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Quality of life in rural villages of Montenegro –Gnjili Potok and Vranještica: Case study

G. Rajović & J. Bulatović

College of Textile Design, Technology and Management

Author for correspondence: dkgoran.rajovic@gmail.com

Abstract. The focus of work is the conception quality of life issues that in lately, it becomes increasingly important socio-economic issue. The work tends to argue how and which the context of the quality of rural life provides an opportunity to resolve the paradox of development interpreted by many researchers. The study was designed and conducted in the geographical and social space, as a case study. Geographic space research included the rural villages of Montenegro - Gnjili Potok and Vranještica. Social space related to the surveyed residents of what is meant, and our insight into the social environment. Analysis of the quality of life in rural village analyzed included the six dimensions: housing, access to institutions and organizations, transport links, participation in the social life of local communities, the economic dimension of time.

Key words: Gnjili Potok, Vranještica, rural villages, quality of life, quality of life dimensions.

Introduction

Geographers were among the first who advocated the use of indicators at different spatial scales how make it possible to identify and analyze the socio-spatial variations in the quality of life at lower geographical levels, not just at the national, as in the beginning of this research was the most common new analysis . Today, the research applied indicators implemented at all levels, with the fact that since the nineties of the last century the local level has become the central area of interest. Today, the geographic papers used both objective and subjective indicators. One of the key questions is that it is possible to explore this multi-dimensional construct. Geographers, along with experts from other disciplines which deal with these issues, deal with the issue of the selection of appropriate ways of studying the concept (Slavuj, 2012).

In the world there is a large number of models to measure the quality of life (objective and subjective) that have certain similarities, but also

significant conceptual differences. Thus, the use of models that have been structured over dimensions domain, sets of indicators and indicators for different scopes of the human community and the population as a whole. The most comprehensive and complex type of model is a theoretical framework. It is very important to establish a relationship between the structure elements of the system of values and quality of life, life satisfaction and happiness (Milivojević et al, 2015).

In determining the concept of quality of life among many authors on this occasion apostrophized (Lewis,1968; Smith, 1973, Know and MacLean, 1978; Hepburn, 1982; Pacoima, 1984; Lay, 1991; Cella, 1992; Ira and Collar, 1994; Diner and Such, 1997; Sheldon and Elliot, 1999; Diener, Suh, Lucas, & Smith, 1999; Diener, 2000; Dzurova and Dragomirecka, 2000; Hager et al,2001; Boelhouwer, 2002; Diner et al., 2003; Beauchamp , 2004; Mandzuk and McMillan, 2005; Wu and Yao, 2006; Ryff and Singer, 2008; Jarholm ,2009; Arandelović et al, 2010; Lucas

and Diener, 2010), in addition to economic and social indicators (which are objectively measurable), introduced and subjective indicators (measurable degree of satisfaction).

As this is a multidimensional phenomenon, defining the quality of life is not an easy task. As most people as superior quality distinguishes health, there is a need for a definition of quality of life related to health (HRQoL – health related quality of life). We believe that the best definition of quality of life comes from the World Health Organization (WHO), provides definitions of quality of life. According to WHO (1998), quality of life is defined as the perception of individuals about their own position in life in the context of culture and value systems in which they live, as well as to their goals, expectations, standards and interests. It is a broad concept which covers: physical health of individuals, psychological status, material independence, social relations and their relations to the significant environmental characteristics.

Quality of life also analyzes the rural geographical perspective and is associated with the development of the village. According to Keller (2001), Samardzija (2004) and Wiesinger (2007), this problem is especially emphasized due to changes in the way we define plans and programs (rural) development. In fact, since the mid-twentieth century, the practice of rural development planning is increasingly turning to the so bottom-up planning, identifying and analyzing the real needs and opportunities of rural population to actively participate in the implementation of development policies and activities. According to (Bokić and Čikić, ***), this approach is close to the idea of building a community (community planning-a). These changes have, in fact, common ground and a common goal - how social development of rural communities adapt to the needs and possibilities of the specific physical and social space.

The answer can be found in the study "The Future of villages in Serbia"(www.selouspelo.rs). Therefore it is necessary in the development of rural villages Montenegro: 1) change the mentality and approach in order to change the rules of the game such as law, budget allocation, construction of the necessary institutions and all that involves changing environment, but the change in mentality so that the public opinion with arguments and gradually indicates the misconceptions related to agriculture and villages, will enable the development of villages in which there is life and initiatives, 2) require the diversification of the

economy which requires that farmers and villagers become entrepreneurs. The signals sent by the agrarian, but also the entire economic policy in Montenegro, must not be changeable, unstable and misleading because even if their changes in the near future, this policy will not have a decisive influence on directing the activities of residents of rural areas, 3) development of institutions and procedures of the utmost importance, as well as specific knowledge of the EU have the rules, funds, trends and opportunities in the EU welfare of rural development, 4) opportunities that are coming through EU funds should be put to good use, and those directly dependent on the willingness of the administration to adapt to the EU system of planning and implementation of measures for rural development and training of the rural population to the extent and possibilities of use, 5) Strengthening socio-economic cohesion in rural areas and the role of leaders, active construction or preservation of social capital, all with the establishment of a more equitable system of social policy and ensuring access to social services, strengthening the possibilities and resources for equal opportunity for development and complete list of recommendations for strategic directions action to increase the quality of life of rural population (www.selouspelo.rs).

Methods

The study was designed and conducted in the geographical and social space, as a case study. Geographic space research included the rural villages of Montenegro - Gnjili Potok and Vranještica. Social space related to the surveyed residents of what is meant, and our insight into the social environment. Population survey was carried out on two occasions, in late July 2013 and the middle of August 2014. In order to obtain representative data is planned to include 35 survey respondents. Since, on the initial assumption that the social characteristics of the subjects affect their grades and attitudes, and bearing in mind the research authors of this text (see Bulatović and Rajović, 2011; Bulatović and Rajović, 2013; Rajović and Bulatović 2015; Bulatović and Rajović, 2015; Rajović and Bulatović 2015; Rajović and Bulatović 2015), planning sample survey was applied multi-phased sample in combination accidental and deliberate selection of respondents, in order to ensure the quota. The planned number of surveyed residents in the implementation of the survey is been exceeded, but the stricter control logic questionnaires at the end of processed a total of 27, which represents a very high in

realization 77.1% of the planned sample. In the first stage, selected participants who represent the village (Gnjili Potok 17, Vranještica 10). In the second stage of research are determined quota of respondents by gender and age. The sample was almost balanced by gender, it is in it participated 13 women (48.1%) and 15 men (51.9%). The ranges of ages are covered by the 14 - 68 years. In the third stage, the subjects were elected to the combination of random and deliberate choice, in order to ensure the quota. As the one of the indicators quality of life takes and participation in local public life, elimination criteria for the selection of the sample of respondents was lower age limit of 18 years.

Analysis and Discussion

Basic geographical characteristics village showing the limitations and possibilities of development

In basic geographical characteristics village showing the limitations and possibilities of development we recommend:

1. Rural village Gnjili Potok belongs to the municipality of Andrijevica. It stretches between 42°44'26"N and 19°43'02"E and is located at an altitude of 1.196 m. Rural village Vranještica located at an altitude of 1.519 m and belongs to the municipality of Kolašin, respectively located between 42°47'09"N and 19°37'35"E. Gnjili Potok is away from Andrijevica 8 km, and Vranještica of Kolašin 12 km (over the Ključa), or 20 km (over Mateševo). Rural villages to the nearest traffic links macadam by means of from Trešnjevik, over the mountain Lise and summer pastures Bačko Brdo. Traffic - geographical position Gnjili Potok and Vranještica is unfavorable. Except for the road Andrijevica - Trešnjevik - Mateševo - Podgorica no other important not intersect or touch the studied area. Isolated traffic - geographical position adversely affects their economic and social development.
2. According to Statistical Office of Montenegro (2011) are in the village Gnjili Potok 87 inhabitants, and Vranještica 70. The population is characterized by a steady decline. In 1948 the population Gnjili Potok counted 325, and in 2011 87 people, while Vranještica in the same period recorded a reduction from 474 to 70 people. The percentage reduction in population Gnjili Potok amounted to 73.23% and 85.23% Vranještica. Of the total population in the Gnjili Potok live 51 men and 36 women, while the territory Vranještica counts 39 men and 31

women. The contingent of young people (0-19 years) has 21 (24.1%) of the total population in the rural village Gnjili Potok, and Vranještica only 6 inhabitants or 8.6%. The highest representation in the age structure of Gnjili Potok includes a contingent of the population of 20-59 years, with 47 inhabitants or 54.0 of the total population; while in Vranještica contingent of old population (60 and over) has only 34 inhabitants or 21.9. A contingent of old population (60 and over) in Gnjili Potok has 19 inhabitants or 21.9% of the total population, while the contingent of the population of 20-59 years in Vranještica numbers 30 or 42.8%. The population aging index Gnjili Potok of 2011 amounted to 0.90, while Vranještica 0.56. Thus, the population of rural villages is in the process of demographic aging and disappearing manifested increase in the percentage of aged and older adult at the expense of the young. In the village the Gnjili Potok in 2011 has 26 households and 3.3 persons per household, and Vranještica 32 households or 2.2 persons per household.

According to Rajović and Rajović (2010) indicates that the current demographic situation and future demographic processes that have determined the legality of long-term demographic inertia, but become limiting factor in the overall economic and social development, different ones said:

1. The socio-political aspect. Forcing the industry, as the main economic sectors, rural areas were emptied in the municipality of Andrijevica and Kolašin. In particular, this trend has been recorded in the mountainous villages, what are after all the Gnjili Potok and Vranještica whose demographic renewal is very important for economic and strategic resources, which have in this area. Expressed tendency extinguishing small rural village in the municipality of Andrijevica and Kolašin, which according to the plans of the Republic should Preserve, because this is the decision of this strategic objective of the country to exercise spatially harmonized use of agricultural land and to divert unfavorable structural trends within the development,
2. Commercial and economic aspects. Systematic neglect of rural areas municipality of Andrijevica and Kolašin, loses a step in the socio-economic development. The state takes the monopoly of agriculture and helping social farms. Individual producers' unsecured and innovation in agriculture was severely available.

- In such conditions of production, products mainly for their own use or for friends. Life in the country is characterized by low living standards and low purchasing power (Trifković and Marinković,2001),
3. Of Planning and urban aspect. Planned directing the construction of villages and a design-engineering industry is not adequate to the needs of rural areas. The fact is that very little is planned to solve and build settlements and facilities, and in most villages the unenviable situation. The general pictures of rural settlements that are disorganized and neglected, and that in addition to the basic functions of the labor and housing, do not satisfy even a higher criterion. Communal are poorly equipped, and insufficient number of commercial and economic and social facilities. The transport network is unsatisfactory, most village centers not equipped to serve for gathering, leisure and pleasure villagers ... If the rural villages to be developed and built up without an urban plan, old spontaneously created irrational structure of the village, will be more to consolidate and thus complicate later work on its transformation (Trifković and Marinković,2001),
 4. On the territory of Gnjili Potok and Vranještica insufficient attention was paid to the problems of agricultural development, i.e. that the current way of management is not a function of development, or to plant and livestock production, mainly to meet the needs of the household. All households have arable land, but it is not fully utilized. The average size of land which is used for different types of agricultural production is: fields and gardens 1.02 ha 0.43 orchards and meadows and pastures 10.2 ha, which indicates a significant problem of fragmentation of holdings. Of the total agricultural land, only 53% of the area used for agricultural production (arable), while the rest of the natural sources of animal feed (meadows and pastures),
 5. The rural population is dependent on primary agricultural production, processing and finalization of products within their households. Agricultural production is traditional and is mainly produced for own consumption while smaller quantities of agricultural products sold in the market (mainly potatoes in Vranještica). The average household arable land used for growing vegetables and fruit crops. Funds of mechanization as a rule in households whose main source of income in agriculture,
 6. Basic characteristics of the analyzed village are several decades underdevelopment of, the emergence of a new transitional poverty, intensive depopulation, and the cumulative economic and social problems. Most industrial enterprises in the municipality of Kolašin and Andrijevića and no longer in operation, a large number of workers employed in this sector lost their jobs. The reasons for this situation are numerous, ranging from bad economic policies at all levels, lack of innovation in manufacturing, the lack of favorable loans and slow institutional reforms,
 7. When it comes to social characteristics, our research evidence pointed to the fore a number of obvious problems: the first is related to the population, especially the work force, and its aging; second, that there is a strong migration of population whose intensive processes of differentiation and left behind the unfavorable structure of the population - age, education which all adversely affected the socio - economic development of rural villages Gnjili Potok and Vranještica; Educated labor force is prone to migratory movements, because is difficult to maintain the Gnjili Potok and Vranještica with no attractive economic environment and infrastructure; Third, the characteristics of the land holding, its fragmentation, inadequate and old processing low technical equipped,
 8. The physical and human resources of rural households are quite modest. The external reason can be found in the long absence of favorable credit terms and unavailability of funding. Internal reason is certainly the lack of motive to the unstable economic circumstances household chooses to invest in machinery, equipment or extension of land by lease,
 9. Impact of new technologies is limited or small-scale production or lack of connection between the new knowledge and customers. Increasing and diversifying income and reducing the nominal and hidden unemployment have to be general guidelines for rural development. In this regard, the establishment of demonstration farms (mini farms), as well as ways for the promotion of new methods of production is an extremely powerful tool for the development of rural areas Gnjili Potok and Vranještica,
 10. Development of the family house in Gnjili Potok and Vranještica and its spatial -

functional, constructive and shaped the transformation followed the laws of evolution, the general socio - economic developments following their economic, cultural and demographic development. The villages are opportunity to, as far as the supply of individual construction objects, organizes services in next types of accommodation: rural households, the so-called rural houses or renovated old buildings in a recognizable authentic style, while retaining the characteristic elements of the construction and original materials, who successfully transferred to the new generations the spirit of the past, which draws its slow rhythm of life adapted to human needs and the newer standard houses high comfort standards.

Demographic and economic reconstruction and stop the negative demographic and economic processes are imposed as a key development and strategic factor and target total social reconstruction and future economic development of rural villages analyzed Montenegro (see Rajović, 2009; Rajović and Bulatović, 2012; Rajović and Bulatović, 2013; Rajović and Bulatović, 2013; Rajović and Bulatović, 2014; Rajović and Bulatović, 2014; Rajović and Bulatović, 2014; Rajović and Bulatović, 2015).

In fact, the overall development of rotten brook and Vranještica would have to be viewed through the prism of integrated, socio-economic development which would constitute a guarantee of prosperity. At a time when the rural economy is facing a number of challenges, in the territory of the analyzed village there are numerous development opportunities. Let's start order.

1. From the whole relief of special importance for the development of agriculture have zones up to 1300 m (Gnjili Potok), respectively 1.600m (Vranještica) as we have marked as the upper threshold of rational agricultural production. In the area of the village there is a quality land suitable for agricultural production. Gnjili Potok and Vranještica have a certain comparative advantages in agricultural production in terms of a good combination of natural resources and climatic conditions, which is especially beneficial for certain, aspects of vegetable, fruit and livestock production.
2. Most significant hydrographic sense presents Rajova River and Vranještička River, which still waiting to various possibilities of exploitation. Throughout its course rivers are attractive for

sightseeing and recreation tourism and certainly yes them in the area waiting for bright future. Without any bias, it may safely be noted that the Rajova River and Vranještička River, a great place for a picnic if not for several days, in each case one day, which is extremely interesting and friendly. In the navigation down the river, findings them to small and large whirlpools. At certain points the riverbed is so hollowed that formed a real natural swimming pools, depth of some half a meter to one meter in which water coming down the mighty waterfall, as from program "National Geographic",

3. Climatic, hydrographic and soil conditions adapted to the diverse flora and fauna. Nearly the entire territory of the village is under herbaceous species dominated by deciduous and coniferous forests, i.e. beautiful meadows and pastures, which provide special landscape and ambient. By giving a special appearance villages near and distant surroundings in the spring when all the green and in the autumn when the flamboyantly motley is especially attractive in summer with fresh air, which intoxicates and makes the area a rare space in which man forgets the time and worry. A special attraction on the analyzed territory to the presence of a variety of wildlife,
4. Gnjili Potok and Vranještica possess natural - geographic conditions for development so-called tourism specific interests. This is in line with the commitment of the promoted rural development model (SAR), which assumes a multifunctional European agriculture economy and its development role in the rural economy and society. Agriculture as the primary economic activity has far-reaching interest in complementary cooperation with tourism,
5. Rural village have significant potential as brownfield (derelict, unused) location, which can offer investors under favorable terms, with the obligation to employ people. Potentials which provide a good basis for the development of the preserved environment, natural resources, the planned construction of a motorway Bar – Podgorica - Mateševo - Andrijevića - Berane - Boljare, will significantly improve traffic geographical and tourist position Gnjilog Potoka and Vranještica as a future agro tourism destination. These resources provide an opportunity for the development of tourism and organic production, as well as the launch of the sustainable use of renewable energy

sources. Collecting forest fruits and medicinal herbs carried out by the population in the territory of the village is an additional source of income. The smaller quantity of products is processed but fails to form semi-finished (dried porcini, mushrooms ...). Entrepreneur's major obstacles for the development of the village are the lack of investment.

According to Grčić (1991) developmental problems and irrational rural economic system retain all professional and scientific proof, without being able to you any concrete action implemented. And then, and seems now, we have failed yes the raise above conclusion. This implies that it is necessary to develop a special economic strategy, adapted to the hilly - mountainous regions and rural villages.

Analysis of the quality of life in rural villages

By using research Bokić and Čikić (**), adapted for the purposes of research in this paper analyze the quality of life encompasses six dimensions: housing, access to institutions and organizations, road connection, participation in the social life of local communities, the economic dimension of time.

1. Habitation. "The house is a good material that varies according to quantity (size, number of bedrooms ...), quality (comfort, equipment, type of construction, durability and ...), forms (individually, collectively, the integration of the whole the village and the region ...) and institutional status (in private ownership, lease, socially-owned, without a legal basis) "(Schafran, 2013). According to Vujadinović (2009), housing can be called the: a) basic vital need of man for house as a means for its needs and b) in this regard stated that the quality and quantity of social production, distribution and consumption (exploitation) flats depends upon the development of the material productive forces of society, the other of the production relations that crystallized over the ownership of the means of production, with third parties (which is already to some extent included in the first) on the development of forms of social consciousness (law, morality, science, culture, politics ...).The survey results show that respondents in Gnjili Potok and Vranještica (52.3%) usually have a mean size of living space (50-100 m²), while 39.8% of them has a larger housing (over 100 m²), and the proportion of those who have a small

housing up to 50 m² (7.9%). Types, forms and types of housing in Gnjili Potok and Vranještica undergone are changes in the last twenty years. Basic planning and programmatic approach to evaluation and resolution of housing issues has been observing it through the structure and capacity of the housing stock, through which defines the degree of fulfillment of the housing needs of residents. In addition to family homes that belong to a type of traditional buildings in the observed rural village are being built new residential buildings, mostly on the floor, according to plan large typical house. Part of the owners of these houses is usually people temporarily working abroad. Signs traditions were maintained in some detail, as small flower garden in the yard belonging to a residential district, but especially in access some parts of the basement were installed tools that were once used in the preparation of brandy. They are attached and other agricultural tools. These houses may be included in the tourist offer of the village, but as facilities for tasting and sale of brandy. Since they cannot have the status of a typical agricultural tourist farms, can be offered as alternative accommodation without the expected typical eco-rural facilities.

2. Availability institutions and organizations. In view of the importance and availability of certain institutions and organizations for the quality of life of the rural population Gnjili Potok and Vranještica lags behind similar rural villages in the municipality of Andrijevica and Kolašin. For example, access to health care, financial, tourist and commercial services (ambulance, pharmacy, post office, and store) is not resolved. Namely, in was two functions are stores mixed goods the rotting Potok and Vranještica but are have ceased their activities. The same fate befell is and ambulate in Gnjili Potok. From tourist facilities survived the cafe on Trešnjevik. From religious buildings in territories of the rural village are present Church in Gnjili Potok and Vranještica. Among other rural services we highlight department four-grade primary school the Gnjili Potok and Vranještica. Primary school has undoubtedly been one of the most important social institutions in the villages. Its functions are numerous - they are provided systematized knowledge and the development of the young generation, were the center of organizing cultural activities in Gnjili Potok and Vranještica, and besides, the focus of many initiatives and innovations. Unfortunately, due

to depopulation population educational institutions in Vranještica ceased is with work. We should mention that the contribution of residents in the villages was built Chapel. Houses of culture also were significant rural institutions analyzed village because they performed different functions in public life. The very existence of the social home in the village was the place where were taking place, events, entertainment and other cultural manifestations. In community centers, mostly you of the nineties years the last century unfolded the whole cultural life of the village. Abandoned the ravages of time, the former objects houses of culture in Gnjili Potok and Vranještica slowly decaying. The biggest dissatisfaction of respondents (98.4%) was expressed in connection with the available health services and cultural life in the villages. Also, subjects them (74.5%) emphasize the lack of technical assistance in agricultural production. From professional assistance in Andrijevica and Kolašin present service veterinary protection whose services respondents are dissatisfied. The reason for their dissatisfaction ranges from untimely operation of the service, usually because of the distance the infirmary, to discontent service prices. It is particularly pronounced distrust of financial institutions due to the complicated procedure of obtaining a loan. In addition to being the lack of money as their main development limitation have a need for information on financial subsidies.

3. Traffic connections and infrastructure. In the structure of the problems identified is the dominant problem of traffic connection and infrastructure. Underdeveloped road infrastructure makes it difficult to connect villages with the administrative center of Andrijevica and Kolašin and is an important issue that directly affects economic development and depopulation Gnjili Potok and Vranještica. In addition to inadequate roads and highlights the lack of bus connections. Overall travel so much power and water connections are in poor condition that during the rainy / snowy season there is problem mobility. Underdeveloped road infrastructure, which includes the physical condition of roads and related services in the structure of all identified problems accounted for 58.9%. The problem of sewage and waste in the structure of all the problems identified by respondents participate with 14.3%. Electric power and telecommunications infrastructure in the

structure of all identified problems accounted for 26.8 %. These are problems that emphasize subjects and are mostly associated with electricity supply (especially in winter), no operation of fixed telephony and Internet and the absence of bad reception of TV signals.

4. Participation in the life of the local community. We are located in at the beginning of the new millennium, and as each new beginning, and this confronts us with potential opportunities and obstacles in the sphere of social processes. Behind us is a century in which people encountered so far the widest range of access to social and economic development. While, on one hand, there has almost unimaginable progress in the quality of human life for a large number of people, on the other hand, the century that is behind many other exhibited existential threats and fears of poverty, social helplessness, endangering the fundamental human and civil rights. Current challenges we face in the new development cycles, lead us to seek alternative development strategies, which are "human centric", i.e. oriented man, because emphasize the active participation of people at the basic level of the community in which they live (Gajanayake and Gajanayake, 1993). Development-oriented approach to the community placed a man at the center of development and primarily takes care of human dignity and potential. He starts from the assumption that people will control themselves and shape their destiny, you first need to realize their own value and strength. In order for this approach to be successful, it requires developing relevant skills, knowledge and attitudes in people. In this regard, this approach, like any new approach to social reality, raises the question of informing people of their role in this process (Tennyson, 1998). According to Siisiainen (2003), if people can comfortably communicate, to lead the debate, to negotiate, if they are in solidarity, providing they trust each other and if you are willing to take on the basis of these discussions and mutual trust join together then you can count on but is likely to provide all prerequisites for solving common problems, and no matter how they were difficult... If the "power" one community measures the degree of satisfaction with local governments that it is doing its job properly and leads the community in the right direction of development, then one could say that the subjects of rural settlements Gnjili Potok and Vranještica live in "poor

communities". Namely, among the respondents, most of them are not satisfied with the work of local administrative authorities (52.3%). If this is added to those who are satisfied with the work of these bodies to a lesser extent, 38.9%, and then even 8.8% of respondents had objections to the work of the local administration. A fuller picture of the participation of such dimension of quality of life afforded insight into whether the respondents personally willing to engage in activities that would be aimed at addressing local problems. Most respondents (58.4%) stated that it is willing to engage in activities that would contribute to improving the quality of life. OSCE Research (2011), show that there is a huge gap between the perception that the activism of citizens desirable and positive type of behavior and concrete actions in which it is to be seen as desirable and positive and really manifest itself in concrete action. Replies majority of the population are going in the direction that it is for a community well for citizens to be active, and that activism as such cannot make anything wrong. However, another question is how activism citizens see in terms of the possible impact on local government, i.e. whether and how much is considered to be active in social and political life is futile to waste energy and that this cannot lead to any effects (because it will be "active" in terms of social and political life is certainly not a goal in itself if there is no effect). Although there is still a majority who believes that citizens should be active and it makes sense, the number of those who believe that it is a waste of resources is not at all negligible and amounts to almost 40%. Despite the negative attitude of a significant part of the population (which to some extent could be interpreted as an excuse for passiveness) basic assumption of this finding is that there is a "critical mass" those who think that activism is not only desirable, but that can lead to effects. This finding should be interpreted as acceptance of the value of activism as a desirable form of behavior in our society (OEBS, 2011).

5. The economic dimension. Municipalities Andrijevića and Kolašin do not have an active industry and entrepreneurship is very poorly developed, which as result has a high rate of unemployment. The most you indicate problems associated with unemployment, living standards, the volume of agricultural production, neglect of rural areas and the lack

of cultural content. Obstacles to self-employment are reflected in the lack of initial capital, the uncertainty of the economic environment, credit disability, lack of knowledge and skills for entrepreneurship, lack of confidence and support. The quality of labor force supply due to a lower level of education and low competence working-age population is at a critical level. Low productivity and the overall underdevelopment of agriculture in the analyzed villages, causing yes households are almost exclusively natural production with negligible surpluses for the market. Pensions are to opinion respondents by as much as 42.4% of household's main income. The most important sources of income from agriculture for household income generated from livestock production (livestock, meat, milk, eggs). Unstable market for agricultural products, inadequate and insufficiently specialized production structure, low productivity, lack of mechanization, labor shortages, cause that the revenues earned by selling agricultural products have not been identified as the most relevant for survival and perspective of households. One is certainly the most important criteria by which respondents consider their standard as extremely bad is the lack of jobs. Thus, the majority of respondents (68.4%) evaluated their standard of living is below average. Only 21.2% of respondents assessed their condition as well as the average and those respondents (13.4%) who have income from seasonal employment (in construction), mostly on the Montenegrin coast.

6. Time dimension. The issue of quality of life is not only linked with the assessment of current living conditions and opportunities to meet the needs. Respondents up more valuable issues associated with unemployment, living standards, and the volume of agricultural production, neglect of rural areas and the lack of cultural content. Among the respondents, 58.7% considered themselves to be worse off than 10 years ago. One number of villagers was forced to seek sources of social security in the system of social protection. The social status of the elderly in the villages is still at a low level alone are not able to work and receiving are very small, which affects the living conditions. Favorable loan subsidies and advisory services are best support in the analyzed villages of the respondents (72.4%). The most needed by respondent's professional

help is about conditions and procedures for obtaining loans and loan, market access and market information, protection of plants, mechanization and irrigation and association. If the support and technical assistance were provided, holders farms would have decided to intensify existing or start a new production with a view to recruit members of households (48.3%), exploiting the capacities (land, mechanization) (42.9%) and used specific potential Gnjili Potok and Vranještica (8.8%). The local administration and local partnerships are key factors for successful implementation of development strategies and other forms of intervention on quality of life and socio-economic stability of rural household's Gnjili Potok and Vranještica.

Conclusion

Our research evidence based on similar studies Keller (2001), Adedayo and Sulyman (2013), Zolfani and Zavadskas (2012), Erokhin (2014), Trukhachev (2015), points to the following conclusions:

1. Is almost certain that in the area of rural villages Gnjili Potok and Vranještica lived ancient peoples and they were engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry. More or less held their traces in particular appearing in the name of individual localities: Banjišor, Bulac, Gropa, Gvozda, Macurski road, Dukovka, Pridor, Tatarka, Krkline, Zaoglina, Latinski Rubble, Rutinka, Perinka, Fields Đinovića, Bačko Hill, Suva Gora, Katunište, Đukića Beside...
2. Traffic - geographical position Gnjili Potok and Vranještica is unfavorable. Except for the road Andrijevića - Trešnjevik - Mateševo - Podgorica no other important not intersect or touch the studied area. Isolated traffic - geographical position adversely affects their economic and social development. Without increasing the economic potential of the analyzed villages, there is a wider existential base of the population.
3. Spatial distribution of the village is determined by the natural and social characteristics. Rural village has a moderate continental climate, which is characterized by fresh and shorter flight, with longer and fairly cold winters. In the area of the village there is a quality land suitable for agricultural production. Soil characteristics need to explore in more detail the function of actualization data on the use / use of the land. Gnjili Potok and Vranještica have a certain comparative advantages in agricultural production in terms of a good combination of natural resources and climatic conditions, which is especially beneficial for certain, aspects of vegetable, fruit and livestock production. Most significant hydrographic view represents Rajova River and Vranještička River, which is still waiting for various possibilities of use. Climate, hydrographic and soil conditions adapted to the diverse flora and fauna.
4. Gnjili Potok and Vranještica possess natural - geographic conditions for development so-called tourism specific interests. This is in line with the commitment of the promoted rural development model (SAR), which assumes a multifunctional European agriculture economy and its development role in the rural economy and society. Agriculture as the primary economic activity has far-reaching interest in complementary cooperation with tourism.
5. When it comes to social characteristics, our research evidence pointed to the fore a number of obvious problems: the first is related to the population, especially the work force, and its aging; second, that there is a strong migration of population whose intensive processes of differentiation and left behind the unfavorable structure of the population - age, education which all adversely affected the socio - economic development of rural villages Gnjili Potok and Vranještica; Third, the characteristics of the land holding, its fragmentation, inadequate and old processing low technical equipped.
6. The results of the survey, points to the following conclusions: first, in the territory of Gnjili Potok and Vranještica insufficient attention was paid to the problems of agricultural development; secondly, the current way of management is not a function of development; Third, the most important and most urgent measure would be directing people to engage in animal husbandry as its core activities. Considering the results which we made during the research indicates that plant and livestock production, mainly to meet the needs of the household.
7. Respondents rightly point out that it is high time that something be done to revive and create better socio-economic conditions in this part of municipality Andrijevića and Kolašin, once (three decades ago), widely known for its quality potatoes (Vranještica), rich livestock (Vranještica about 3.000 sheep, 500 cows;

Gnjili Potok about 400 sheep, 150 cows). Older respondents with disappointment that the seventies in last century in Gnjili Potok and Vranještica good living. The villagers are mostly their efforts and hard work have done school buildings, Home Culture, poles for electricity, conducted water ... Today the school in Vranještica is closed, and after the Second World War consisted of 82 pupils. School in rotting Potok on "the brink of survival," i.e. this educational institution now attending only 3 pupils, and the school 1945/46 school has 68 pupils.

8. Respondent's villages are not satisfied with the quality of life in their communities. It is evident dissatisfaction availability and quality of rural services, especially health services and cultural life in the villages. Incomparable larger displeasure respondents expressed a poor and underdeveloped infrastructure. For example, respondents point out that Vranještica rarely winter has electricity continuously for over a month. All poles for electric energy are in the process of decay. Such a fate befell the House of Culture.

The problems, which are common to all of them found themselves in almost all the replies. All to the population of the village was easier, when it would be times, when existed ambulance, when existed stores and their supply of consumer goods, when was bus or van cohesion, that in the winter because of snowdrifts are not one time cut off from the world. Municipalities Andrijevića and Kolašin have very few resources to finance rural economy. Availability of government funding is insufficient and the respondents themselves do not have enough information on these funds. And that which they say respondents and do not say, and what emerges from every word, that are material poverty and hardship.

In conclusion, our research records based on similar studies Telečki (2011) tries to find an answer to the essential question of what is the homeland. Is homeland starting point and the destination of our life? Is it our vitally orientation originating from the expanse between heaven and earth, where did we come about? Perhaps it was there, before our birth, paved our way of life by which the boldly and easily we head. Maybe that's inside he's indestructible stone of wisdom that continually supplied the inexhaustible power of big efforts. Is it a place our greatest emotional concussion. The gentlest when we leave, and firmest when the go back? Is the homeland of all of

this together? No matter how you understand, to it can be given too many different but incomplete answers. One thing is certain - the homeland is for everyone the most important and most precious and spot in the world. At the same time it is both the most decisive moment in the life of man. That's why we are happy and satisfied when in homeland we find, and every man is in its own way a dignified and proud homeland, when we far from him.

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