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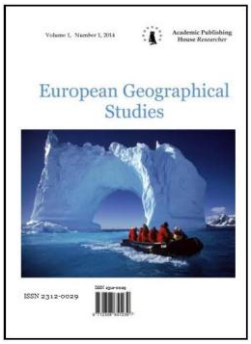

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Regional – Demographic Problems and Quality of Life in Northeastern Montenegro: A Case Study

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Abstract

The paper is represented regional demographic problem and some aspects of quality of life of residents of northeastern Montenegro. The complexity of the inherited regional-development problems, with the emergence of new regional "transition poverty" reached the proportions that necessitate a new approach to defining the concept of regional and demographic development. There resulted the conclusion that the population of this part of north-eastern Montenegro is not satisfied with their living standards, and the main problems stand out unemployment and low salary. Past experience and current trends in socio-economic development, indicating that are inadequate regional demographic development is not only a consequence of defects applied development policy, but also a lack of systematic and institutional regulatory mechanisms.

Keywords: Northeastern Montenegro; regional problem; demographic problem; satisfaction with quality of life.

Introduction

The study of undeveloped (problem) areas may not be separated from a complex and important topics such as regional development and regionalization, and issues of uneven regional development and demographic disorders. The big problem with which Montenegro has entered into a new life is a process of demographic aging and a high degree of emptying of rural areas, and in contemporary regional structure are also visible effects of the transition of the economic and ecological restructuring (Miletić, et al 2009).

Problems encountered in the demographic development of the Northeastern of Montenegro, in the example of the municipality: Berane, Petnjica, Andrijevica, Plav and Gusinje consequence of the economic, social, cultural and historical circumstances present in this area. It is well known that the economic development of an area important factor in the demographic development. However, the population, its size, structure and development trends greatly influence the direction and intensity of the socio - economic development. Insufficient renewal of the population of this part of northeastern Montenegro, the main problem is the demographic development, which is reflected in all other occurrences process in the society. Depopulation as an expression of

continuous declining birth and permanent migration of rural population, a problem that will in future still affect the are demographic development. This is a long process, which cannot be solved short-term, but requires meticulous approach. As a result of the lack of biological recovery of the population in this part of north-eastern Montenegro, there is the increasing process of demographic aging. Most of are the rural areas in phase "of demographic old age".

Poor transportation and utilities infrastructure, weak local market and problems with labor almost guarantee that in underdeveloped and peripheral areas in the foreseeable future will not arrive companies and institutions that could employ more workers. A series of measures and programs it is possible to a relatively small amount of money (much smaller compared with the means necessary for the creation of new jobs) to create conditions for the local population as income from products and services of the primary activities. For example, the products of our primary agricultural producers generally are not ready for the market and more difficult to find the way to the national retail chains. It is necessary to revive cooperatives, primarily agricultural, with the aim of creating the conditions for the production and marketing of a wide range of products and services typical of our rural areas (fruits and vegetables, food products, alcoholic drinks, medical herbs, healthy food, rural tourism ...) (Vukmirović, 2013).

The fact that the regional demographic processes and the quality of life in the considered geo-space and too complex, intertwined and mutually conditioned to the framework of a research could include all significant determinants of these changes in detail and investigate any causal relationships and the effects of their transformation. Therefore, the aim of this paper to show the main regional trend – demographic and economic conditionality and movement, and certainly there are many aspects of this problem, that future research should detail to light.

Research methodology

Objective of this study it was possible to realize the combined use of different research methods. The core of the methodological procedure used in this study it seems, geographic (spatial) method, which's the scope of research northeastern Montenegro or municipalities: Berane, Petnjica, Andrijevica, Plav i Gusinje (1.486 km²). It is in fact a geographical entity, which includes the 10.8% of the total area of Montenegro (13.812 km²) (Rajović and Bulatović, 2013)*. Their place in the research I have found the following methods: method of analysis, the method of synthesis and statistically method. We used data from the Internet. By pointing at the regional demographic problem and the quality of life in this part of north-eastern Montenegro amenities of natural conditions laid down by geographical phenomena and processes that were identified in the available literature. Applying analysis, synthesis and statistically methods of data collected, the authors derived the general conclusions that have been reached during the research.

The survey population of northeastern Montenegro was conducted in two occasions in late July 2012 and mid-August 2013. Due to unregulated of the material "Quality of Life population in northeastern Montenegro "in this text provide only partial information, and attitudes of the respondents. The sample was comprised of 127 respondents from five municipalities in north-eastern Montenegro (Berane, Petnjica, Andrijevica, Plav and Gusinje). The demographic structure of the sample is present in slightly higher number of women (53.5%) compared to men (46.5%). The largest number of respondents was aged 18-31 years (32.3%), followed by 32-45 (30.7%), while the lowest number of respondents was in the age group over 60 years (12.6%). The largest part of the sample consisted of respondents who were employed (59.3%), followed by unemployed (29.8%), and least of pensioners (10.9%). By level of education most of the sample consisted of respondents with secondary education (66.9%), followed by those with primary education (26.3%), incomplete primary education (6.5%) and the least of the respondents were college and faculty (0.3%).

Analysis and discussion

1. Regional problems

*Municipal status Petnjica has gained in 2013 and Gusinje 2014. Until forward this time the territory Petnjica belonged to the municipality of Berane, a territory Gusinja Municipality of Plav. Considering to Statistical Office of Montenegro not yet has statistics for municipality Petnjica and municipality Gusinje, we are compelled areas these municipalities observe on the basis of data given for the municipality of Berane and municipality Plav.

The study of undeveloped (problem) areas under Miletić et al (2009) may not be separated from a complex and important topics such as regional development and regionalization, or issues of uneven regional development and demographic disorders. About aforementioned issues related to the territory of Montenegro there is a very rich and diverse scientific research, making it difficult to presentation of existing research.

The level of development of individual regions in Montenegro stems from its geographical position in a number of cases, the cause of functional isolation in relation to economic centers and development axis, which often results in slow development processes (Ni Laoire, 2000; Stockdale, 2002; Lampič et al, 2007; Shishmanova, 2010, Gennaioli et al, 2011 Đerčan et al 2012; Michalopoulos and Papaioannou, 2013). Everything more to say about the role of the state and the region in the processes of regional planning as well as key stakeholders who develop the concepts of regional development and thereby establish a framework for the development actors at the local level (Barbour and Teitz, 2001; Amdam,2004; Mayere et al, 2008; Balaguer-Coll, Prior and Tortosa-Ausina, 2010). Zenker (2001) and Ho (2004) & Le (2007) emphasize the need to establish a system and legal framework, it is the establishment of institutions which will address regional development in the future, and the necessity of dealing with projects that are important for a better life.

Problems of regional development of Montenegro reflected in the regional proportional level of individual fields, underdevelopment of a large number of municipalities, structural mismatches, institutional problems, unfavorable demographic trends and material constraints. Namely regional imbalances in the level of development in Montenegro are among the highest in Europe, and from year to year increase (Derić and Atanacković, 2000). The overall economic development Montenegro is plagued by huge regional disparities with respect, the fact that the current trends of economic development has resulted in stark discrepancies between regions, between regional centers and environments, villages and cities. In addition, the collapse of certain economic systems and transition process was influenced by the fact that the parameters of underdevelopment deepen, and that once developed industrial areas of Montenegro today are in a very difficult economic and social situation, which was initiated by the emergence of new areas of underdevelopment and devastated areas (Devetković, 2002).

During the transition, the differences between the regions of balance Montenegro increased. The biggest differences are related to demographic characteristics, human capital, economic structure and efficiency, social and economic infrastructure, environmental problems and internal homogeneity (Dželebdžić and Jokić, 2003). According to Griffiths and Wall (1999), is usually considered to be a "regional problem" when a region deviates from the "national average" in some important issues such as: high and persistent unemployment; low level and slow growth of GDP per capita; a high degree of dependence on a tight industrial basis; a sharp decline in production; Inadequate infrastructure equipment; large migration out of the region...

According to "The Regional Development Strategy of Montenegro for the period 2014–2020 years," the Ministry of Economy of the Government of Montenegro (2014), Montenegro as a country with a population of 620 029 in accordance with the Regulation of the European Commission (EC) 1059/2003, defined as one NUTS region at all three levels (NUTS 1 = NUTS 2 = NUTS 3), of a total of 272 NUTS II regions in the EU-28. In accordance with these, Montenegro as one statistical region is 41% of the average development of the EU-28, measured in PPS GDP for 2012, and is under the average development of the European Union. One of the key reasons for the low level of development of Montenegro in relation to the European Union the uneven regional development and uneven development of its three geographic regions: North, Central, and Coastal. According to Milanović et al (2010) Montenegro is characterized by significant regional differences in the level of development, which is primarily manifested in the underdeveloped northern region and more developed central and coastal region. In addition to the economic underdevelopment of the northern region carries with it restrictions in terms of social development (through limited access to institutions and services) and increased risks of unsustainable use of natural resources (primarily forest). The northern region, which makes 52.8% of the territory of Montenegro, characterized by: a share of only 18% of GDP; in this region and municipality (Andrijevica) where the GDP per capita in 2002 been around (or less than) 500 Euros; unemployment rate of close to 30% (in the coastal region is below 21%); in the northern region lives a little less than one-third of the total population; poverty rate is significantly higher than the average for the Republic - 19.3%;

underdevelopment of transport (and other) infrastructure, especially in rural areas. On the other hand, the resources available to the North region are important, especially when it comes to agriculture (67% of arable land and 70% of livestock) and forestry (71% of timber). The northern region also has significant potential for the development of different forms of tourism, especially those that could contribute to complement the tourist offer (currently dominant in the Coastal region). Coastal region is also the most densely populated part of the country, in which (along with the Central region) remains a significant number of people.

In accordance with these, according to "Regional Development Strategy of Montenegro for the period 2014–2020 years," the Ministry of Economy of the Government of Montenegro (2014), the internal policy of regional development of Montenegro is to contribute to the definition of clear process, mechanisms and measures that will help to increase productivity, especially in the North, but also in other regions, and increase competitiveness, which in the long run lead to increases in the level of development. Starting from the fact that the key development priorities at the national level, achieving smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, defined as priorities the Regional Development Strategy for the period 2014 - 2020 years, through a sect oral approach, which are the most relevant for balanced regional development: (1) transportation and other public infrastructure; (2) agriculture and rural development; (3) energy; (4) protecting the environment; (5) the competitiveness and innovation; (6) Industry (7) tourism (8) education, employment and social policy. In other words, the valuation of resources in priority development sectors in an efficient and sustainable manner, should contribute to the achievement of key strategic objective "Regional Development Strategy for the period 2014-2020 years", and the vision of Montenegro in the period. Process accession of Montenegro European Union, for all its peculiarities and difficulties, opens up many development opportunities. Using the IPA (Instrument for Pre Accession Assistance – IPA) funds provided to help transition and institution building, improve cross-border cooperation, gave impetus to regional development; facilitate the development of human resources and rural areas.

Politics Rural development is a very important part of the policy of economic development in many countries. This is confirmed by the example of the European Union, where rural development is one of the most important priorities in developing countries. A very often the obstacles to the creation and implementation of this policy development occur: a low level of awareness of environmental issues and the need to preserve the natural environment; lack of skills and experience to integrate the concept of sustainable development strategies and programs for the economic development of rural areas; imprecisely defined and known in advance budgets to fund activities within the strategy and program development; the lack of appropriate indicators to monitor and analyze the implementation of rural development strategies (Đekić et al, 2011).

In rural areas of Montenegro is dominated by agriculture, and the share in GDP and the employment structure, with traditional, even archaic mode of production. Although the development of heterogeneous, it significantly lag behind urban and industrial centers. The difficult position of the hilly and mountainous areas with unfavorable age structure of the population and a marked delay (economic, social, cultural, educational ...). The transition to a market economy is facing industrial centers with "excluded" workers, thoughtless withdrawn from agriculture, which are becoming less popular. Their direction towards the rural economy and diversification of activities require professional re-orientation of programs that will benefit both them and communities. That they would return to the village, the state must be active, and to create an environment for agribusiness development, and the provision of technical and social infrastructure. Are necessary and other benefits (assistance in the preparation of studies and programs, intellectual services, education in rural economics), which would encourage the young and educated to return, organize activities, create a family. All initiatives do not have to, and should not depart from the central authorities, although they have the best global overview. How they the result of a long-acting groups with different are economic interests, on the one hand, and authorities at different levels of territorial organization on the other hand, they have to be coordination (Radovanović, 2010).

2. Demographic problems

The population of Northeastern Montenegro is characterized by steadily declining in relation to the dynamics of the population. This in 1948 the population of the region seemed 14.17% of the

population Montenego (377.189) and 8.12% in 2003 (673.094).

The percentage increase of population, accounted for 1948-2003, 43.96%. However, northeastern Montenegro shows significant deviations from these population dynamics. Thus, the percentage increase in population during the period amounted to 1948 2003, 2.16%, but with a tendency to decline from 1981. Namely, in the period 1981-1991 population of Northeastern Montenegro is reduced from – 0,63% to – 6.31%, from 1991-2003 – 6.31% to – 15.9%. The general conclusion is that the Northeastern Montenegro, handover a period of extreme depopulation of 1981, which had a negative impact on the overall social and economic developments, and that means the population decline in the near past thirty years (Rajović and Bulatović, 2013).

Based on the demonstrated tendency of the forward movement of the total population in northeastern Montenegro, it is possible to single out one hand and on the other depopulated areas of population concentration areas. The depopulation areas which include 85 from a total of 113 villages, or 72.81% (1082 km²), the total area of the region (1.1486 km²), census 1971 lived 37 851 inhabitants (59.94% of total population), and in 2003 year 9578 population (17.52% of total population). For example, pronounced depopulation in rural areas, and who could not keep the population was (an index for the period 1971-2003, settlements Kurikuće 28.8, Dulipolje 29.0; Seoca 30.0, Bastahe 38.5; Kralje 40.3, Upper Ržanica 45.2...). Areas of population concentration in growth of population, 1971 census they were living in 31 042 people (45.06% of total population), and 45 080 inhabitants in 2003 (82.47% of total population). A substantial population growth in that period, record the settlement in the vicinity of Berane: Dolac (index 212.5), Pešca (index 197.9), Luge (index 150.6), Beran Selo (index 162.9), Lužac (index 107, 5) (Rajović and Bulatović, 2013).

The population density ranged in accordance with the increase or decrease in population. Thus, for example, population density decreased from 46.4/km² (in 1971) to 36.8 in/km² (in 2003). In areas of depopulation density is reduced from 35.0 in/km² (in 1971) to 8.85 in/km² (in 2003). In contrast, in zones of concentration of population density increased from 76.8 in/km2 in 1971 to 111.6 in/km² in 2003. Natural demographic trends is characterized by a negative natural population growth, which is most pronounced in the municipality Andrijevica and amounted to 2003 (-4.6 ‰). Specifically, in 2003 11.1 children is born in the municipality of Andrijevica, 12.5 in the municipality of Berane and 12.9 in Plav. On the other hand, the mortality rate varied from 3.21 of deaths in the municipality of Berane, 8.69 in the municipality of Plav and 15.7 in the municipality Andrijevica (Rajović and Bulatović, 2012).

For young is considered a population in which the age group of 0-19 years accounted for more than 35%, and the old one in which a group of 60 and over account for over 12% of the population. In this part of north-eastern Montenegro's share of the young generation in 2003 was 31.00%, and the proportion of the aged population 18.41%. If we assume that the population aged 0-14 years younger, 15-65 years mature and over 65 years old, it is in this part of north-eastern Montenegro in 2003, an example of municipalities Berane, Petnjica, Andrijevica, Plav and Gusinje the young population occurred 22.57%, mature 63.83%, and the old 13.6%. The stronger economic development of the Region and fast radical measures of population policy, according Arsenović et al (2009) could slow the or even stop the long-term and favorable natural, migration and structural demographic processes. It is necessary to increase the rate of economic growth and employment, while the domain of natural reproduction in addition to the creation of appropriate material and social preconditions for the establishment of family, and the important changes in the values, in order to motivate the young to the spread of the family.

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. Index of aging population in this part of north-eastern Montenegro was 0.59 in 2003. Thus, the population of the region is in the process of demographic aging (Rajović and Bulatović, 2013). The aging, in this case has not only demographic and social problem. Old people especially those that live in rural communities is doubly deprived. With one hand, labor and physical abilities and health condition they were in decline, on the other hand, especially the local rural community and their families are not always able to meet their basic needs. Also we are confronted with the problem of elderly households. Namely, to improve are the status of elderly people in our society, especially the elderly in the village, not sufficient specific state policy, but also a development of public awareness of the

problem. It is unacceptable that the oldest members of our society who are more numerous with environmental standards are much lower than the rest of society and to be generally accepted. In this sense it first family, and then the local community and society as a whole should do so according to their achievements, all that age is as humane and dignified (Miladinović, 2010).

Contingents are established on the basis of classification of the population by age groups. In parallel with these changes in population in the period of 1961-2003 years, there have been changes and shares of various contingents of the total population. Preschool and school contingent makes the young people up to 18 years. Considering that we do not have statistics on contingent (0-6) and (7-14), we will give data for the age group of 0-5 years and 5-14 years. According to the statistical census of 2003, a contingent of 0-5 years the number of 3,809 children,0-14 years 12,334 children and secondary school 15-19 4607.

Working contingent (15-64 years) in 2003 was 34,893. The contingent of the male population (15-64 years) accounted for 18,883 or 34.54% of the total population, or 69.07% of the total male population. The contingent of female population (15-59 years) accounted for 15,658 or 30.48% of the total population, or 57.33% of the total female population. The causes of economic inactivity, men are usually education and retirement, and the reasons for economic inactivity of women aged 25 to 54 years of family and household responsibilities. Therefore, at the session of the European Council in Lisbon in March 2000 set the objective to primarily improve care services for children and so that by 2010 at least 33% of children up to 3 years and 90% of children aged 3 years to school age, will be covered by some form of child care services (European Commission, 2002).

Therefore, it is necessary to pay special attention to flexibility, and security of their employment or as in the case of the Scandinavian countries implement programs flex security (Flexurity = flexibility + security). Precisely these new forms of employment can mitigate conflict competing interests of women as mothers and wives and women as economically active members of society, and ultimately affect the growth of the total economically active population (Obadić, 2007).

Gender structure represents the share of male and female population in the total population in certain age groups. In this part of north-eastern Montenegro, there is a phenomenon that more males (27,340) than female (27,318) of the population. The age groups of the population, the group aged 0–14 years accounted for 11.66% male and 10.91% female population; 15-19 4.32% of male and 4.11% female; 20 - 39 years 14.41% male and 13.51% female; 40-64 years 13.73% males and 13.80% females and 65 years and over 5.84% males and 7.71% of the female population. According to Kuburović (2007) sexual imbalance among young, middle-aged and elderly is influenced by various demographic factors. The gender structure of children and young people (under 20) is primarily caused by biological soundness in terms of the number of births of boys and girls. Disparity in the gender composition of the middle-aged and elderly may be linked to gender differences and characteristics of migration, as well as differences in mortality. Sexual differentiation of the level of mortality is manifested by the longer life expectancy of women than the male population. Higher level of mortality in the male population compared to the population of women can be seen as an indicator of unfavorable social position, whereby the period of social transition particularly affected middle-aged male residents. Life expectancy for men in 2002 was 70.3 years and for women 75.6 years.

The rate of masculinity shows the number of men per 1,000 women. According to the census of 2003 the rate of masculinity in the region amounted to 1000.8%. The rate of Masculinity in 2003 ranged from 1001.2% in the municipality of Berane, 1034.1% in the municipality Andrijevica, up 986.0% in Plav. Rate femininity shows the number of women per 1,000 men. They are the ranged from 967.0 in the municipality Andrijevica, 998.7 to Berane and 1014.1 in the municipality of Plav. Respectively rate femininity at the regional level is 999.2.

Literacy is one of the main indicators of the educational structure of the population. According to the National Statistical Office of Montenegro (2005) total illiterate population (10 – 19 years) in 2003 are the ranged 4.06% (male 15.46%, female 2.02%) in the municipality of Berane, 1.73% (men – women 2.05%) in the municipality Andrijevica, 1.90% (6% of men, women 1.20%) in the municipality of Plav. The share of illiterate population (20 - 34 years) on 5.63% (male 12.37%, female 4.42%) in are the municipality of Berane, 2.89% (male 7.41%, female 2.05%) in the municipality Andrijevica. on 2.92% (men 5%, women 2.56%) in the municipality of Plav in total illiterate population. The share of illiterate population (35-64 years) 17.81% (male 28.87%, female

15.84%) in the municipality of Berane, 14.5% (male 62.96%, female 5.48%) in the municipality Andrijevica, on 24.82% (men 24%, women 24.96%) in the municipality of Plav. The share of illiterate population (65 and over) is in the municipality of Berane 72.5% (male 43.30%, female 77.72%), 80,88% (male 29,63%, female 90,41%) in the municipality Andrijevica, 70.36% (men 65%, women 71.28%) in the municipality of Plav. According to Paci (2002) with regard to gender differences in the age structure, it can be assumed that the differentiation of the educational structure of the male and female population determined by a higher share of elderly women than men. But, and this demographic dependence talks about the social construction of gender differences in education. Unequal position in terms of education and unequal social status were characteristic of companies with dominant patriarchal system of values and norms that regulate social relations between the sexes. Analysis of differences in education between women and men by age would go in favor of shedding light on these assumptions, but from the standpoint of gender inequality is relevant facts about the greater number of men than women, not only among the population with tertiary, but also with a secondary level of education. "The model of gender roles that caring for family members and household activities defined primarily as women, and material supply with the standard of living primarily as a man's, implies unequal opportunities for participation and achievement in the public sphere. In addition, to some extent exclude men from direct participation in the private sphere, while employed women experience so double burden. This division of roles between women and men in society justified the physiological and psychological differences, reproduces inequality and unequal social status of the sexes "(Kuburović, 2007).

Educational attainment is another important indicator of the educational structure of the population. According to the census of 2003, without any education was 2,245 or 5.31% of the total population aged 15 years and over, incomplete primary education had 5,687 or 13.44% of the population. With the completion of a full primary education was 12,284 or 29.03% of the population with secondary education was 17.387 or 41.09%, with higher education 1634 or 3.86%, and the Faculty of 2153 or 5.09% of the population aged 15 years and over. This educational structure of the population is unfavorable for any modernization of the economy in the region. Their mitigation and overcoming a precondition for are the revitalization and sustainable development. Modern development trends in market economies have shown that education and the creation of human resources in the forefront of national strategies and policies of social, economic and technological progress. Developed societies aspire to create a "knowledge society". Therefore, investing in education assumes the character of investment in human capital. The creation of the state of education implies the involvement of all relevant stakeholders of the education system, but only on the basis of personal enthusiasm, but primarily based on expert analysis of the institutions that are supposed to support the development of professionalism and proper evaluation of the education system.

Consider some indicators of economic activity of the population – the degree of utilization of contingent work, the overall activity rate and the coefficient of economic dependence. They give a realistic picture of actual economic activity of population.

1. The degree of utilization of contingent work shows the relationship of demographic potential that is active and working age population. It is calculated as Rk=(Ra: Pr) * 100, where Ra-active male (15–64 years) and/or female(15-59 years) population, Pr-male and or female total population of the same age (contingent work). The indicator for there gionis 42.11% male, 23.40%, 23.40% female, and the municipality Berane 42.73% 25.63% male and female, in the municipality Andrijevica 45.84% male, 25.66% female and 82.87% for the municipality of Plav 38.72% male and 16.65% female.
2. The general rate of activity shows the number of active per 100 inhabitants. Calculated as Ra = (Ra R) * 100, where Ra - total active population, R - a total population of the region. For the region it was 33,34%. The general rate of activity of the male population (the total male) was 42.11%, and female (in the overall female) 23.40%.
3. Economic dependency ratio represents the ratio of dependents and persons with personal income, according to the active population. It is ob tainted by the formula Fc=(Pi +P1): Ra, where Pi-dependent population, P1 -persons with personal income. At 100 active people in

1961 are 233.6 came dependents and persons with personal income, and 167.7 in 2003 (Rajović, 2005).

Supported population in 2003 numbered 25,205. Proportion of dependents in the total population of the Region stood at 46.11%. Number of dependents per 100 economically active populations was counted 124. That number is 2003 in the municipality of Berane was 116, in the municipality of Andrijevica 102, and the municipality Plav 159. Persons with personal income in 2003 were counted 8,889. Share in the municipality of Berane was 5,924 or 1,079 in the municipality Andrijevica or 1886 in the municipality of Plav.

In the period 1961-2003. godine noticed significant changes in the population structure of the industry. They are primarily a reflection of the development of the industry. Number of active persons increased in the region of 18,885 to 20,328, or reduced if the active population is seen as population engaged in and to the 7,749 persons.

The economic structure of the population of the region, by sector and business groups shows that in 1961 had predominantly agrarian characteristics. In the primary sector activities in relation to the total active was 66.69% of active population. Since 1961 by 2003 the share of working population works in the primary sector decreased from 66.69% to 13.78%, and in the secondary sector increased from 14.42% to 27.80% and the tertiary sector from 3.54% to 19.83%. Noticeably increase the population in the social services sector with 7.67% at 25.40%, as in activities outside the sector and the unknown, where the share of population increased from 7.68% to 11.63%. The number of 236 persons working abroad just says, if it once was synonymous Diasporas pain and suffering and hard-won earnings in difficult conditions far from his home, now is the kind of return, with the possibility of expression of personal freedom in the choice of dealing with the selection types of occupations (Rajović, 2013).

The territorial structure of the studied population migration geo-space, suggests the following structural and developmental characteristics:

1. Major presence in the region has an indigenous population of 80.91% by municipalities Andrijevica 76.53%, 80.10% Berane and Plav 84.83% compared to the total population in 2003,
2. Total immigrant population in the region is 19.09%, have a major presence, settlers from the territory of a municipality 5375 or 9.83%, followed by settlers from the territories of other municipalities in Montenegro 3060 or 5.60%, and finally, immigrants from Serbia and other state 1997 or 3.66%.
3. Fluctuations in the level of participation of individual territorial categories are negligible, except for the categories of immigrant population from the same municipality and
4. Highlighted the apparent displacement of the population in the short geographic distance (Rajović, 2012).

Per iodization of immigration in the northeastern part of Montenegro, is determined by the pace of socio-economic development, because the phase of the urban socio-economic development coincides with periods of immigration (Rajović, 2011). Namely, in are period before 1940 and moved to the region 89 persons or 0.85% of the total number of immigrants (-26 Andrijevica or 1.91%, Berane – 53 or 0.76%, Plav 10, or 0, 48%), 1941-1960 1300 persons or 12.47% (Andrijevica – 256 or 18.85%, Berane – 894 or 12.81%, Plav - 150 or 7.16%). In the period 1961-1970, the number of settlers in the region amounted to 1221 persons or 11.70% (Andrijevica – 166 or 12.22%, Berane – 951 or 13.62%, Plav – 104 or 4.97%). In the period 1971-1980, the number of settlers in the region amounted to 1250 persons or 11.98% (Andrijevica – 167 or 12.30%, Berane – 971 or 13.91%, Plav – 112 or 5.35%). In the period 1981-1991, the number of settlers in the region amounted to 1441 persons or 13.82% (Andrijevica – 226 or 16.64%, Berane - 1006 or 14.41%, Plav - 209 or 9.98%). The largest volume of immigration is related to the period 1991-2003 and then moved into the region 2017 persons or 19.33% (Andrijevica – 378 or 27.84%, Berane – 1194 or 17.11%, or 21 – 445 Plav, 25%). Therefore, the scope immigration related to the period of industrial development since the beginning of the 60s of last century onwards that culminated in the early 90 of last century. Highlight the extent of the migration periods: 1981-1991. – 1441 or 13.82%, and 1991-2003. – 2017 or 19.33% (Rajović, 2013).

Daily migrants considered geo-space, which are the subject of our interest, can be divided into two categories: workers (2534 or 52.33%) and school youth – students (2,318 or 47.67%). Of the total number of commuters (4852), workers who are employed or work in other places in the same municipality within the region is - 60.22%, the second Montenegrin municipality of 31.89%,

the Republic or another foreign country – 3,95% and an unfamiliar area of waste also 3.95% of workers. following growth in the daily movement of students. Of the total number of commuting students (2,318), students who study in other places in the same municipality within the region is 66.01%, the second Montenegrin municipality of 17.33%, other foreign country or the Republic 14.50 % and an unfamiliar area of waste education 1.77% of their students.

Spatial and functional aspects of the development of the settlement network is a very complex system, based on different levels of spatial and functional relationships, directly caused by all the other aspects that influence the development of the area, which also represent the criteria for selecting and evaluating the of effectiveness (Rajović, 2014). Our research evidence based on similar research Srinivas (2005), Zhelezov (2011), Csapó and Balogh (2012) suggests that the development of settlements and urbanization trends in recent decades indicate a distinct negative trend of demographic and structural changes in development and living conditions and operation. The impact of these trends, directly or indirectly, caused and functional, socio-economic, demographic ... transformation settlements within the region, and above all, their expressed mutual polarization processes. Analyzing the existing network in the settlement system, there was, first of all, the high degree of concentration of population and activities in the municipal centers and surrounding suburban areas as a result of many years of immigration and employment in urban centers. On the other sides, it is evident that the abandonment of settlements in the wider region of mountain and hill areas, as a consequence of the low degree of centralization of existing centers, the underdevelopment of the service or services, poor accessibility, almost no opportunities for employment outside the agricultural sector, but also a distinct population decline and population aging.

Today is very unevenly distributed network of settlements in northeastern Montenegro, make settlements with small populations. Most of them are from 100–500 (63 settlements), followed by 500-1000 (18 villages) and over 1000 (16 settlements). It is noticeable lack of settlements with over 2000 people (only 4 settlements with over 2000 inhabitants: 12 651 Berane; Luge Beranske 2011; Gusinje 3015; Plav 5554). The existing network of settlements is a consequence of the no uniform density and concentration of population. A large number of settlements up to 500 people (81 settlements) are not suitable for modern developments vital for economic development. Namely, there is a lack of rural villages with rural center of over 1000 inhabitants (municipality Andrijevica) as a category that would connect the primary rural settlements of the municipality, with the center of the region - Berane. The predominantly "rural settlements are scattered type, with groups of houses that are on the large distance between each other, difficult to access, which is characterized by extremely low population density, the development of settlement facilities, equipment and road network""(Keller, 2001). For this reason, in the settlements of this type, especially those that do not affect the moves of major traffic routes, the center of the village is very difficult to form, and consequently functionally differentiated and, consequently, more difficult (impossible) and the concentration of the contents within the center of the settlement (Cablar, 2006).

Regarding the state of the network coverage of settlement facilities, in the territory of the region, apply the same characteristics that define the overall network density, i.e., a marked trend of centrality in relation to urban areas. All the administrative and management functions, the objects of social standards – hospitals, elementary and secondary school, facilities and children's social care, culture, sports and recreation, largest industrial plants and production craft activities, trade and services, to the greatest extent are concentrated within the municipal centers and close, and to a much lesser extent, within certain rural centers. Development and distribution of secondary and tertiary activities in the network of settlements also can be assessed as unsatisfactory, speaking outside the boundaries of the urban centers of the region. Intensive development of this content is noticeable along the main roads. At is the level of primary settlement, secondary and tertiary activities, nearly, completely undeveloped.

3. Quality of life

Satisfaction with life is one of the basic components of personal well-being and is defined as a global self-assessment of quality of life according to its own criteria, regardless of the specific values, norms and goals. "Scandinavian model comparative" study of quality of life is based on the overall human needs. Allardt (1976) takes the view that quality of life depends on the satisfaction of universal human needs which classifies into three levels: (1) the material needs (were determined

with to have): physical needs, the needs of existence; (2) social needs (were determined with love): the need for security, belonging, approval, love and needs taking the; (3) personal needs (determined have to be): need for cognition, self-actualization and personal development needs.

According to Eid and Diener (2004), Bowling (2005), Wu and Yao (2006), each dimension is operational zed by several components: a) welfare (food, housing, health, health, employment, working conditions, leisure and recreation, education, material excess), b) the safety of (labor, economic, housing, property, legal, environmental, health), c) freedom (autonomy in the living and working environment, participation in economic and political spheres), d) only the identity of the (lack of self-destructive behaviors such as alcoholism, drug abuse, suicide, and the presence of satisfactory forms of self-realization). With the right Milivojevic et al (2011) point out that the way in which life is understood, depends on the concept of quality of life. Life is a complex concept that is an integral part of the phenomenal world and has quantitative and qualitative characteristics. Understanding the concept of quality of life requires knowledge of the essence of life and the interaction with both the social and the physical environment. Quality of life indicators to measure well-being show how people feel and how they are rate their living conditions. Thus determines the parameters that are important for a good life.

Abiding by the rules of the survey wording of the question Đerčan et al (2012), we review the analysis of the results and their interpretation, it is in survey research are often asked questions that relate to the circumstances of life, but also issues related to the overall level of satisfaction. The first group of questions, respondents were given the option on a scale from 1 to 5 grades the importance of certain elements to improve the quality of life. Since it is on the area of where more than half of the population employed in the primary sector, the first two questions are related to the development of agriculture and support rural communities. The majority of respondents (39.6%) believe that it is very important to build sustainable and efficient agricultural sector, while agriculture is not important to only 1.8% of respondents. Support sustainable rural development has proven to be extremely important (58.6%) for the improvement of living conditions and survival of people in rural areas. According to Ristić and Vujačić (2011), the vision of the rural economy and society in general should go in the direction of: (1) sustainable village - a demographic balance, satisfactory income and a sufficient number of employment opportunities, protecting the environment, which is one of the most important values and resources of rural areas; (2) "living" village – with flexible population in terms of their ease of adjustment to economic, political and environmental changes; (3) progressive village – increase the standard of living and quality of life of the rural population; (4) village with some importance of agriculture in the rural economy – the preservation of the most promising agricultural farms in the countryside; (5) social justice village – to create equal opportunities for all residents of rural areas, to have access to education, vocational training and lifelong learning; (6) the democratic village – rural communities to actively participate in relevant decision-making bodies, in a society based on the principles of equality and social justice; (7) village with cultural identity – to preserve and strengthen the cultural identity of rural communities and their customs and traditions; (8) the social component of the village – a strong social cohesion and specific policy measures contribute to reducing the level of poverty and social exclusion.

Real opportunities for faster development of this part of north-eastern Montenegro lies in are the development of agriculture. According to Ristić and Vujičić (2011), a vision for agriculture needs to go in the direction of: (1) dynamic and competitive agriculture, consisting of commercial and family farms, which are engaged exclusively in agriculture or are engaged in agriculture as an additional source of income; (2) agriculture, which produces high-quality products, using good agricultural practices and providing sufficient income family agricultural holdings; 3) agriculture, which focuses its production activity to meet the needs and preferences of consumers, and works closely with the food-processing industry, that is cohesive integrated into the rest of the rural economy and society, and in a positive manner and significantly contributes to the protection of the environment and rare natural resources.

More than half of respondents (58.1%) as very important for the development of basin district open company for the development of the local community, the crediting economy has decided 37.6% of respondents, and the tax benefits 61.9% of respondents. Based on data analysis, we found that 55.9% of respondents believe it is very important or the mainly important contends 27.7% of the respondents to establish cooperation with neighboring regions. Also, a large

proportion of the respondents 67.4% think that the way out of difficult economic conditions is reflected in attracting foreign investors. Strengthening the socio-economic cohesion in rural areas and the role of leaders, active construction or preservation of social capital, and all that with the establishment of equitable social policy and ensuring access to social services enhance opportunities and resources for equitable development opportunity and complete list of recommendations for strategic direction action to increase the quality of life of residents (www.selouspelo.rs).

The next group of questions respondents was surveyed about satisfaction with life circumstances. Traffic connection in the considered geo-space has proven to be one of the main problems, because 63.4% of the respondents expressed their dissatisfaction, while only 1.4% of respondents reported a positive attitude. Satisfaction with infrastructure network may be assessed as negative, since only 22.6% of respondents fully or partially expressed their satisfaction (17.8%). More than half of the respondents i.e. 51.6% of them not satisfied with the infrastructure, which is understandable if we consider that the road network is poor. In addition to poor roads, both underline the respondents villages are often threatened by unresolved issue of water supply, sewerage, poor power quality, the lack of telephone network of health care, poor television and mobile phone signal. In addition, respondents from rural areas amounted to attitude the low purchase price of milk and meat, as well as the weak incentives of local governments. Results of many years of bad policies towards the village resulted in devastating because a large number of rural households is turned off, the more I only households with one or two members. In addition, many schools in rural areas are without students, former cultural centers today are neglected, clinic, pharmacy, nursery, library and hairdressing salon are almost unattainable goal... Rating communal equipment varies from no commitment (21.3%) to medium (29.5%) and extreme dissatisfaction (48.1%). The smallest proportion of respondents (1.1%) satisfied the communal equipment and hygiene in the settlements.

Expressing their views on the provision of medical services, 51.6% of respondents said that they have available medical assistance, 27.3% had less accessible medical assistance, while 21.1% said that they medical help available. Expressing their views on the availability of services of the Health Center 74.4% of respondents said that they have available medical assistance, 23.2% had less accessible medical assistance, while 2.4% said that their services Health Center unavailable. A total of 51.8% of respondents stated that the greatest difficulty in going to the doctor considers the distance home health, and ambulance and wait. Respondents I do they 24.7% of the difficulty of access to medical care cited problems with transport, while the 10.2% of problems are the material costs. From the need for additional help the largest number of respondents, 46.6% said the need for advice on health, 41.5% stated the need for the performance of smaller index, 7.2% of respondents emphasized the need for minor medical interventions, while 4.7% of respondents did not mention any need for further organizing medical assistance.

Surveyed residents also expressed their dissatisfaction and to they and 68.9% in terms of the variety of content for children and adults. The difficult economic situation and the movement of population from rural areas to the Taylor and Martin (2001) is a general phenomenon that is present in many countries of the world and which takes place in various social, societal, cultural and other circumstances which more or less affect the intensity and extent of rural migration. Because of their complexity and multiple effects on rural communities, it is more subject study numerous empirical studies and theoretical approaches and debates about the causes and reasons for migration, selectivity of migration and its consequences and effects on rural as well as urban, space (Mendola, 2006). From recent research material on youth can be concluded that stress Jamieson and Groves (2008) to the background of their desire and intention of leaving the village is not unambiguous, they affect numerous socio-economic, cultural and psychological factors, which come from their immediate surroundings and are closely related to their future professional life aspirations. Furthermore, research Bjarnason and Thorlindsson (2006) show that family support, commitment and stronger integration into the local community, social control, (not) satisfaction with living conditions and accept or reject the village as a "good place" to grow closely associated with their plans of leaving or staying in the village. The preferred destinations of young people according to Glendinning et al (2003), Stockdale (2002), Corbett et al (2005) are the urban areas, because they offer much greater opportunities for employment, entertainment and education.

Generally population of this part of north-eastern Montenegro is not satisfied with the quality and prices of products and services. Dissatisfaction with the quality of products and services was reported by 27.4% of respondents, and dissatisfaction with prices 72,6% of respondents. Interestingly, none of the respondents in this survey research is not expressed their satisfaction with the prices. We compared the prices of some foodstuffs in Montenegro and Slovenia. Of the 19 foods, even 10 of them in Slovenia below the average of 10%. If we take into account that their salaries almost three times higher, the question is how, considering the high standard, in such a low price fit and Slovenian retailers and distributors, and manufacturers, and even the state, and ultimately consumers – while for us with such high prices all unhappy. The answer lies in greater competition that is Montenegro also needed. The average net salary in Slovenia is 998 Euros in Montenegro is 478. Based on this, we see that the prices basic foodstuffs in Slovenia available non-stop and without media fanfare by the state. While in Montenegro to produce oil, sugar, salt, flour we have barely a dozen manufacturers in the offers in supermarkets, in Slovenia for each of them it is necessary to review several sites on the internet because there are dozens. The conclusion is that nothing formed good quality and fair price as an open market and competition. The attitude of the respondents that the government should create an environment for healthy competition rather than for marketing actions, directly or indirectly, tries to influence prices. The state is the one that should create the environment and protects consumers because they are the weakest and most investors in the market. Because the problem is not only they are price but also quality that in Europe many times higher. And consumer protection is with us at a much lower level.

To the question about satisfaction with standard of living answers of the respondents were devastating. The largest portion of respondents (41.3%) was partly satisfied with their lives, followed by respondents who were not satisfied (46.9%) and the least satisfied (11.8%) of the residents. The biggest problems cited low income and lack of employment. Analysis of a sample survey it was found that the majority of respondents (54.4%) have an income of up to 180 Euros, which is below average for Montenegro. The transition has done its job and the huge number of workers who have lost their jobs for various reasons, were sent to the labor market. Our research evidence based on similar studies to Novaković (***) highlights the transition in Montenegro "has created a society of capitalist periphery. The working class has undergone an economic, social and political collapse that is marginalized and brought to the brink of absolute poverty. Privatization is wrongly reduced to the economic and this on a massive, rapid, fixed-term sale of the most valuable companies. The result is a rise in unemployment, poverty and decline in the competitiveness economy, which the developed states of the European Union lags seven decades. Worker resistance privatization took on a variety of forms, from hunger ... massive public protests... End ... privatization ... is the end of existence of the working class "in itself". Was finished through are the so-called. Original accumulation of capital, shaped by the interests of globalized foreign and domestic capital ".

The last question was related to the level of awareness of the possible use of IPA funds. The largest proportion of respondents 69.1% were not familiar with these options, lower part of the 28.4% partially informed, and only 2.5% of the subjects were informed about the possibilities of IPA funds. Structure IPA funds contains five "components": help in the process transition and institution building, cross-border cooperation, regional development, human resources development, rural development. Over the past seven years (2007-2014) the European Union to Montenegro set aside 245 million Euros through IPA funds. The second component of the IPA funds is small projects that are focused on cross-border cooperation, linking the municipalities of Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania and Croatia. "Although the main beneficiaries of the European Union funds mainly state institutions, substantial funds are allocated for the support of local government. These projects contribute to the advancement of the municipal administration and the provision of administrative services to the population, support the increase in employment, entrepreneurship and competitiveness, the development of civil society, regional and rural development" "(Đerčan et al, 2012).

Conclusion

Our research evidence based on similar studies Tiving et al (2008), Haberkorn (2008), Mirkin (2013), Messkoub (2013) in the form of concluding observations, indicate on:

1. The level of development of individual regions in Montenegro stems from its geographical position in a number of cases, the cause of functional isolation in relation to economic centers and development axis, which often results in slow development processes. According to "The Regional Development Strategy of Montenegro for the period 2014–2020 years," the Ministry of Economy of the Government of Montenegro (2014), Montenegro as a country with a population of 620 029 in accordance with the Regulation of the European Commission (EC) 1059/2003, defined as one NUTS region at all three levels (NUTS 1 = NUTS 2 = NUTS 3), of a total of 272 NUTS II regions in the EU-28. In accordance with these, Montenegro as one statistical region is 41% of the average development of the EU-28, measured in PPS GDP for 2012, and is under the average development of the European Union. In other words, the valuation of resources in priority development sectors in an efficient and sustainable manner, should contribute to the achievement of key strategic objective "Regional Development Strategy for the period 2014-2020 years," and the vision of Montenegro in the period.

2. The population of Northeastern Montenegro is characterized by steadily declining in relation to the dynamics of the population. This in 1948 the population of the region seemed 14.17% of the population Montenego (377.189) and 8.12% in 2003 (673.094). The percentage increase of population, accounted for 1948-2003, 43.96%. Namely, in the period 1981-1991population of Northeastern Montenegro is reduced from – 0, 63% to – 6.31%, from 1991-2003 - 6.31% to – 15.9%. Index of aging population in this part of north-eastern Montenegro was 0.59 in 2003. Thus, the population of the region is in the process of demographic aging. The contingent of the male population (15-64 years) accounted for 18,883 or 34.54% of the total population, or 69.07% of the total male population. The contingent of female population (15-59 years) accounted for 15,658 or 30.48% of the total population, or 57.33% of the total female population. The causes of economic inactivity, men are usually education and retirement, and the reasons for economic inactivity of women aged 25 to 54 years of family and household responsibilities. The educational structure of the population is unfavorable for any modernization of the economy in the region. Her mitigates and overcome the precondition for the revitalization and sustainable development. The degree of utilization of working contingent in the region is 42.11% male, 23.40% female 23.40%. General activity rate is 37.12%. Economic dependency coefficient shows that 100 active populations in 2003 was 167.7 coming dependents and persons with personal income. Today is very unevenly distributed network of settlements in northeastern Montenegro, make settlements with small populations. Most of them are from 100 - 500 (63 settlements), followed by 500-1000 (18 villages) and over 1000 (16 settlements). It is noticeable lack of settlements with over 2000 people (only 4 settlements with over 2000 inhabitants: 12 651 Berane; Luge Beranske 2011; Gusinje 3015; Plav 5554). The existing network of settlements is a consequence of the no uniform density and concentration of population.

3. Models of satisfaction with their lives differ from nation to nation and human to human, so we cannot speak about a general model. Thus the conditions of growing up, upbringing, community value system, traditions and culture are very important elements that define the quality of life of individuals, regions and nations. Bearing in the form new philosophy of life and its settings, the projected model of satisfaction with their own life would be founded on the following key aspects: fulfillment of life; love, kindness and justice; families; health; higher level of satisfaction and universality; incoherence, the sustainability of human society; complexity; political, economic and instrumental factors(Ingeborg Berg, 2008). In the empirical research of quality of life, it was concluded that the views of the most affecting material options. Positive or negative attitude about their experiences living standards respondents were formed primarily on the basis of average earnings and employment. In order to reduce and mitigate the high rate of unemployment, a branch of the National Employment implements the employment of many program activities, such as the development of entrepreneurship and self-employment programs. In addition to collaboration with employers, it is necessary and cooperation with the local government, which aims to reduce the number of unemployed in the region. Analysis shows a that the population is ... not fully satisfied with life opportunities, small or medium satisfied the basic elements of the standard of living, and that is not familiar with the capabilities of IPA funds (Đerčan et al, 2012).

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