

MOVEMENT POPULATION IN THE SECOND OF XX AND BEGINNING OF XXI CENTURY: THE CASE NORTHEASTERN MONTENEGRO

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ABSTRACT

This paper analyzes population trends northeast of Montenegro in the second half of the twentieth and early twenty-first century. The population has increased in the period 1948-2003 to 2.16%, but with a tendency to decline from 1981. The population in the period 1981-2003, decreased by 14,674, or 21.16 %. Parameters of natural population indicate a negative trend. So the natural increase in 2003 in the municipality was Andrijevica - 4.6 ‰, in the municipality of Plav 4.21 ‰, and Berane 9.29 ‰, significantly lower than in the beginning of the seventies. Population migration indicates uneven density and population concentration. The existence of a large number of settlements up to 500 populations (81) is not suitable for modern flow to vital economic development of the region.

KEYWORDS

Northeastern Montenegro; Density of population; Natural change; Migration.

Northeastern Montenegro covers an area of 1486 km² and the population census in 2003 there lived 54 658 inhabitants, or 36.8 in/ km². It covers three municipalities: Berane, Andrijevica and Plav. The paper provides a review and interpretation of the basic parameters of population trends northeastern of Montenegro in the second half of the twentieth and early twenty-first century.

Unlike the nineties of the last century, the population of the region during the seventies, moving out to a much lesser extent, we can explain the material well-being of the former Yugoslavia. Specifically, the seventies of the last century, many remained in my memory as a period when the well-earned and well-lived. In this regard, we should not be surprised that in most walks of socialism remained in my memory as the past is better than the present meager (Bolčić and Milić, 2002). But in the early eighties of the last century, Yugoslav economy began to show signs of crisis. In this regard, the fall in the population of northeastern region of Montenegro, at that time, it seems to us quite expected. In fact, many companies have started to noticeably reduce the workforce, and the process of job creation has slowed. It is also a time of mass migration of population from rural to urban areas, or temporary work abroad.

Nineties of the last century, represent an extremely complex period in the social life of our population. In addition to long-term demographic factors on the development of the region seemed a series of major historical events. "The disintegration of the former Yugoslavia, the war in the region, the sanctions of the international community, the social and political changes, the deep economic crisis, military intervention, political developments, institutional crisis... Feeling, above all, economic and existential uncertainty, the basic characteristics of people's lives during this period that the individual and psychological NEW" (Tucović and Stevanović, 2007). The account should be taken of the consequences of transition in 2000, the most important being the increase of unemployment, poverty, increased mortality rates, shorter life expectancy.

Migration of the population is characterized by uneven settlement density and population concentration. The classification of settlements in northeastern Montenegro by population size in 2003, show that in the region of the village had as many as 18 to 100 people, or 81 to 500 village residents. These settlements are characterized by demographic exhaustion of resources, due to the negative net migration, and because of the lack of biological population replacement, as well as age and education structure of the population. While the population of the village a little off, on the other hand there is a strong concentration of population in Berane, Luge Beranske, Gusinje and Plav, which results in

demographic imbalance and large differences in population density and population between spatial entities, with particular demographic, economic and social polarization.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This paper has several objectives. First of all, the analysis of the existing literature aims to establish the number and density of the population of northeastern Montenegro. The next goal is to show the change in population in the region. And finally, we need to identify the reasons and motives of population movements and highlight the factors that have led to the migration of the population.

The methodology is primarily based on an analysis of the existing literature on the population of the region and statistics. From the existing literature, we used both domestic and those published in the international literature. On this occasion of the international publication emphasize this: Holmes (1971), Foord (1975), Parr (1987), Zah (1994), van der Laan (1998), Artis and Romani & Surinach (2000). There are literature monographs on population, proceedings and textbooks. Were studied and written sources on the internet. The scientific explanation of terms, we applied two methods are used: analytic and synthetic. Analytical methods are considered some of the dimensions of the research topic, and a synthetic whole, the interconnections between the case and suggested measures that derive there from.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Number and population density. 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 and 8.12% in 2003.

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, had over 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. The population in northeastern Montenegro, in are period 1981-2003 decreased by 14,674, or 21,16%.

Table 1. Change of population in Montenegro and the region in the period 1948-2003

–	1948.	1953.	1961.	1971.	1981.	1991.	2003.
POPULATION							
Montenegro	377.189	419.873	471.896	529.604	584.310	615.037	673.094
Region	53.477	57.973	62.993	68.893	69.332	64.954	54.658
The percentage share of the population of Montenegro							
Region	14,18	13,81	13,35	13,01	11,87	10,56	8,12
The percentage increase or decrease in population							
–	1948/53.	1953/61.	1961/71.	1971/81.	1981/91.	1991/2003.	2003/48.
Montenegro	42.684 11,32%	52.023 12,40%	57.708 12,23%	54.706 10,33%	30.727 5,26%	58.060 9,44%	295.905 43,96%
Region	4.496 8,41%	5.020 8,66%	5.900 9,37%	- 439 -0,63%	- 4.378 -6,31%	-10.296 -15,9	1.181 2,16 %

Source: Statistical Office of Montenegro, Census of Population (appropriate year), calculations by.

Under the influence of general demographic principles, but also many geographical, historical, socio-economic factors in northeastern Montenegro demographics present significant spatial differences. "Urbanization and industrialization, and geographic environment and unfavorable, as the dominant factors of population transfer, led to the

emergence of the concentration of people in a favorable area, and the depopulation of the neighboring mountain of unfavorable areas, or to discharge them from the population and their "drip" in one of the first, the more favorable areas "(Jaćimović, 1989).

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 (see map no. 1). The depopulation of 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). Therefore, depopulation is evident in the demographic sphere in its lack of natural regeneration, changes in distribution and density.... (Spasovska and Ilić, 1989). 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).



Figure 1. Zone of concentration and zone depopulation in northeastern Montenegro

The general conclusion is that the depopulation of the north-eastern Montenegro, after the 1971 settlement was higher in remote mountainous areas and municipal centers, while growth had community centers, which lie along important roads, especially the road, and one in the valley widening which the overall living conditions were more favorable (Bakić et al 1991). Thus, the hallmark of are modern development of rural areas in the region, given that the process of depopulation processes of industrialization and urbanization. . Age groups, due to migration and the reduction of fertility change and take on unfavorable characteristics, reduces the proportion of younger and older increases the proportion of the population. In

both cases, the disturbed age structure has a reverse effect on the movement of the population (the size of reproductive contingent), but also to all other structures of the population (the size of contingent employment, population, compulsory school contingent, contingent dependent population ratio)(see more Rajović and Bulatović, 2012).

Table 2. Movement of the total population in northeastern Montenegro 1971-2003

Space	Total population		Index 71/03.	Area in km ²	Density (the population km ²) 1971. 2003.	
	1971.	2003.			1971.	2003.
Zone concentration	37.851	45.080	395,2	1.082	76,8	8,85
Zone depopulation	31.042	9.578	68,9	404,1	35,0	111,6
Total	68.893	54.658	126,0	1.486	46,4	36,8

Source: Statistical Office of Montenegro, Census of Population (appropriate year), calculations by

General population density is one of the basic demographic characteristics that indicate the spatial distribution of population. In northeastern Montenegro, it was reduced from 46.4 in/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 some rural areas of hill and mountain areas it is extremely low, for example: Cecuni 2.7 in/km² (in 1971 10.0 in / km²), Kuti 3.3 in /km² (in 1971 8, 8 in/km²), Vuča 2.6 in/km² (in 1971 15.4 in/km²). In contrast, in zones of concentration of population density increased from 76.8 in/km² in 1971 to 111.6 in/km² in 2003. Densely populated, urban areas in addition, characterized the settlement in the vicinity of urban centers and municipal Berane and Plav: Pešča 1497.5 in/km²; Gusinje 808.3 in /km²; lower Luge 607.5 in/km²; Dolac 175, 8 in/km²; Budimlja 173.4 in/km².

Formed from such a density, we can state the following:

1. First that the distribution of the population in northeastern Montenegro in 1971 was in correlation with the impact of geographic relationships of natural conditions (physical) type and
2. Second those rural settlements are still a source of power of the population (Bakić et al 1991).

Beginning of the eighties was the decisive moment. That in this period begin with the preservation of rural settlements, construction of traffic infrastructure, development of small businesses, today northeastern Montenegro, would not confirm the model selected as representative (typical), as in all categories figures as part of the dominant and widespread occurrence and trends in rural areas of Montenegro, which is treated and considered underdeveloped. With great certainty, it can be argued, that this distribution of the population in northeastern Montenegro had its causes in the economic underdevelopment, but also adverse effects on the natural growth and migration, which will show the following analysis.

Natural movement of population. The population in northeastern Montenegro depended on the balance of natural and migratory movements. The population issue, in addition to the rural exodus and the concentration of population in municipal areas, came to the fore the ongoing process of reducing population growth.

The birth rate in the municipalities of Berane, Andrijevica and Plav for decades has a tendency to decline. The birth rate of 22.2 ‰ in municipalities Berane and Andrijevica and 25.4 ‰ in the municipality of Plav, 1971 shows that for every 1,000 inhabitants in the municipalities of Berane and Andrijevica 22.2 babies born in the municipality of Plav 25.4 babies while in 2003, 11.1 children born in the municipality Andrijevica, 12.5 in Berane and 12.9 in the municipality of Plav (by the division of the People's Republic of Montenegro to the municipalities of 15.04.1960.godine Andrijevica municipality was abolished and then connected communication Ivangrad. From then until 1991, official statistics provide unique data for Ivangrad or municipality Berane, which applies to the municipality Andrijevica) (Rajović and Bulatović, 2013).

So in terms of territorial distribution of fertility in northeastern Montenegro, we can draw the following conclusions:

1. The birth rate would be more likely, that there is a higher standard of living, better conditions of employment, housing, education, childcare and

2. That of Berane, Andrijevica and Plav no longer an inexhaustible source of labor force and population.

Despite falling birth rates, death rates show that for every 1,000 inhabitants in 1971 in the municipalities of Berane and died Andrijevica 6.2, 3.0 and the municipality of Plav population. So, there was an increase in the mortality rate. This is confirmed by data for 2003 and indicates that the mortality rate ranged from 3.21 deaths in Berane, 8.69 in the municipality of Plav Municipality and 15.7 Andrijevica. The biggest change in the relationship between fertility and mortality, and thus change the rate of natural increase had Andrijevica municipalities. These municipalities had negative population growth in 2003 -4.6‰. In the municipality of Plav population growth that year was 4.21‰, and Berane 9.29 ‰. In the future we should expect a stagnation of population growth rate, due to the migration and adaptation of the current population in the region, a new way of life and plan members in the family)(see more Rajović and Bulatović, 2013).

The changes that have occurred in our society in the last decade of the last century, in between census 1971 and 2003.years, were affected by changes in population trends in the region. In addition to mechanical and natural movement of the population was under the influence of social change, namely the social crisis. If we take into account the determinants of fertility decline: decrease in the share of agricultural population (9.1% of the total rural population), housing, health care, social protection, later marriage, and the changes that have occurred in this period, the apparent the social impact of the crisis on the level of the birth rate. Another consideration, and transition effects, the most important being the increase of unemployment, poverty, increased mortality rates, shorter life expectancy. The reduction in the already small number of live births are affected just unemployment, a very poor financial situation and social instability. On the other hand, the mortality rate has steadily increased due to inadequate health care, lack of medicines, poor diet, but also because of the increase in the proportion of the population over 60 years (Stojšin, 2004).

As a basic form of existence, the whole family during the emergence of development northeastern of Montenegro was a pillar of the organization of life and economic activities. Some reasons for its closure are deep, as the reasons for termination of life in many rural areas of our country. Probably the wrong attitude of society towards the family and relationships in it and caused the disturbed relations in other spheres of life and work. Not at this point, you can get into all of the importance of family in the development of population and economy of the region. "Modern science has neglected the role of family in shaping economic - demographic processes, which makes the totality of these processes can not explain, and some of them receive a stencil - an abstract form" (Boonefozc, 1968).

Population growth is the result of natural relations of movement and migration processes. If the region does not make any migration of the population, then the growth rate and population growth were the same, that there would be a territorial population balance. "However, this situation actually exists nowhere" (Ilić, 1973). There is not in the northeastern part of Montenegro. Therefore, the municipality Berane, Andrijevica and Plav has very complex demographic components related to population growth. In addition, to note that these components are territorially unevenly distributed causing the demographic imbalance, unstable economic conditions. These facts, as well as uneven economic development, compared to other regions of Montenegro, causing significant migration movements. These processes are 70's of last century were intense. "Therefore, their amounts in the general public are often taken as an important proof of the vitality of our socio-economic system. However, in our opinion, the right score can be obtained if the process is put in an objective framework or, if you locate the temporal, geographical and socio-economic "(Ilić, 1973). How long and to what extent the rate of population growth in the region should fall very hard to say because we do not have the necessary indicators of economic development in the future. But if the population growth rate is still declining, may be considered space in the time to get into a lot of difficult economic situation, due to demographic aging and reduce the working population.

Migration. From the aspect of nationality, it is possible to partition the migration: external (mobility across national borders) and internal (within the country). "The fact is that

most developed migration in contemporary urban stage especially since the beginning of the seventies of the twentieth century to the present time" (Stamenković, 1996). By their nature were radical and immediately noticeable. Changing the image of the village in a short period of time, the effects are achieved with a different sign, occur primarily in rural areas and are born out of poverty. It is not very well known that it occurred where space is economically developed. With the rugged northeastern mountains of Montenegro, the whole are family down to the valley, moving closer to roads and easier life in urban areas. "This movement resembles a river that is constantly going down are mountain or the constant wind flow from higher to lower areas" (Pavlović and Radivojević & Lazić, 2008). Whether you are coming or inhabited part of the Northeast Montenegro from local or distant parts, whether they are leaving the region in search of a better life, the residents had a strong influence on developments in the area. Arriving, they brought new customs, system of construction, aesthetics and culture of living. Leaving, we changed the image of the village, as removing the previous spatial relationships, and creating opportunities for someone new and not adapted to the environment adapts in space, which is happening quite often.

Their impact is evident in all areas of the territorial space of the complex considered in any relevant geographic features of the settlement (demographic, morph-physiognomic and functional). In this sense, is characterized by continuous changes in demographic characteristics (1948-53477, 1961- 62993, 1971-68993, 1981- 69332, 1991-64954 and 2003 -54658 inhabitants), morph-physiognomic structure (modern functional zoning, types of houses...) and regional-functional characteristics (increase in functional capacity and development of new external functions - industrial, tourism...).

Group of important and characteristic features of population migration northeast of Montenegro in the last forty years, belonging to the following:

1. Changes in the territorial structure of the immigration population,
2. Matching period of industrial development with the continuing dominance of the migration phase of migration,
3. Significant representation of labor migration (temporary work) population abroad and
4. Developed and diversified regional daily movement of workers, pupils and students to other places in the same municipality, other municipalities in Montenegro, another of the Republic (Serbia) or a foreign country or to an unknown place of work or schooling.

Table 3. Indigenous and migrant population in municipalities with respect to the total population of the region in 2003

Space	Total	Since the birth of lives in the same place		Total immigrant		Settlers from the territory of a municipality		Displaced from other municipalities of the same Republic - Autonomous Province		Migrants from other Republic - Autonomous Province	
		Broj	%	Broj	%	Broj	%	Broj	%	Broj	%
Andrijevića	5.785	4.427	76,53	1.358	23,47	559	9,66	612	10,58	187	3,23
Berane	35.068	28.088	80,10	6.980	19,9	3.559	10,15	2.062	5,88	1.359	3,88
Plav	13.805	11.711	84,83	2.094	15,17	1.257	9,11	386	2,79	451	3,27
Region	54.658	44.226	80,91	10.432	19,09	5.375	9,83	3.060	5,60	1.997	3,66

Source: Statistical Office of Montenegro, Census of Population (appropriate year), calculations by.

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 Andrijevića 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.

Periodization 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. Namely, in a period before 1940 and moved to the region 89 persons or 0.85% of the total number of immigrants (-26 Andrijeviča or 1.91%, Berane - 53 or 0.76%, Plav 10, or 0, 48%), 1941-1960 1300 persons or 12.47% (Andrijeviča - 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% (Andrijeviča - 166 or 12.22%, Berane - 951 or 13.62%, Plav -104 or 4.97%).

Table 4. Periodization and the volume of immigration

Space	Total immigrant	1940 and before		1941-1960		1961-1970		1971-1980		1981-1991		1991-2003		Unknown	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Andrijeviča	1.358	26	1,91	256	18,85	166	12,22	167	12,30	226	16,64	378	27,84	139	10,24
Berane	6.980	53	0,76	894	12,81	951	13,62	971	13,91	1.006	14,41	1.194	17,11	1.911	27,38
Plav	2.094	10	0,48	150	7,16	104	4,97	112	5,35	209	9,98	445	21,25	1.064	50,81
Region	10.432	89	0,85	1.300	12,47	1.221	11,70	1.250	11,98	1.441	13,82	2.017	19,33	3.114	29,85

Source: Statistical Office of Montenegro, Census of Population (appropriate year), calculations by

In the period 1971-1980, the number of settlers in the region amounted to 1250 persons or 11.98% (Andrijeviča - 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% (Andrijeviča - 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% (Andrijeviča - 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%.

The exact number of displaced inhabitants of Montenegro and their descendants around the world, certainly, we can not have definitive data. Various sources mention a figure of 90,000 to 120,000 Montenegrin emigrants. The fact is that there is no institution in Montenegro, which has accurate data on the number of Montenegrin emigrants abroad, and therefore not considered in the geo-space. However, all agree that this number is not small and it is increasing every year (Rajović, 2011). According to the census of 2003, 54 816 citizens of Montenegro was temporarily working abroad, which was 8.84% compared to the total population of Montenegro. In relation to the total population of the municipality, the municipality of Plav temporarily working abroad was 57.4%, 16.9% Berane and Andrijeviča 12.0% of the population (<http://www.cg.dijaspora@cg.yu>). In the meantime are ceased to operate the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro which means that the status has changed and people who are from Montenegro and live and work in Serbia. The exact number of people, it is difficult to give precise figures, but various estimates suggest that at least this number is between 60,000 and 80,000. Reasons for not determine exact number of Montenegrin emigrants were numerous, and especially emphasize, illegal migration that have characterized the ex-Yugoslav space, as well as recording people with Montenegrin

space in the receiving countries as Yugoslavs, Serbia and Montenegro citizens and ex-Yugoslavs (<http://www.cg.dijaspora@cg.yu>). "There is no doubt that the departure of many, especially young people, is much more complex socio-geographical problem. State of the economy, level of industry and failure of agricultural development are decisive effect on the migration process. Job opportunities, job creation and the amount of personal income, are the causes that affect the process of movement of labor abroad. The desire to earn a short time to buy an apartment, made a house, bought the estate, car, tractor or other machinery, are common and expressed motivations of migration abroad"(Rodić, 1972). Spatial effects of our workers abroad are numerous and conspicuous in the region (spatial and functional changes in the organization of rural backyards, modern types of rural houses, commercial buildings).

The importance of the study of commuting between the village stems from the complexity of the relationship of commuting and migration of people to the outcome of the change of residence. Commuters are often potential migrants, and people with previous experience of migration, a daily migration for short distances most common method of adjusting the alternative migration (Holmes, 1971; Zax, 1994, Artis and Surinach & Romani, 2000).

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%). The workers usually commute to the workplace in urban areas by the center of the municipality. The modernization of the economic structure, as a result of the transition from the dominance of production dominance of the service sector, in particular the development of information technology, leading to changes in the spatial distribution of commuting (Van der Laan, 1998). 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. Quantitative indicators of the relations of people commuting by activity in a certain way about the organization are functional division in the economy and relations between different branches of activity" (Stamenković, 1989). Intense population growth of secondary sector of the economy (27.80%) multi-influenced phenomenon of commuting, for accelerated development of the secondary sector follows the decline of the primary (13.78%), on the one hand, while on the other, in parallel with the secondary sector, developed following the tertiary (19.82%) and quaternary (24.88%). This finding, among other things, vividly illustrated, the daily migration of the active population by occupation (see table no. 5).

Table 5. Commuting active population by occupation 2003

Space	Active who are employed work in								
	Total	Other settlements within the municipality		Another municipality of Montenegro		Second Republic or a foreign country		Unknown place of work	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Andrijevica	669	349	52,17	292	43,65	13	1,94	15	2,24
Berane	1.551	975	62,86	460	29,66	71	4,58	45	2,90
Plav	314	202	64,33	56	17,83	16	5,10	40	12,74
Region	2.534	1.526	60,22	808	31,89	100	3,95	100	3,95

Source: Statistical Office of Montenegro, Census of Population (appropriate year), calculations by

Strengthening the spatial mobility of population in the northeastern part of Montenegro is 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 distribution of daily mobility school youth in municipalities ... inseparable from the natural and geographical features, geopolitical situation and the current level of socio-

economic development, hence the important differences between them in terms of volume of commuting "(Stamenković, 1989) (see table no. 6).

Table 6. Commuting students in 2003

Space	Students are educated in								
	Total	Other settlements within the municipality		Another municipality of Montenegro		Second Republic or a foreign country		Unknown place of work	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Andrijevica	458	288	59,38	162	33,40	29	5,98	6	1,24
Berane	1.358	994	73,20	109	8,03	233	17,16	22	1,62
Plav	475	248	52,21	140	29,47	74	15,58	13	2,74
Region	2.318	1.530	66,01	411	17,33	336	14,50	41	1,77

Source: Statistical Office of Montenegro, Census of Population (appropriate year), calculations by.

Until are advent of commuting between the different levels of the hierarchy within the network of settlements brought a number of factors. One is the desire to live on the second level of the hierarchy than the one in which the worker is employed (either in terms of the opportunities it offers a level of hierarchy or the presence of relatives, friends). In this case, the worker is willing to submit commuting costs, including the time needed (spent) on the daily journey. Another factor is the fact that an individual employed in a particular level of the hierarchy can not afford the cost of living at that level, but can not afford the cost of living in the second level, along with the cost of commuting. The third factor includes the possible benefits derived from the physical separation of work and residence (Parr, 1987).

Rue picture of the distribution of population in the region is difficult to assess. Among the external factors, not economic migration an important role in choosing the type of spatial mobility of the population and the migration flows have space organization. Imply a set of organizational factors that may influence or control to facilitate migration between the two spaces (Swindle and Ford, 1975). It is useful to ask why the border village of 500 inhabitants. This is the minimum number of inhabitants will assure the development of certain central functions, which will serve a wider area (Simonović and Ribar, 1993). Although the population of the rural villages is divide into two groups: (0 - 100 and 100 -500 people) for both can be said to belong to a group of rural settlements which are substantially flat. In this first, size of the group (18 settlements) has further depletion trend of space, a second group (63 villages), this trend is mitigated.

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). Only in these settlements, we can talk about the real potential for the development of central functions, and this size appears as other important Joins in numerical terms (the symbols used in Table 7 ♦ village belongs to the municipality Berane ♣ village belongs to the municipality of Plav ▼ village belongs to the municipality Andrijevica).

Table 7. Distribution of the population to population in urban areas

0 - 100			
Villages	Population	Villages	Population
Bastahe ♦	70	Murovac ♦	59
Velide ♦	29	Poroča ♦	92
Vuče ♦	26	Pračevac ♦	49
Zagrad ♦	55	Rujišta ♦	56
Jašovići ♦	33	Skakavac ♦	89
Kuti ▼	49	Novšići ♣	87
Lješnica ♦	64	Cecuni ▼	77
Oblo Brdo ▼	69	Lazi ♦	99
Orah ♦	90	Tmušići ♦	39

100 -500

Azanje ♦	146	Velika ♣	417
Andželati ▼	146	Lubnice ♦	256
Babino ♦	446	Luge Andrijevičke ▼	165
Božići ▼	292	Marsenić Rijeka ▼	414
Bojovići ▼	137	Mašte ♦	210
Bor ♦	317	Mezgalji ♦	208
Bubanje ♦	212	Dolja ♣	315
Vrševo ♦	475	Dosuđe ♣	438
Glavica ♦	130	Orahovo ♦	165
Gnjili Potok ▼	118	Pahulj ♦	141
Godočelje ♦	243	Ponor ♦	146
Gornje Zaostro ♦	236	Prisoja ▼	387
Gračanica ▼	336	Radmuževići ♦	106
Dašča Rijeka♦	195	Rovca ♦	105
Dobro Dole ♦	272	Savin Bor ♦	449
Trepča ▼	267	Seoca ▼	125
Donje Zaostro♦	149	Sjenožeta ▼	121
Dragosava ♦	173	Slatina ▼	419
Dulipolje♦	135	Đurička Rijeka ♣	438
Đulići ▼	130	Ulotina ▼	284
Zagrađe ♦	296	Crjevine ♦	118
Zagroje ♦	330	Crni Vrh ♦	146
Zabrđe ▼	342	Štitari ♦	288
Javorova ♦	170	Višnjevo ♣	190
Johovica ♦	258	Gornja Rženica ♣	269
Jošanica ▼	166	Grnčar ♣	360
Kaludra ♦	267	Kolenovići ♣	484
Kalica ♦	250	Mašnica ♣	314
Košutići ▼	143	Trepča ▼	267
Kralje ▼	268	Skič ♣	443
Kruščica ♦	109	Kurikuće ♦	115
Crjevine ♦	118		
500 - 1000			
Donja Vrbica ♦	831	Radmanci ♦	646
Hoti ♣	585	Trešnjevo ▼	600
Vinicka ♦	639	Tucanje ♦	655
Meteh ♣	586	Bogajčići ♣	599
Goražde ♦	599	Kruševo ♣	505
Gornja Vrbica ♦	833	Murino ♣	580
Dapsići ♦	779	Petnjica ♦	778
Donja Ržen ica ♦	829	Petnjik ♦	713
Lačatori ♦	969	Lužac ♦	842
1000 -2000			
Beran Selo ♦	1.568	Trpezi ♣	1.416
Budimlja ♦	1.745	Vusanje♣	1.887
Dolac ♦	1.335	Vojno Selo ♣	1.036
Pešca ♦	1.857	Prnjavor ♣	1.306
Andrijevića ▼	1.193	Buče ♦	1.048
Brezojevića ♣	1.035	Martinovići ♣	1.312
Preko 2000			
Berane ♦	12.651	Plav ♣	5.554
Luge Beranske ♦	2.011	Gusinja ♣	3.015

Source: Statistical Office of Montenegro, Census of Population (appropriate year), calculations by.

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 Andrijevića) as a category that would connect the primary rural settlements of the municipality, with the center of the region - Berane.

Historical experience shows that the village still giving the city a vital workforce, the best people and the demographic they zoom in and refreshed. The villages are a long held tradition, positive character traits, maintains love for the preservation of national values (Bakić, 1988). Taking all this into account subjective factors of decision making and planning

would have to bear in mind all these facts, and commitments to ensure their planning activities of the agents that will keep the life in the villages and preserve the demographic vitality, as prerequisites to secure national life on the cliff north-eastern region of Montenegro. Such a conception of the network of settlements would have created favorable socio-economic conditions for the spatially homogeneous development of all parts of the municipal territory, and that means a region as a whole.

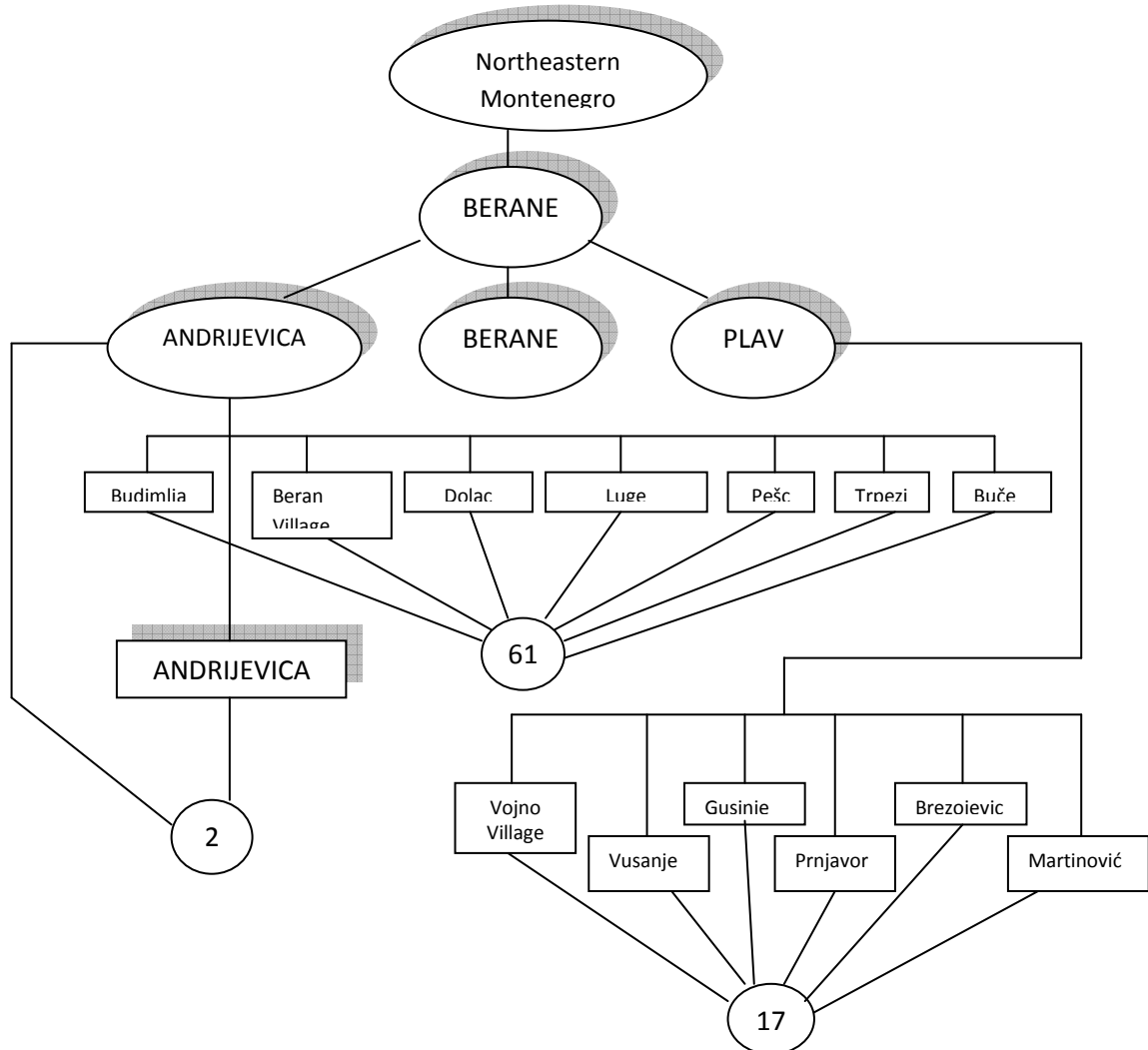


Figure 2. Functional system of settlements in northeastern Montenegro:

1. Berane as a regional center
 2. Municipal centers
 3. Community centers in rural villages with over 1000 population
 4. Other rural settlements
- The numbers in circles indicate the village in a given territorial unit

The foregoing facts suggest the following conclusion:

1. Migrations are one of many factors in the evolution and transformation of the region,
2. Evident correspondence between migration flows and industrial development,
3. Contemporary migration flows in complex geographical regions have the highest representation of commuting workers, students, labor migration for temporary work abroad and
4. Notes the lack of rural settlements with the center, as a category that would connect the primary rural settlements of the region with the center - Berane.

In a variety of demographic changes caused by migration, as well as some relevant morph-physiognomic and functional changes, such as:

1. Significant increase in urban population, and in connection with the representation of new urban facilities and
2. Regional-functional development, which is achieved through a gradual change of economic structure of urban settlements (Stamenković and Bačević, 1992).

The spatial development of urban settlements is to achieve the expansion in the peripheral, the construction of residential, commercial and recreational facilities. General urban plan is planning to functional zoning is constituted. Make it a center of urban areas, residential areas, recreational and work. This is accomplished using urban territory it is a functional need zone conditions of urban life.

Regional Development is functional mark major changes. They are reflected in the decline of primary and strengthening secondary, tertiary and quaternary functions of urban settlements. The main change is reflected in the fact that the leading agricultural functions ceded its place industry (transfer of agricultural to an industrial population). At the same time, due to increased mechanical influx of population, mostly from the surrounding rural areas, there is a transfer of rural to an urban population (Stamenković and Bačević, 1992). Some further analysis needs to show what is in today's economic conditions more acceptable and reasonable. Life according is to scattered small remote rural areas or urban settlement and development of industry in them. The urban areas of the region are still far from the actual extent of urban development.

The overall data presented in this northeastern part of Montenegro, can serve as a good framework to display the size of the chosen model in the context of global events. The studied region is one of the underdeveloped regions, where the dispersion due to the morphological structure of the picked-there were significant disparities in the relative size and growth trends in municipal centers (Berane, Andrijevića and Plav) and other settlements in the considered area. As the shattered village, structured by dense fragments (hamlet), remote and scattered on the territory of the corresponding region, the northeastern part of Montenegro is an interesting and distinctive way, fit into a systematic picture of the village of Montenegro. "Because it takes such a medium supplemented with new and more effective activities this achieving a more balanced economic development at the country level, which is one of the primary goals of local economic development. Positive examples of local and regional development, with well-defined strategy, were recorded in the following areas: Werttenberg Baden in Germany, Lorraine in France, Westphalia in the UK, Veneto and Friuli in Italy, Slovenia nearest us. This development concept is practical, since it includes all who want to cooperate; it does not cost much and gives results, which is of particular importance for underdeveloped countries "(Vojnović and Riznić & Borić, 2009).

CONCLUSION

Results of analysis of population trends northeastern of Montenegro in the second half of the twentieth and early twenty-first century, suggests the following conclusions:

1. The population has increased in the period 1948-2003 to 53 477 to 54 658 population. Looking generally in relation to the 1948 population of the region increased by 2.16% in 2003, but with a tendency to decline from 1981.
2. On the basis of demonstrated tendencies in the movement of the total population in the region can be identified: depopulation zone and zones of concentration of population. The depopulation of areas which include 85 from a total of 113 villages, or 72.81% (1082 km²), the total area of the considered geographic space (1.1486 km²), census 1971 lived 37 851 inhabitants (59.94% of total population), and 2003, 9578 people (17.52% of total population). Areas of concentration in growth of population, census 1971 they lived in 31 042 people (45.06% of total population), and 45 080 inhabitants in 2003 (82.47% of total population).
3. Parameters of natural increase are negative tendencies. The birth rate decreases, mortality increases. Thus, the birth rate is decreasing since the beginning of the seventies. So in 2003 the municipality Andrijevića was -4.6‰, in the municipality of Plav 4.21‰, and Berane 9.29‰.

4. Migration of population indicates an uneven population density and concentration of population. A large number of settlements up to 500 people (81 settlements) are not suitable for modern vital flow of economic development in the region. It is noticeable lack of settlements with over 2000 people (only 4 settlements with over 2000 inhabitants: 12 651 Berane, Luge Beranske 2011, 3015 Gusinje, Plav 5554). Only in these settlements, we can talk about the real potential for the development of central functions, and this size appears as another important fact in numerical terms.

Finally, the demographic-economic problems of North-Eastern Montenegro should be viewed realistically, without undue optimism, pessimism and even less. The process of general and qualitative transformation of the region will be relatively very slow and time consuming. So you should work on it patiently, but persistently and continuously.

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