 37,9 years, Oblo Brdo 59,0, Gnjili Potok 46,1 and Sjenožeta 41,3. The average value of the king and especially in Sjenožeta is

close to the upper limit of the reproductive period. The Gnjili Potok especially in Oblo Brdo the average value of the reproductive period has come to a head. If the reproductive value of the future does not diminish, the territory threatened by extinction.

Table 2 Basic economic and geographical factors of the development of the local community Kralje (in %) 2003

| Characteristics | Local community Kralje |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Participation of the population by profession in agriculture, hunting and forestry total active | 22,66 |
| Participation of the population by profession in the manufacturing industry in total active | 21,33 |
| Participation of the population by profession in the construction industry in the total active | 2,67 |
| Participation of the population by profession in trade in total active | 4,00 |
| Participation of the population by profession in hotels and restaurants in the total active | 6,66 |
| Participation of the population by profession in traffic in the total active | 6,66 |
| Participation of the population by profession in financial intermediation in the total active | 1,34 |
| Participation of the population by profession in the real estate business in the total active | 1,34 |
| Participation of the population by profession in the state and the defense in total active | 21,33 |
| Participation of the population by profession in education in the total active | 8,00 |
| Participation of the population by profession in the health and social care in the total active | 2,67 |
| Participation of the population by profession In other services and activities | 1,34 |
| Utilization of the female contingent | 15,44 |
| Utilization of the male work force | 31,95 |
| Utilization of Resources | 14,91 |
| General the rate of activity of the male population in the total male | 22,04 |
| General activity rate of women in the total female population | 8,13 |
| Coefficient of economic dependence | 57,1 |

(Source: Statistical Office of Montenegro 2004 years, Population, by settlements data, Book Volume 9, calculations by author).

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 local community Kralje is 26.66%, and 77.34% of non-agricultural. "The rural population is increasingly moving to non-agricultural occupations, socio-economic are changing, and the traditional agricultural area has changed, especially along the main traffic routes"(Grčić,1994).

Consider some indicators of economic activity of the population of the local community of the Kralje - the degree of utilization of the workforce, overall activity rate and the coefficient of economic dependence. They give a true picture of the real economic activity of the population.

- a. Utilization ratio of the workforce shows that demographic potential and active working age population. Calculated as $R_k = (R_a : P_r) * 100$, where R_a - active male (15 - 64 years) and female (15 - 59 years) population, where R_a - active male (15 - 64 years) and female (15 - 59 years) population, P_r - total male and female population of the same age (contingent work). This ratio for the Local Community Kralje is 31.95% male, 15.44% female.
- b. General activity rate shows the number of active per 100 inhabitants. Calculated as $R_a = (R_a : R) * 100$, where R - the total active population, R - total population. Local communities for a Kralje are 14.91%. The general rate of activity of the male population (the total male) was 22.04%, and female (in total feminine) 8.13%.
- c. The coefficient shows the relationship between economic dependency and dependents of persons with personal income, according to the active population. It is obtained by the formula $F_k = (P_i + P_1) : R_a$, where P_i - dependent population, P_1 - active population. At the 2003 population of 10 active in Local Community Kralje there were 57.1 dependents and persons with personal income.

Population by performing activities, reflecting primarily is development of the industry. Namely, agriculture, hunting and forestry 2003 absorbed 22.66% of the active population at the level of local communities. The secondary sector activities, viewed individually, are quite uneven. Of all the secondary activities in 2003 was the most intensive development of the manufacturing industry. From the division of the active population by type of activity that we see the active population employed in the manufacturing industry amounted to 21.33%. Offices of industrialization and urbanization in the municipality Andrijevića have a specific character. This follows from the fact that the existence of industrial concentration greatly harmonized with the hierarchy in the network of settlements. The largest concentration is in the urban area Andrijevića. It is main extent related to traffic and market position. Our research noted little evidence of active participation in a local community is Kralje and 2.67% in construction. The overall socio-economic development of the complex is directly reflected in the level of development of tertiary activities. Thus, the share of the active population in transport was 6.66%. The same as it was part of the active population by profession in hotels and restaurants 6.66%, much less the working population in the trade 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 was 8.00% in health and social work 2.67% as a result of a polycentric network of education and health in the municipality Andrijevića. 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.

Survey – Advantages and Disadvantages of Living in Village

Assuming that the socio-economic characteristics of the local community as a social community, a significant effect on the perception of his (lack of) attraction to life, and thus the possible migratory behavior, we offer a range of subjects constructed argument, and in view of the similar research Rajović (2009), in which we follow the policies of the survey question wording Žutintić, Kovačić, Grgić, Markovina (2010), the pros and cons of living in the country compared to those in the city. Table 3 provides an overview of the questions asked and answers given.

Table 3 Good hand / benefits and disadvantages / disadvantages of living in a rural settlement

| Questions | Answers in% |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. We live in a healthy natural environment in harmony with nature | |
| I do not agree | 0,9 |
| I agree | 95,2 |
| I do not know | 3,9 |
| 2. The settlement is less polluted than the city | |
| I do not agree | 2,2 |
| I agree | 91,7 |
| I do not know | 6,1 |
| 3. Personal security of people in rural areas is higher than the city | |
| I do not agree | 2,2 |
| I agree | 83,9 |
| I do not know | 13,9 |
| 4. In rural areas are less crowded and more free space in relation to the city | |
| I do not agree | 3,4 |
| I agree | 83,4 |
| I do not know | 13,2 |
| 5. At the settlement are less crowded and more free space in relation to the city | |
| I do not agree | 4,5 |
| I agree | 77,1 |
| I do not know | 18,4 |
| 6. The settlement has preserved the tradition and customs | |
| I do not agree | 5,9 |
| I agree | 80,5 |
| I do not know | 13,6 |
| 7. People in the settlement no longer nurture faith and religious life | |
| I do not agree | 5,8 |
| I agree | 77,5 |
| I do not know | 16,7 |
| 8. Healthier food on the settlement | |

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| I do not agree | 5,1 |
| I agree | 77,6 |
| I do not know | 17,3 |
| 9. In rural areas are stronger family ties | |
| I do not agree | 5,2 |
| I agree | 77,0 |
| I do not know | 17,8 |
| 10. Closer contacts are between people of the settlement, the villagers know | |
| I do not agree | 4,6 |
| I agree | 77,3 |
| I do not know | 18,1 |
| 11. Our settlement was less crime, alcoholism, drug addiction | |
| I do not agree | 12,4 |
| I agree | 70,7 |
| I do not know | 16,9 |
| 12. We are exposed to less stress on the settlement, but the people in the city | |
| I do not agree | 11,5 |
| I agree | 68,4 |
| I do not know | 20,1 |
| 13. No major social differences between people of the settlement | |
| I do not agree | 9,9 |
| I agree | 60,3 |
| I do not know | 29,8 |
| 14. The cost of living is lower in the countryside than in the city you | |
| I do not agree | 17,2 |
| I agree | 56,4 |
| I do not know | 26,4 |

| Weaknesses / shortcomings | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 1. The settlement is poor entertainment and cultural facilities | |
| I do not agree | 2,8 |
| I agree | 87,8 |
| I do not know | 9,4 |
| 2. In rural areas are less opportunities for education and professional development | |
| I do not agree | 5,2 |
| I agree | 82,2 |
| I do not know | 12,6 |
| 3. Work in rural areas is difficult and wearisome, more physical work | |
| I do not agree | 5,1 |
| I agree | 83,1 |
| I do not know | 11,8 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 4.In rural areas are less able to achieve social success | |
| I do not agree | 7,1 |
| I agree | 77,1 |
| I do not know | 15,8 |
| 5.Residents of the settlement have less free time | |
| I do not agree | 7,9 |
| I agree | 75,9 |
| I do not know | 16,2 |
| 6.People in rural areas have less time to rest | |
| I do not agree | 7,1 |
| I agree | 75,4 |
| I do not know | 17,5 |
| 7.The middle of the settlement is a conservative | |
| I do not agree | 5,8 |
| I agree | 72,9 |
| I do not know | 21,3 |
| 8.Options for earning the settlement are less than in | |
| I do not agree | 8,7 |
| I agree | 69,1 |
| I do not know | 22,2 |
| 9.Individual privacy is less in rural areas than in urban areas | |
| I do not agree | 8,7 |
| I agree | 70,1 |
| I do not know | 21,2 |
| 10.Utility services (water, electricity, heating, ...) of the settlement, is worse than the city | |
| I do not agree | 13,1 |
| I agree | 66,7 |
| I do not know | 20,2 |
| 11.Greater isolation of traffic in the settlement | |
| I do not agree | 15,7 |
| I agree | 64,5 |
| I do not know | 19,8 |
| 12.Living in rural areas are poorer and less well equipped furnished | |
| I do not agree | 23,1 |
| I agree | 47,5 |
| I do not know | 29,4 |

Based on survey data, in the form of a brief summary, we note the following important findings:

1. In the opinion of the majority of respondents (95.2%), the most important advantage of living in the countryside is a healthier environment and 91.7% of

respondents said the environment is cleaner, while 83.9% of respondents to a more peaceful and safer life. Among those residents of the local community, who reported an advantage of living in the city, most, or 87.8%, as the most essential advantage of living in the city, he singled out a better cultural and social life, while 69.1% of respondents believe that it is a higher standard of living and job opportunities, or greater are able to achieve social success, said 77.1% of respondents. Of the total number of respondents as the most essential advantage of living in the city, cited improved community infrastructure and 66.7% of them, better communications and 64.5% of them. Quality education and professional training, which can be obtained in an urban environment, the most important advantage is the opinion of 82.2% of respondents.

2. Based on the analysis, we found that 83.4% of respondents, or 77.1% of the respondents said that the country is less crowded, and that the freer space in relation to the city, it is that living in the countryside humane compared to the city. Most respondents (80.5%) considered that the village better keep the traditions and customs of the city, or 77.5% of them said that people in the countryside more nurture faith and religious life, and that the country stronger family ties, 76.0% of respondents considered. Citing them and to 77.3% in rural areas that are closer contact between people and the residents know one another better. In the absence of the meetings, residents most commonly seen in homes and socialize. The use of cultural content is the least represented, given to them in the areas of the local community is almost nonexistent. Respondents from all four villages stated that they needed a place for leisure and entertainment, such as youth clubs and discos. Also, consider that their free time was better when they were in their villages, cultural events-theater performances and film screenings. For the organization of sports events - various tournaments, opening a gym, pool, chess clubs. As a good example of state tournaments football in Kralje. Like most of the young and the young secondary eternal for the urban population

and the population in rural areas have the same needs, but is able to meet these needs are very different. Problems of social exclusion, especially of young people in rural areas are identified in the social, educational, cultural aspect, in their daily lives.

3. Respondents believe that 69.1% of them are able to earn less in the countryside than in the city. The average pension of 120 Euros. Monthly income of employees is around 250 Euros. Most patients are satisfied with the economic situation of their families. Given that Local Community in young and forever young secondary population constitutes 48.51% of the total population they themselves estimate that their families have enough money for a decent living, procuring the necessary things and meeting needs. It is interesting that such a subjective sense of position were not only students from families in which several types of income, but also those where there is only one source of income. The existence of correlations between subjective experience and the financial situation of families of real living conditions for young people (termination of factories, low educational structure of parents, large families, termination of employment), it may refer to the conclusion that parents are able to cleverly conceal the existence of material issues of children in the family and to give priority to meeting their needs. In this way, young people, especially students 43 of them have a realistic picture of the material features of the family. What makes students from these villages differ from most of their peers in urban areas is that often in his spare time helping parents in the fields, the cattle and other domestic chores.
4. However, at the same time 56.4% of the respondents felt that the cost of living is lower in rural areas than in urban areas. Respondents believe that the village conservative environment and to 72.9% of the respondents said, or that the individual's privacy in the countryside less than in the city, 70.1% of respondents considered. According to the statements of the respondents (83.1%), jobs in the country are difficult and wearisome, and the more physical work in relation to the city, while 75.9% of respondents biggest problem the

lack of free time, and that people in rural areas have less time to rest, according to respondents, and 72.9% indicated they are dissatisfied with the way you spend your free time. The main cause of poverty is the cultural and entertainment facilities offered to them. It mainly focused on the television program where emissions follow a fun musical and political content, quizzes, sports, movies. They rarely have a computer that is mostly used in correspondence, various games, to download music. There are those who do not use it just for entertainment purposes, but also used as an option of different educational programs, which expand their knowledge. The importance of computers for educational purposes, we are not at this point able to separately discuss (see more work Rajović and Bulatović, 2002 a,b; Rajović, 2007).

5. Survey questionnaires and the answers given to the respondents and 47.5% of them are living in rural areas worse governed and less equipped, but that living in the countryside humane compared to the city, 77.1% of respondents said, while 77.6% of respondents to the most important advantages of rural living healthier foods, that is, in the countryside less crime, alcoholism, drug addiction, according to 70.7% of respondents. Respondents also emphasize to them and 68.4% were exposed to less stress than people in the city, and the country has no major social differences among the population, 60.3% of respondents considered.

Our research evidence based on similar research Stanković (2008), indicates that this research and answered the many questions that were raised at the beginning of the study, and also the very hypothesis was confirmed: poverty population in rural areas are reflected in a significant degree, and in the past few years, little has seemed to improve their position, which is made even greater difference with the position of the urban population. Population, especially the young and young medium forever, which remains alive in the local community, deserve more attention, especially if one takes into account that due to the poor condition of living conditions, leaving the village.

Local Community Kralje abundant natural resources, which should be protected and used in a sustainable way, and also, there are human resources-and forever young secondary young people, who are not adequately utilized. Research has shown that it still interested in staying in their villages, should be initiated development of the community in which they live, where they could get a job and make a decent living from their work. Improving the quality of life and status of the population in rural areas, could be also a way for the revival of the village, which requires a comprehensive approach to the numerous stakeholders in the area including the establishment of sectoral cooperation and coordination of local and state organizations. The population of the village in need of support in all aspects of social life: they need the knowledge and skills of organization, the greater the flow of information, support in starting a small (family) business, help establishment good relationships with stakeholders, especially local and regional community.

Instead of a Conclusion

Villages are a social relationship in space. The social role of the village is twofold: it is projected social relations and social structure, but also shapes the village social relations and social structure (Stojanov, 1991). Therefore, we believe that it is necessary to point out the main characteristics of rural areas separately, which are part of the local community Kralje.

The Kralje is a rural village located between 42 ° 44' 01 " north latitude and 19 ° 45' 07" east longitudes. It occupies an area of 6, 81 km². It is located at an altitude of 952. According to the census of 2003, the territory of the Kralje lived 228 inhabitants and 33.5 in / km². The average age is 37.5 years, for men 37.2 for women 37.9. From social, religious, economic and sports facilities are located in Kralje: primary school (four years), Culture, Museum, Church, rural health clinic, a shop, a pond and a football field. Based on the zoning of the village, and the spatial and urban plan Andrijevića, rural village Kralje classified in the Western

region, is suitable for the development of eco-tourism and hydropower, functional analysis of the typology of the village belongs to a Kralje-industrial service-type settlements.

The Oblo Brdo is a rural village located between 42°43'17 "north latitude and 19° 44'11" east longitudes. It occupies an area of 6, 6 km². It is located at an altitude of 1.289. According to the census of 2003, the territory of the Oblo Brdo lived 69 inhabitants and 6,6 in / km². The average age is 50,4 years, for men 43,4 for women 59,0. In the area of rural settlements Oblo Brdo there are no social, religious, economic or sports facility. Based on the zoning of the village, and the spatial and urban plan Andrijevica, rural village Oblo Brdo classified in the Western region, is suitable for the development of eco-tourism and hydropower, functional analysis of the typology of the village belongs to a Oblo Brdo-industrial service-type settlements.

The Sjenožeta is a rural village located between 42°45'01" north latitude and 19 °44'01" east longitudes. It occupies an area of 6, 30 km². It is located at an altitude of 1.193. According to the census of 2003, the territory of the Sjenožeta lived 95 inhabitants and 15,1 in / km². The average age is 42, 8 years, for men 45,0 for women 41,3. In the area of rural settlements Sjenožeta there are no social, religious and economic or sports facility. Based on the zoning of the village, and the spatial and urban plan Andrijevica, rural village Sjenožeta classified in the Northern region, is suitable for the development of forestry, agriculture and tourism, functional analysis of the typology of the village belongs to a Sjenožeta - agrarian - industrial type of settlement.

The Gnjili Potok is a rural village located between 42°44'26" north latitude and 19 °43'02" east longitudes. It occupies an area of 8, 83 km². It is located at an altitude of 1.196. According to the census of 2003, the territory of the Gnjili Potok lived 115 inhabitants and 12.6 in / km². The average age is 41,4 years, for men 38.2 for women 46,1. From social, religious, economic and sports facilities are located in Gnjili Potok: primary school (four years), Culture, Church, shop and restaurant. Based on the zoning of the village, and the spatial and urban plan Andrijevica,

rural village Gnjili Potok classified in the Western region, is suitable for the development of eco-tourism and hydropower, functional analysis of the typology of the village belongs to a Gnjili Potok- agrarian type settlements. Note that in the area of rotten stream, it is planned to construct secondary Trešnjevik base for expansion Eco Park Komovi.

From the above stated, we can say, bearing in mind the position of the village in Serbia and Montenegro, the process of leaving the village and the collapse occurred faster than in other countries. Contributed to the decline of the village and the abandonment of the myth of the household, well-host farmer and farm, and opposite he is the myth of the developed city. But we can not all live in cities like Podgorica, the Montenegrin coast, Belgrade..... Villages Local communities Kralje must be healed and restored not only by architectural and landscape appearance but also in development as a form of social life, according to the old and the new needs of its residents. Kralje, Oblo Brdo, Sjenožeta and Gnjili Potok have a past, and their future depends on the will of its inhabitants. For are reconstruction of these villages must have patience and optimism shipwrecked missionaries. Just organizing rural communities parole could save the village from dying, but it's not enough - and society must help change the attitude of their own village. Only organization is one of the necessary conditions for the survival, development and reconstruction where there is nothing to be renewed. Almost all forms of rural self-organization successful. Successful are those that are not directly related to production, but the cultural, artistic and sports activities, leisure and informal cooperation, such as a neighbor's help. One of the forms of self-organization can be a village and agricultural cooperatives in 2000 the declaration of the obsolete form of organization from the socialist era. The cooperative is a traditional form of association in socialism and capitalism. Now the difficult situation in the area of cooperatives and farmers hard sell their products” (Stevanović, 2012).

In conclusion is development of the total population in the Local Community Kralje, characterized by increasingly unfavorable demographic processes. In this

paper established the negative tendencies of demographic and economic development. Total depopulation, demographic aging and their place as are leading contemporary demographic processes. Demographic and economic reconstruction and stop the negative demographic and economic processes are imposed as a key strategic factor of development and the overall goal of social renewal and future economic development of the local community Kralje. Finally, the economic and geographical problems Local communities Kralje need to look realistically, without excessive optimism and pessimism even less. The process of general and qualitative transformation of the local community will be relatively very slow and time consuming. Therefore, you should work at it patiently, but persistently and continuously.

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