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Demographic Picture the Region Polimlje - Ibar

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ABSTRACT

Demographic study of the region Polimlje - Ibar reveals intensification of the process of depopulation and aging population, as well as differences in their manifestation in some municipalities that are correlated with differences in their basic geographic and socio - economic characteristics. The age structure of the population, due to migration and reducing birth rate is changed and takes on unfavorable characteristics - reduces the proportion of younger, while increasing the share of the elderly population. In both cases deranged age structure has feedback influence on the movement of population (size reproductive contingent), but also to all other population structure (size of the working population, the active population, schools compulsory contingent relationship serving a), which are essential for the development of population and economic activity in the region. Despite significant changes in all demographic structures considered geo-space has kept the characteristics of an ethnically very heterogeneous environment. Given that demographic processes are interconnected, it is necessary to take appropriate measures in population and social policies to achieve the objective of constituting a new socio - cultural models of biological reproduction, which will include greater birth, halting the aging process of the population, improving the demographic situation and quality of life in Montenegro.

Keywords: Region Polimlje – Ibar, municipalities, demographic processes, demographic trends

1. INTRODUCTION

Our research evidence based on similar studies Đokić et al [1] indicates that the development of the region's Polimlje - Ibar the last decades are characterized by a number of general and global demographic processes extremely unfavorable at present and future, as demographic, and economic development. It is the overall process of natural depopulation and the aging of the population as fundamental demographic processes on the territory of Montenegro. New long-term demographic processes, due to their mutual causality, but also because of the deep, far-reaching and lasting negative consequences, have become an essential factor of hindrance balanced and balanced demographic and regional development, and therefore an important determinant of deceleration, stagnation and even decline in the socio - economic development.



Figure 1. Region Polimlje - Ibar, on example municipalities Bijelo Polje, Berane, Petnjica, Andrijevica, Plav, Gusinje and Rožaje on the geography map of Montenegro [3], Labeling area carried out by the author¹.

¹ The considered territory of northeastern Montenegro includes municipalities: Berane, Petnjica, Andrijevica, Plav and Gusinje. However, as this paper analyzes demographic trends and processes in considered geo - space related to the period from 2011, it is the time when the current territory Petnjica was part of the municipality of Berane and territories Gusinje in composition municipality Plav. Namely, Petnjica was granted municipal status in 2013, and municipality Gusinje 2014. Thus, in the text of today's municipal territory Petnjica viewed within the municipality of Berane, and municipalities in Gusinje of the municipality of Plav.

Analysis of statistical and demographic indicators shows that the region Polimlje - Ibar "enters the circle of space that has pronouncedly unfavorable demographic processes. Extremely aging population, the spread of population space, reduce reproductive potential and a strong emigration from the rural areas to a large extent influenced the weakening of demographic data and reducing the total potential of the observed area. Analysis of data at municipal level has confirmed that within the region there are considerable differences in intensity manifestation of the process of depopulation and the aging of the population that are in line with their socio - economic and geographical characteristics" [1]. Unfavorable demographic processes have contributed to the decline in the overall human resources as the basic bearer of socio - economic development of the region Polimlje - Ibar.

In the period between 1948 and 2011 in this part of northeastern Montenegro has seen significant demographic changes that are an expression of long - term trends in total and structural composition of the population. The fact is that they clearly came to the fore in the second half of the twentieth century and that were analyzed in the geographical works of many authors. In this paper the authors of this paper discusses the major demographic changes and trends resulting in the total number of inhabitants this part of considered geospace and its components (natural movement) and its structure on the basis of census data from 2011 [2].

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This work has multiple goals. First of all, the analysis of the existing literature aims to determine the number and population density of population. The next goal is to draw attention to changes the natural population movement. And finally, should point to the analysis of the structure and scope of the population. The methodology is primarily based on an analysis of the existing literature on the population the region and statistical data. From the existing literature, we used both domestic and it was published in the international literature [2]. On this occasion of the international are apostrophized in publications: Restrepo and Rozental [4], Hewitt [5], Feldstein [6], Kunz [7], Bloom et al [8], Wiener and Tilly [9]. This literature consists of monographs on population, proceedings and textbooks. Were also investigated written sources on the Internet? In the scientific explanation of concepts, applied are two methods as follows: an analytical and synthetic. Analytical methods are discussed some of the dimensions of the research subject, synthetic whole, the relations between the subject and suggested measures deriving there from [2].

3. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Montenegro is, as almost all European countries, faced with the constant aging of the population due to low fertility rates and an increase in the expected lifespan. At the same time, activity rates are lower than in many other countries, especially in the particular case of the region Polimlje - Ibar. Total population of the region is in decline due to the negative natural increase and immigration. Will these processes continue in the future? As the fertility, mortality and economic activity can develop and how it will affect the scope and structure of the population and the labor force? What could be the impact of potential membership of

Montenegro in the European Union? In particular, what are the potential scenarios of migration and what are their consequences? What policies can be most effective as against the heavier population aging and potential labor shortage? [10].

Our research evidence based on similar studies Nikitović [11] indicates that the migration issue is, in fact, central demographic issue of Montenegro in the coming decades. Specifically, the "bridging" period required to increase fertility exert its positive effects at work contingent, i.e. depending on the relationships between the key age segments of the population, positive migration balance with the world is a necessary condition. It is known that the majority of migrants seem populations in the most active reproductive and productive years, between 20 and 40. And that is precisely the part of the working population of Montenegro which is numerically the most vulnerable, and in particular it will be if there is sentient recent influx of immigrants. Sadly, Montenegro has traditionally immigration countries. Therefore, if there is no substantial change in direction of this component of population movements, economic pressure on the working population will be further enhanced and this factor. In addition, the indirect consequences of emigration of the most vital part of the population is reflected in the loss of potential offspring of immigrants, that their fertility in a country receptors.

It can be determined region Polimlje - Ibar has immigration features that are lacking greater economic centers that managed to weaken otherwise strong influence pinch factors and so reduce migration from their narrower or wider gravitational areas. The main characteristic of the migration feature of the rural-urban direction of population movements or migrations for temporary work abroad (see Rajović [12]; Rajović [13]; Rajović [14]; Rajović [15]). Demographic effects of migration are numerous and interrelated. Changes that occur in the population are caused by changes in the natural dynamics and structure of the population. They can turn a long-term impact on the overall social conditions, both in emigration and in immigrant areas. Therefore, in addition to demographic conditions changed economic and social conditions, and this causes various problems. If we take the population as a biological potential of the workforce, notes that there is change in the economic activity of the population, to the transition of population from agricultural to non-agricultural activities and a number of other changes. Changes in relation to the labor market, which has consequences in social are issues and wider. All forward subjected to comparative data on population trends in the period 1948-2011 years in the region Polimlje - Ibar highlight the complexity of the demographic phenomena and their importance in society and, therefore, the need for a deeper scientific research of this phenomenon [16].

Table 1. Comparative population trends from 1948 to 2011.

Geo - space	1948.	2011.
Andrijevisa	10.067	5.071
Berane	27.646	33.970
Plav	15.674	13.108
Bijelo Pole	36.795	46.051
Rožaje	11.047	22.964
Polimlje-Ibar	101.229	121.164

Source: [17].

The population of the region Polimlje-Ibar is characterized by a steady decline in relation to the dynamics of the population. Thus, in 1948 the population of the region seemed 26.8 % of the population Montenegro and in 2011 19.5%. The percentage increase in the population of Montenegro amounted to 1948 - 2011 39.16 %. However, region Polimlje - Ibar, indicate considerable deviations from the indicated population dynamics. Thus, the numerical increase in the population amounted in the period 1948 - 2011, 19.953 inhabitants, but with a declining trend in the municipality of Andrijevica (10.067 - 5.071) and municipality Plav (15.674 - 13.108). The reasons for the depopulation in these municipalities are in a negative natural increase, primarily in the large emigration population from the economically underdeveloped communities. On the other hand, in the period 1948 - 2011 intensified the population in the municipality of Berane with 27.646 on 33.970 inhabitants, municipality of Bijelo Polje with 36.975 on 46.051 inhabitants and in municipality of Rožaje with 11.047 on 22.964 inhabitants. Observing at the changes in the movement of the total population in region Polimlje-Ibar by municipalities, we can conclude that the municipalities of Berane, Bijelo Polje and Rožaje has increased steadily in population, while municipalities Andrijevica and Plav had a continuing decline in the overall population trends [18].

Table 2. Areas, average density population and the number of settlements.

Geo - space	Area (km ²)	Average population density (in/km ²)	Number of settlements
Andrijevica	283	18.0	24
Berane	717	47.4	66
Plav	486	27.0	23
Bijelo Pole	924	49.8	98
Rožaje	432	53.2	26
Polimlje-Ibar	2.842	42.6	237

Source: [17].

One of the most important indicators of such quantitative and qualitative characteristics of re distribution of the population is population density, as well as numerical indicators of dispersion of the population and established spatial-demographic relations in a territory. They are most often represented by the general density of which is associated with the total population of the total acreage. At the observed territory, it ranges from 18.0 in/km² (At the observed territory, it ranges from 18.0 in/km² (municipality Andrijevica), 27.0 in/km² (municipality Plav) to 47.4 in/km² (Berane), (Andrijevica), 27.0 in/km² (Plav) to 47.4 in/km² (Berane), 49.8 in/km² (municipality Bijelo Polje) to 53.2 st/km² (municipality Rožaje). The observed changes and trends in the area of concentration of the population in the region polarize its space into zones of depopulation (discharge) and concentration zones (pressure) of the population.

On the territory of region Polimlje - Ibar in the five municipalities have 237 settlements. The largest number of settlements have the most spacious municipalities (Bijelo Polje - 98, Berane - 66), while the smallest settlements have municipalities that are spread over a smaller surface (Rožaje - 26, Andrijevica - 24, Plav - 23). At the same time, according to Devedžić

and Vojković [19], in terms of deagrarianization and industrialization is process unfolded urbanization. The centers are attracting larger urban settlements (Bijelo Polje, Berane) with already acquired industrial, commercial, traffic, cultural, political and other functions. Almost all the villages have been the starting point of migration currents. Their fate was sometimes shared and almost individual municipalities (Andrijevića) unless they have a greater urban center or restraint lagged there were in economic development. General data presented in this part of Montenegro, can serve as a good framework to display the size of the selected model in the context of global events. According to data of the Statistical Office of Montenegro - Monstat [20] on the territory of region Polimlje - Ibar in urban settlements live 42.333 inhabitants, while the population in rural settlements is estimated at 144.120. Review by municipalities would look like this: In the municipality of Andrijevića - in the urban settlement lives 1.048 residents or 20.67%, in rural - 4.023 or 79.33%; in the municipality of Berane - in urban settlements live 11.073 inhabitants or 32.60%, in rural - 22.897 or 67.40%; in the municipality Plav - in the urban settlement lives 5.390 residents or 41.12%, in rural - 7.718 or 58.88%, in municipality Bijelo Polje - in the urban settlement lives 15.400 residents or 33.44 %, in rural - 30.651 ili 66.56 %; in municipality Rožaje - in the urban settlement lives 9.442 residents or 41.03 %, in rural - 13.542 or 58.97 %. The investigated geo-space is in the group not developed regions, where due to dispersion urban - height structure has been a significant disproportion between the size and growth trends municipalities (Berane, Petnjica, Andrijevića, Plav, Gusinje, Bijelo Polje and Rožaje) and other settlements in the studied area. Region Polimlje-Ibar is very rural. Proceeding from this fact there are potentials for the development of agrarian enterprises.

Table 3. Population growth for 2011.

Geo - space	Birth rate	Mortality rate	Rate natural increase
Andrijevića	9.5	15.0	-5.5
Berane	11.4	10.5	0.9
Plav	9.9	9.3	0.6
Bijelo Pole	12.1	10.0	2.0
Rožaje	15.7	6.1	9.6

Source: [20].

The experience of the European Union indicate that designed rural development policy, supported financially, resulting in successful rural economy, with opportunities for employment. Rural capital perspective is invaluable. It is composed of work and production potential of the rural areas, natural resources, geographical location and cultural and spiritual life of these areas (see Rajović [22]; Rajović and Rajović [23]; Rajović and Bulatović [24]; Rajović and Bulatović [25]; Rajović and Bulatović [26]; Rajović and Bulatović [27]; Rajović and Bulatović [28]; Rajović and Bulatović [29]; Rajović and Bulatović [30]; Rajović and Bulatović [31]; Rajović and Bulatović [32]; Rajović and Bulatović [33]; Rajović and Bulatović [34]; Rajović and Bulatović [35]). The level of its usage is quite low. Possibilities for use of capital are significant. For its efficient use, in addition to the role of government is necessary and more active relationship with local management.

An indispensable role in this process has called the initiative from the top or bottom up in each local community. Thus life in new environments was better and closer to the quality of life and work in urban areas or cities [21].

Viewed separately, by municipality, we can determine the legality of the individual that is the negative natural population growth is expressed in small and underdeveloped municipalities (Andrijevica). Spatial large municipalities (Berane) have positive population growth, except the municipalities of Plav, which are spatially smaller but also have positive population growth, because in them the majority of the population are Muslim - Bosniak population whose birth rate more than with other ethnic groups [36]. Municipality Rožaje participates with 15.7 birth rate, which means that the 1000 population was born 16 children, Bijelo Polje to 12.1, from 11.4 Berane, Plav with 9.9, 9.7 Andrijevica, while the mortality rate is in the Municipality of Andrijevica 15.0, which means that 1000 people died in 15, in Berane mortality rate was 10.5, 10.0 Bijelo Pole, Plav 9.3 and in municipality Rožaje 6.1. The rate of natural population growth for 2011 was in Rožaje 9.6 which means that the population has increased by 10 persons for every 1.000 residents, 2.0 in Bijelo Polje, Berane 0.9, 0.6 Plav, in the municipality of Andrijevica - 5.5.

Our research evidence based on similar studies Mišović [37] points to two groups of causes of the decline in population growth rate of Montenegro, thus the observed region in the period after World War II, an external (outside) and internal (domestic). The most significant external causes the decline of natural growth include: the duration of the Cold War; the process of building a "new world order"; the processes of globalization; uneven and unequal distribution of resources between developed and developing countries in the international community; the complexity of the situation in international relations; the dependence of small and underdeveloped countries of highly developed and rich countries of the West; the presence of economic pressures on small and underdeveloped countries; the presence of threats excessive use of force by small and developing countries; the presence of recomposing area of small countries that have complex ethno-demographic structure of the population; lack of a clear approach to the demographic developments in the world by the UN and other institutions and organizations; and a favorable geo-strategic position of Montenegro in the international community. The most significant internal causes a decrease in population growth rate in Montenegro are constantly declining birthrate; a steady increase in mortality; adverse changes in the age structure; low fertility rates; expressed spatial movement of people; changes in the socio - economic structure of the population; decrease in the level of preventive medical measures to protect the population; maintaining the tradition of having only one child; insufficient care companies to stop the process of biological regression of the population; sufferings of the war [37].

According to Bureau of Statistics of Montenegro - Monstat [17] in the first nine months of 2014 concluded a total of 498 marriages, while in the same period, 39 divorced marriages. Most marriages concluded in the municipality of Bijelo Polje - 150, Rožaje - 137, Berane - 127, followed by Plav - 43, Andrijevica - 22 and - 19 Petnjica. Divorces in this period, most were in the municipality of Rožaje -13, Bijelo Polje - 12, Berane - 10. While the lowest number of divorces has municipalities Petnjica - 1, Plav - 3, while in the municipality of Andrijevica in the first nine months of 2014 were divorces.

Population age structure consists in grouping of the total population by age group. The purpose of the grouping this lies primarily in finding the source of labor on the one hand and the determination of the total consumer population on the other.

The grouping of the population by age is rarely performed using one group. It usually takes a broader intervals as the crudest way of grouping the population by age can take its division into three age groups: the first group consists of up to 19 years of age, the second of 20 > 59 years, and the third of 60 years and above. This grouping corresponds to the basic criteria, the first group includes children and youth (persons living at the expense of the parents), the second group comprises working-age population that is generally the only carrier of the economic activities of the country; while the third group includes the elderly who have withdrew from the each activity [38].

A large number of factors that affect the age structure among which the most important are: birth rate - no matter what the mortality rate of the population if the higher birth rate in the age structure of the higher proportion of the young population; migration - immigration areas have a higher share of the elderly population, and immigration have most of the young population. Based on the age structure it is possible to distinguish three types of people: progressive type - characterized by a very high birth rates, higher rates of mortality, a large share of young population and high population growth; stationary type - characterized not so high proportion of young population, and the rate of natural increase is zero; regressive type - characterized by declining birth rates and decline in the share of young population in total [38].

The age structure of the population of the region Polimlje-Ibar, due to migration and reducing the birth rate is changed and takes on unfavorable characteristics - reduces the proportion of younger, while increasing the share of the elderly population. The age structure of the population, due to migration and reducing birth rate is changed and takes on unfavorable characteristics - reduces the proportion of younger, while increasing the share of the elderly population. In both cases deranged age structure has feedback influence on the movement of population (size reproductive contingent), but also to all other population structure (size of the working population, the active population, schools compulsory contingent relationship serving), which are essential for the development of population and economic activity in the region [39].

Table 4. Population age structure.

Geo - space	0-19	%	20-59	%	60 and more	%
Andrijevisa	1.266	25.0	2.659	52.4	1.146	22.6
Berane	9.961	29.4	17.710	52.3	6.199	18.3
Plav	4.026	30.7	6.736	51.4	2.346	17.9
Bijelo Pole	13.189	28.6	24.819	53.9	8.043	17.5
Rožaje	8.121	35.4	12.415	54.1	2.428	10.5
Polimlje-Ibar	36.563	100	64.339	100	20.162	100

Source: [40].

Middle-aged population dominates in the region Polimlje-Ibar with 64.339 inhabitants (53.1%). The contingent of young people (0 - 19 years) counts 36.563 (30.2%) of the population living on the concerned territory. The lowest representation in the age structure seems contingent old population (60 and over) with 20.162 inhabitants (16.7%) of the total

population. Ageing index represents the ratio of the population aged 60 and over, according to population under 20 years. If its value is less than 0.40 the population is still young, and if it is greater than 0.40 populations shows signs of aging. The aging index population region Polimlje - Ibar in 2011 amounted to 0.55.

Thus, the population of the region is in the process of demographic aging, manifested increase in the percentage of aged and older adult at the expense of the young. Relationship between the big age groups in most municipalities is identical to the relative age group in the entire region (the largest is the middle-aged population, followed by the young and the end is at least numerically the aging population) (Table 4).

However, without going deeper into the newest research Sanderson and Scherbov [41-44] at which point Devedžić and Stojiljković [45] and who have acquired a reputation for publication in prestigious scientific journals "Nature and Science", introduced as a new criterion (measure) and the basis for the definition of age - a prospective age. Thus perceived age is seen through biometric, not chronological approach. Since these two demographers age redefined the concept of creating a new prospective, have sprung up and the corresponding database. Studies in the field of economics that take into account this approach provide a new starting point in redesigning pension systems, credit and investment policy.

In fact, the initial idea of promising years gave economists Fuchs [46], pointing out that it is necessary to periodically revise the definition of old, and as a method proposed by tracking changes in life expectancy of older population groups. The creators of the new criteria have noticed a great contrast between the growing interest for the study of aging and stagnant analysis concepts. The idea came from the standpoint that present and former (old) people are not the same, and do not live as long, they do not have the same lifestyle, and that these differences are not only the individual, but also generational. For example, according to the latest figures, those aged 65 to 69 years in Japan will on average live for another 21.4 years, 19.3 years in Sweden, the USA 18.8...

Future (remaining, expected) years of age, Sanderson and Scherbov recognized as an important indicator for a new understanding of old age, is more important than the so-called retrospective, i.e. lived years. Endured with years of age face a certain age are the same in the past and today, and do not make any differentiation between the generations, in contrast to the expected years, indicating that there are large disparities in the length of age then and now [45].

Table 5. Gender structure of population.

Geo - space	Male	%	Femme	%	Total
Andrijevisa	2.614	51,5	2.457	48.5	5.071
Berane	17.087	50.3	16.883	49.7	33.970
Plav	6.664	50.8	6.444	49.2	13.108
Bijelo Pole	23.204	50.4	22.847	49.6	46.051
Rožaje	11.776	51.3	11.188	48.7	22.964
Polimlje-Ibar	61.345	100	59.819	100	121.164

Source: [17].

In the area region Polimlje - Ibar live 121.164 inhabitants, 61.345 of them (50.62%) were male, while 59.819 (49.38%) women. We see that the relationship between men and women in this area almost identical, which is extremely important during the fertile period as an even chance of having both men and women to find a partner for marriage. In all the municipalities of the greater are number of men than women (Andrijeвица 2.614 - 2.457; Berane 17.087 - 16.883; Plav 6.664 - 6.444; Bijelo Polje 23.204 -22.847; Rožaje 11.776 - 11.188).

The rate of masculinity shows the number of men per 1.000 women. According to data of the Statistical Office of Montenegro - Monstat [40], the rate of masculinity in the region amounted to 1025.5%. The rate of femininity shows the number of women per 1.000 men and was in the analyzed period, 975.1. This may be due to male emigration or immigration of female population. Given, the still narrow framework of economic development, employment of female labor force is going far more slowly than men's, because of the influence of the structure of economic activity, which no longer requires male labor force. Taking for example, region Polimlje-Ibar there is favorable conditions for the development of textile industry and handicrafts, which would be the most engaged female workforce, this production can significantly affect the increase in employment of women. The engagement of the female labor force in the economy, it would have more supplementary character that would ensure existential security of women in society and in the family [47].

Education is a major factor of economic and social development and is one of the key players advancing modern social and economic relations in Europe. Generations to today acquire education enter into a world that is experiencing changes in all spheres of social life: economy, culture, politics, science, technology and social relations. When it comes to education in Montenegro, it is necessary to point out that the reconstruction and transformation of education is one of the prerequisites for the overall socio-economic development. In this context, investing in education and in human resources has the character of investment.

Therefore, education policy is not only the politics of human resources, the greater part of the overall development policy of the company. What this policy makes a very specific is its exceptionally long-term strategic character. Conceptual mistakes in education policy result in a delayed but serious consequences, which were first seen on the labor market in quantitative and structural imbalance between supply and demand of labor, in order to eventually manifested itself in the general economic backwardness [48].

Table 6. Illiterate population aged 10 years and over.

Geo - space	Total	Illiterate	%
Andrijeвица	4.513	70	1.6
Berane	29.352	539	1.8
Plav	11.287	401	3.6
Bijelo Pole	39.857	914	2.3
Rožaje	18.887	451	2.4
Polimlje-Ibar	103.896	2.375	100

Source: [17].

According to the definition of the "Project of the International Adult Literacy (IALS)" Literacy is now defined as: prose literacy - the knowledge and skills for understanding and using the information obtained from texts, including various publications, stories, poems ...; documentation literacy - the knowledge and skills that are necessary to locate the information contained in various forms - such as job applications, forms for various payments, different timetables, maps, tables, graphs ...; quantitative literacy - the knowledge and skills that are needed to implement arithmetic operations alone or grouped the numbers that are printed in materials, such as statements of the bank account, determine your own income tax, determination of the interest on the loan ... [49]. If it is in OECD countries, eradicated illiteracy and the highest number of residents have high school degrees (47% in the US to 61% in Austria), today in those same countries, one of the main topics of education - literacy of the adult population. The globalization of the world economy was created as a result of the elimination of certain barriers in international trade (in particular removed the signing of the Free Trade Agreement of North America and the Maastricht Treaty), dissemination and propagation of information and communication technologies, more efficient use of all means of transport. The emergence of globalization of the economy is characterized by exceptional growth trends (in labor market, capital, and goods). New jobs require written workers, i.e. prevalent number of jobs requires a well-trained and educated workforce [49]. According to data of the Statistical Office of Montenegro - Monstat [17], there were in the municipality of Berane amounted to 539 or 1.8 %, the municipality of Andrijevica 70 or 1.6% and municipality Plav 401 or 3.6 %, municipality of Bijelo Polje 914 or 2.3% and in municipality of Rožaje 451 or 2.4% of the illiterate population, aged over 10 years compared to the total illiterate population in the concerned area.

Table 7. Structure of the population by educational attainment.

Geo - space	No education	%	Primary education	%	Secondary education	%	College education	%	University education	%
Andrijevica	104	8.0	1.227	10.2	2.057	10.9	217	12.6	172	6.3
Berane	745	57.0	7.594	63.4	12.652	67.3	1.129	65.6	1.970	72.4
Plav	457	35.0	3.160	26.4	4.095	21.8	376	21.8	580	21.3
Bijelo Pole	1.100	36.9	10.344	36.5	17.227	40.3	1.475	39.4	2.051	35.1
Rožaje	577	19.3	6.013	21.2	6.666	15.6	547	14.6	1.034	17.8
Polimlje-Ibar	2.983	100	28.338	100	42.697	100	3.744	100	5.807	100

Source: [17].

Level of education is another important indicator of the educational structure of the population. Although the obvious positive changes in the region though formal education is not at a high enough level. According to data of the Statistical Office of Montenegro - Monstat [40], without any education were 2.983, with primary school education was 28.338, with secondary education 42.697, with college education 3.744 and university 5.807 of the population aged 15 and over. This educational structure of the population is unfavorable for any modernization of the economy in the region. Its alleviation and overcoming a prerequisite are for the revitalization and sustainable development. Based on these data, it cannot be judged on the low interest of the population of this part of Montenegro, to be educated or to educate their children. The cause of the relatively small number of people with college and university education lies certainly in poor material resources, but also in the fact that many after completing secondary education are leaving the region due to the inability to get a job in him [50-51].

According to Ralević et al [52] theory of lifelong learning there is a greater part of Plato's "Republic", was first fully define a professor at Oxford Basil Yeaxlee (1883-1967) in collaboration with Professor Eduard Lindeman (1885-1953) designed the intellectual foundation for understanding education as an ongoing aspect of daily life. Now almost every country belonging to the OECD, from South Korea to Canada, by reference to lifelong learning and the knowledge society define its meta-discourse in the political sense. However, the education system in Montenegro requires adjustment to labor market needs. "Reform in modern business conditions means education for new professions, new skills and a higher proportion of highly educated people in the workforce. In order to achieve this, it should be carried out reform of vocational and university education. The concept of learning throughout life implies, as defined by the OECD, to create a society of individuals who are motivated to continue learning throughout life, both formally and informally. Higher education reform is guided by the Bologna Declaration of 1988 (Magna Charta Universitatum). At all universities conducted the reform of the teaching process and curricula, and introduced the system of ECTS (European Credit Transfer System). In addition to the transition to the ECTS system was implemented and liberalization of the sector“[52] so today in Montenegro there is a great expansion of private education, which together with the reform of the national higher education according to the Bologna process has not yielded the expected results.

According to data of the Statistical Office of Montenegro - Monstat [17] in region Polimlje-Ibar have 37.467 active populations. Inactive population has a total of 59.893, while in the group of the population according to economic activity "others" has 220 of the total population. Children up to 15 years of age make up 26.584 inhabitants.

Table 8. Population by economic activity

Geo - space	Child en up to 15 years of age	%	Active popula tion	%	Inactive population	%	Others	%	Total
Andrijevica	903	17.8	1.437	28.3	2.726	53.8	5	0.1	5.071
Berane	7.143	21.0	10.817	31.8	15.965	47.0	45	0.1	33.970
Plav	2.905	22.1	3.796	28.9	6.368	48.6	39	0.2	13.108

Bijelo Pole	9.608	20.8	14.733	31.9	21.641	46.9	69	0.1	46.051
Rožaje	6.025	26.2	6.684	29.1	10.193	44.3	62	0.3	22.964
Polimlje-Ibar	26.584	100	37.467	100	56.893	100	220	100	121.164

Source: [17].

The active population is the largest in the municipality of Bijelo Polje (31.9% of the total active population of the municipality) and Berane (31.8% of the total active population of the municipality). Inactive population is most numerous in general we municipality Andrijevića (53.8% of the total population of the municipality), and in municipality Plav (48.6% of the total population of the municipality). Children up to 15 years of age are most numerous in Rožaje (26.2% of the total population of the municipality). According to data of the Statistical Office of Montenegro - Monstat [17], the employment rate ranges from 18% in municipality of Rožaje, 19% in municipality of Andrijevića and municipality of Plav, to 24% in the municipality of Berane, and 28% in the municipality of Bijelo Polje. On the other side, the unemployment rate is the highest in municipality Rožaje 59%, in the municipality of Plav is 50%, then 43% of the municipality of Andrijevića, municipality of Berane and municipality of Bijelo Polje 41%.

The structure is the inactive population in the municipality of Andrijevića on housewives and "other" 51%, to pensioners and other persons with income from assets and 32% of the children, pupils and students aged 15 years and over) by 17% compared on total inactive population. In the municipality of Berane structure of the inactive population looks like this: housewives and "other" 48% of pensioners and other persons with an income of 32% of assets; children, pupils and students (age 15 and above) 19%; in the municipality Plav housewives and "other" accounted for 60% in total inactive population, pensioners and other persons with income from property accounts for 22%; while children, students (15 and over) account for 18% of the inactive population; in the municipality Bijelo Polje housewives and "other" accounted for 52% in total inactive population, pensioners and other persons with income from property accounts for 29%; while children, students (15 and over) account for 19% of the inactive population; in the municipality Rožaje housewives and "other" accounted for 61% in total inactive population, pensioners and other persons with income from property accounts for 29%; while children, students (15 and over) account for 20% of the inactive population.

The labor market in Montenegro is burdened by numerous weaknesses, which must be rectified. The labor supply is large, as shown by the high rate of unemployment. On the other hand, the demand for labor is increasing. This should result in a fall in the unemployment rate. However, this does not happen, because there is a great mismatch between supply and demand of labor, which is likely, in addition to the insufficient level of economic activity, the biggest problem for a significant reduction in unemployment. Before the labor market of Montenegro, there are many challenges. In this regard, special attention should be paid to the impact of free trade, foreign direct investment, transfer of new technologies and the free movement of people, capital and goods, to apply to the domestic labor market [53]. The first and key issue to strengthen the performance, not only the labor market but also the national economy as a whole, is to improve the labor supply in terms of enriching the knowledge of

how the unemployed, and employees, which of course includes a significant investment in human capital. States should focus on maximum encourage new investment, which in the modern era, and in recent decades the most profitable. In our situation, they are imperative especially because of severe erosion of human capital the last two years. Investments in human capital the fastest time as to increase are employment and to reduce poverty [53].

Table 9. Ethnic structure of the population²

Geo-space	Serbs	%	Montenegrins	%	Bosnians	%	Muslims	%	Albanians	%
Andrijevica	3.137	61.8	1.646	32.4	-	-	7	0,1	1	-
Berane	14.592	42.9	8.838	26.0	6.021	17.7	1.957	5.7	70	0.2
Plav	2.098	16.0	822	6.3	6.803	51.9	727	5.5	2.475	18.8
Bijelo Pole	16.562	36.0	8.808	19.1	15.592	27.3	5.985	13.0	57	0.1
Rožaje	822	3.6	401	1.7	19.269	83.9	1.044	4.5	1.158	5.0
Polimlje-Ibar	37.211	100	20.515	100	47.685	100	9.720	100	3.761	100

Source: [17]

² According to the census in 2011 pleaded in the municipality of Andrijevica: Croats - 2 (0,04 %), Bosnian - 1 (0,02 %), Bosniaks / Muslims -0, Montenegrin / Muslim - 0, Montenegrins / Serbs - 17 (0,34 %), Egyptians - 0, Gorani - 0, Italians - 0, Yugoslavs - 5 (0,10 %), Hungarians - 0 , Macedonians -2(0,04%), Muslims / Bosnians - 0, Muslims / Montenegrins - 3 (0,06 %), Germans - 0, Roma - 0, Russians - 2 (0,04 %), Slovenians - 1 (0,02 %), Serbs / Montenegrins - 39 (0,77%), Turks - 0, Other - 8 (1,16%), Regional affiliation - 5(0,10 %), I do not want to comment 195(3,85 %). Municipality of Berane: Croats - 42 (0,12 %), Bosnian -5 (0.01 %), Bosniaks / Muslims - 28 (0,08%), , Montenegrin / Muslim - 21 (0,06 %), Montenegrins / Serbs - 43 (0,13 %), Egyptians - 170 (0,50 %), Gorani -18 (0,05%), Italians - 0, Yugoslavs - 27(0,08 %),- Hungarians- 1 (0,00%), Macedonians - 26 (0,08%), Muslims / Bosnians -11 (0,03%), Muslims / Montenegrins - 27 (0,08%), Germans - 4(0,01%), Romia- 531 (1,56%), Russians - 6 (0,02), Slovenians - 5 (0,01%), Serbs / Montenegrins -179 (0,53%), Turks - 2 (0,01%), Other - 93 (0,27%), Regional affiliation - 3(0,01%), I do not want to comment - 1.250(3,68%). Municipality of Plav: Croats - 5 (0,04 %), Bosnian - 5 (0,04%), Bosniaks / Muslims - 0, - Montenegrin / Muslim- 0, Montenegrins / Serbs - 2 (0,02 %), Egyptians - 0, Gorani - 10 (0,08 %), Italians - 0, Yugoslavs - 2(0,02%), Hungarians - 0, Macedonians - 0, Muslims / Bosnians - 3(0,02%), Muslims / Montenegrins - 1(0,01%), Germans - 1 (0,01%), Roma - 0, Russians - 1 (0,01%), Slovenians - 0, Serbs / Montenegrins - 7(0,05 %),Turks - 5(0,04 %),Other - 32(0,24 %),-Regional affiliation - 2 (0,02%), I do not want to comment - 107(0,82%). Municipality Bijelo Polje: Croats - 41 (0,09 %), Bosnian - 6 (0,01%), Bosniaks / Muslims - 84(0,18%), Montenegrin / Muslim - 10,(0,02%), Montenegrins / Serbs - 32 (0,07 %), Egyptians - 0, Gorani - 5 (0,01 %), Italians- 1(0,00), Yugoslavs - 27(0,06%), Hungarians - 3(0,01%), Macedonians - 14(0,03%),, Muslims / Bosnians - 97(0,21%), Muslims / Montenegrins - 21(0,05%), Germans - 9(0,01%), Roma- 334(1,56%), Russians - 13(0,02%), Slovenians - 1 (0,01), Serbs / Montenegrins - 136(0,53 %), Turks - 18(0,01 %), Other - 239(0,27 %), Regional affiliation - 4(0,01%), I do not want to 952 (2,07%). Municipality Rožaje: Croats - 6 (0,03 %),Bosnian - 6 (0,03%), Bosniaks / Muslims - 12(0,05%), Montenegrin / Muslim - 13 (0,06%), Montenegrins / Serbs - 3 (0,01 %), Egyptians - 74 (0,32%),, Gorani - 19 (0,08 %), Italians- 1(0,00), Yugoslavs - 0, Hungarians - 1 (0,00%), Macedonians - 1/0,00%), Muslims / Bosnians - 14 (0,06%), Muslims / Montenegrins - 1(0,00%), Germans - 0, Roma- 0,Russians - 3 (0,01%), Slovenians - 1(o,00), Serbs / Montenegrins - 3 (0,01 %),Turks - 6(0,03 %), Other - 37(0,16 %), Regional affiliation - 0(0,00%), I do not want to 72(0,31%).

Polimlje - Ibar is a region characterized by heterogeneous ethnic composition to a population. Multi-ethnicity multi-confessional and multi-cultural consequences not only geographical location but also a different are demographic development, migration, socio-economic and especially political factors.

According to Sentić nad Breznik [54] namely, examination of demographic characteristics in different ethnic groups, especially if it includes people of various nationalities within the same country or is done with the nationalities living in the same territory cohabitation, represents special interest because it allows consideration of differences in demographic structures and trends, the factors to which they are influenced and the tendency continued existence, mitigate or increase the differences in demographic characteristics between different nationalities. Modern geographical distribution of ethnic communities in the region Polimlje - Ibar is characterized by areas where particular ethnic groups have majority domination, as well as the areas they are significantly intermingled.

According to the National Statistical Office of Montenegro [17] this part of Montenegro is ethnically heterogeneous territory. The largest ethnic group in the analyzed area Bosniaks 47.685 inhabitants, after which followed 37.211 Serbs, Montenegrins 20.515, Muslims 9.720 and 3.761 Albanians resident.

The Serbian population is most numerous in the municipalities Andrijevića (61.8% of the total population of the municipality) and Berane (42.9%). Montenegrins majority of the population is in the municipality of Berane (26.0%), Andrijevića (32.4%). In addition to the municipalities of Plav (51.9%) Bosniaks were serious issue represented, in the municipality of Bijelo Polje (27.3%). Muslims do not make up the majority in any municipality, but are significantly present in the municipality of Bijelo Polje (13.0%). As well as the Muslims and Albanians do not constitute the majority in any municipality, but most of them has in Plav (18.8%).

On the basis of all the country's political, economic, social and cultural changes in the region Polimlje-Ibar, during last and at the beginning of this century carried out is significant transformation of demographic phenomena and processes influencing contemporary ethnic composition of its population. Our research evidence based on similar studies Gigović [55] indicates that the first group of ethnic communities, which are in the observed period recorded the strongest continuous population growth include, above all, Bosnians. In the period from are 1991 to 2002/03. Years there have been huge socio - political changes, initiated by specific ethnic processes, the disintegration of Yugoslavia, the creation of new states and the proclamation of the Bosniak nation.

These events undoubtedly influenced the different views of the Muslim population in terms of their national declaration. A large part of the population is under the influence of external geopolitical accepted Bosnia and Herzegovina as their country of origin and name of the Bosniak, while the part is still his nationality determined by religious affiliation. In this way, the majority of ethnic contingent of Muslims from 1991, spilled over into Bosniaks. Auger concludes that the population development Montenegrins subjective factor played a crucial role.

In fact, some oscillations during their declaration recorded in times of national turmoil and ethno-political instability. Consideration of the population of the two ethnic groups (Serbs and Montenegrins) in the region Polimlje-Ibar, in the last census decade (2003-2011), it can be clearly seen that the numerical decline of Serbs was directly related to the increasing number of Montenegrins.

Table 10. Confessional structure of the population³

Geo - space	Orthodoxy	%	Islam	%	Catholicity	%	Muslim	%	I do not want to comment	%
Andrijevica	4.909	96.81	-	-	6	0.12	8	0.16	80	1.58
Berane	23.287	68.55	8.224	24.21	81	0.24	1.278	3.76	567	1.67
Plav	2.815	21.48	9.533	72.73	124	0.95	513	3.91	63	0.48
Bijelo Pole	24.662	53.6	17.979	39.0	79	0.2	1.661	3.6	442	0.9
Rožaje	1.055	4.6	21.359	93.0	11	0.1	445	1.9	48	0.1
Polimlje-Ibar	56.728	100	57.095	100	301	100	3.905	100	1.200	100

Source: [17].

The confessional structure in region Polimlje-Ibar the general trend that is occurring and the ethnic are composition of the population. According to the National Statistical Office of Montenegro (2011) shows that in the analyzed territory lived 57. members of the Islam religion, followed by the 56.728 members of the Orthodoxy religion, 3.905 members of the Muslim religion, while the members of the Catholic 301, while 1.200 residents did not want to comment. Members of the Orthodox are the largest in the municipalities Andrijevica (96.81% of the total population of the municipality) and Berane (68.55%) and I Bijelo Polje (53.6%).

Members of the Islamic religion make the majority in the municipality of Rožaje (93.0%) and municipality of Plav (72.73%). According to Đoković [56] this drastic difference in the percentage share of certain religions in the total population is caused by differences in the rates of natural increase among the members of Islamic and Orthodox faiths. High rates of population growth in the Muslim population, low among the members of other communities, primarily in Serbian, which is present and prominent emigration. With the right Rudić and Stepić [57] indicates that this area is of the vital geostrategic importance for Montenegro and should pay more attention to building a spirit of tolerance and coexistence of different ethnic communities. In fact, the overall development of the region Polimlje - Ibar would have to be viewed through the prism of a strong integrated socio-economic and cultural development

³ On the municipality of Andrijevica pleaded even as: Adventist - 4(0.08%), Agnostic - 0, Atheist - 5(0.10%), Buddhist -0, Christians – 2 (0.04%), Jehovah witness - 0, Protestants - 0 and other religion - 57(1.12%). Municipality of Berane: Adventist – 26 (0.08%), Agnostic -1, Atheist - 100(0.29%), Buddhist - 3(0.01%), Christians - 39(0.11%), Jehovah witness - 4(0.01%), Protestants - 0 and other religion - 369(1.06%). Municipality of Plav: Adventist -17(0.13%), Agnostic - 1(0.015), Atheist - 6(0.05%), Buddhist - 0, Christians - 9(0.07%), Jehovah witness - 0, Protestants - 0 and other religion - 27(0.21%). Municipality of Bijelo Polje: Adventist -63(0.14%), Agnostic - 5(0.01%), Atheist - 80(0.17%),Buddhist – 1(0.00%), Christians - 79(0.017%), Jehovah witness - 0,Protestants – 1(0.00%) and other religion – 1.019(2.21%). Municipality of Rožaje: Adventist -26(0.11%),Agnostic - 0(0.00%), Atheist - 3(0.01%),Buddhist – 0(0.00%), Christians - 2(0.01%), Jehovah witness - 0,Protestants – 0(0.00%) and other religion – 14(0.06%).

which would constitute a guarantee of prosperity Serbian, Montenegrin, Bosnaik, Muslim, Albanian... population in these areas.

Confessional structure of Montenegrin society can be understood and considered as part of social capital that affects the competitiveness of the social system in Montenegro. From the way in which each has and so the social capital will be depend on its contribution to the development of the society, i.e. the ability of society to develop optimally in every respect. The most important part of the modern social system is a regulatory system that governs relations between the various actors in a society.

Especially prominent role within the normative structures have legal norms whose effectiveness provided by the state. To religious institutions and religious population put at the service of the whole progressive development of society, it is necessary to create a network of complementary institutions. To create such a network of institutions it is necessary that the establishment of appropriate mechanisms of power primarily in regulatory terms. Therefore, it is very important to examine how the legal standards deal with issues related to religious life, to believers and religious organizations [see 58].

Table 11. Population by marital status⁴

Geo -space	Total	Not married/ unmarried	%	Married	%	Divorced	%	Widow / widower	%
Andrijeвица	4.168	1.437	34.5	2.120	50.8	115	2.8	490	11.8
Berane	26.827	8.745	32.6	14.622	54.4	749	2.8	2.463	9.9
Plav	10.203	3.395	33.3	5.562	54.5	186	1.8	1.001	9.8
Bijelo Pole	36.443	12.399	34.0	19.781	54.4	883	2.4	3.291	9.0
Rožaje	16.939	5.524	32.6	9.957	58.8	313	1.8	1.066	6.3
Polimlje- Ibar	94.580	31.500	100	52.042	100	2.246	100	8.311	100

Source: [59].

Data on marital status are presented for the population aged 15 and over and refer to the legal marital status at the time of the census. Another very worrying fact is that the number of single persons in the territory of the region. According to the National Statistical Office of Montenegro [59] in the municipality of Andrijeвица a total of are bachelors/unmarried 1.437, municipality of Berane 8.435, municipality Plav 3.395, municipality Bijelo Polje 12.339 and municipality Rožaje 5.524 persons. The biggest numbers of people who not get married mainly in mountainous rural settlements of the region in which people generally have no fixed income. By reducing the number of single significantly enhances the demographics of the

⁴ No answer in the municipality of Andrijeвица was total - 6, or 0.1%, in the municipality of Berane - 68 or 0.3% and in the municipality of Plav - 59 or 0.6% of the population, municipality of Bijelo Polje – 89 or 0.2% and municipality of Rožaje 79 or 0.5% population.

entire analyzed territory. Natural movement of population cannot be successfully explained beyond existing social and economic conditions in which the population is observed.

According to data of the Statistical Office of Montenegro [59] in the municipality of Andrijevica, a total of 2.120 married, municipality Berane 14.622, municipalities Plav 5.562, municipality of Bijelo Polje 19.781, municipality Rožaje 9.957 inhabitants. The share of divorces in the municipality of Andrijevica is 2.8%, widow /widower 11.8%, no response has them 0.1%, in the municipality of Berane participation of 2.8% of divorced, widow/widower 9.9%, no response 0.3%, in the municipality of Plav share is 1.8% divorced, widow / widower 9.8%, no response is 0.6% of the population aged 15 and over, in the territory of Bijelo Polje participation is 2.4% divorced, widow/widower 9.0%, no response 0.2% population aged 15 and over and in the municipality of Rožaje participation of divorced 1.8% is divorced, widow /widower 6.3%, no response 0.5% population aged 15 and over. According to Kovačević [60] analysis of the quality of life is indicated sulfuric everyday lives: lack of desire for childbearing, the lack of funds in most of the urban population, unfavorable living conditions, undeveloped institutional network to support the family, confusion and conflict of different individual and social values, social anomie, the tendency to return women to the family and strengthening its biological role, heavy exposure to family stress and risks from the environment, an increase in domestic violence ...

Pavićević [61] observes: "As if they suddenly became aware of the tough life in the village, after the Second World War, most parents want to educate their children, just to spare them from torment agrarian professions. Were primarily educated male children, while in recent times this trend began to take the opposite direction, with an epilogue more disastrous than previous practice? Even though education is generally stimulate the abandonment of agriculture and rural areas, at a time when they are primarily educated male children, the rural exodus was not yet in full swing. Education is often reduced to the acquisition of basic education, so that a number of 'educated' still remained in the countryside. The education of female children, however, recently emerged as a sacrosanct obligation of parents, which does not end with the lowest level of education. By continuing schooling in educational institutions of the second and third degree, female children are leaving rural environment, giving its contribution to disorder age and sex structure of the village".

As regards marriage, in Montenegro there was a pattern to Bobić [62] general traditional on matrimonial population: early marriages, low proportion of celibacy and the divorced person. However, in the transition period is coming to a decline in the universality of marriage and constantly decreasing share of the population in marriage. Coming to delay marriage and increase in are celibacy that is persons who have never got married and the growing number of divorced people. It was also noted the existence of certain retrograde process in the form of an increase in multiple generational families in the city, extramarital births, child marriages, cohabitation....

All of accelerated growth and divorces according to Tomanović [63] indicates a weakening of the marriage institution, but also to substantial changes in the understanding and practice of sexual relations between partners: there were a lot of new semi-legal and informal partnerships and relationships, which are based on the principle of unilateral pleasure. As a result of all this there is complete separation of sexuality and procreation, as well as changes in the concept and practice of parenting. They can be summarized as changes in the expectations of children: a growing emphasis on autonomy, with the decline of the importance of obedience. Conformism as a desirable property loses its importance and

autonomy becomes the new norm. These trends are embroidered with macro trends emancipation and employment of women, with individualization and liberalization of parenting.

Table 12. Families by number of members.

Geo- space	Total	With two members	3 to 5 members	6 or more members
Andrijevica	1.338	467	805	66
Berane	8.965	2.812	5.601	552
Plav	3.243	990	1.869	384
Bijelo Polje	12.139	3.667	7.717	755
Rožaje	5.729	1.280	3.785	664
Polimlje-Ibar	31.414	9.216	19.777	2.421

Source: [64].

According to data of the Statistical Office of Montenegro [64] in the municipality of Andrijevica a total of 1.338 are families, Berane 8.965, Plav 3.243, Bijelo Polje 12.139, Rožaje 5.729. In addition to reducing the number of children in the family, more and more so-called no complete families, i.e. single - parent families. Most do not complete families are mainly held by women. It can be seen in Table 12 that the number of families with one member in region Polimlje - Ibar two members 9.216, with 3 to 5 members 19.777, with 6 or more members is 2.421.

These trends certainly affect economic activity and the problems associated with raising children, which cannot be only a problem of the individual but the whole community. According to Vilić [65] the analysis of the basic functions of the family, or the analysis of the changes that have occurred in their intended domain, leads to the conclusion that this social group and could be considered as a primary place of origin and development of biological functions that transform an individual into a social being. Each of these functions is to a large extent experienced changes.

Changes in sexual behavior of adults in modern society, the separation of the sexual function of reproduction, distribution premarital life, affective relationship between spouses and between parents and children, changing the relationship of parents to children, the birth of a small number of children, willing infertility, creating new circuits of kinship relations, moving age when the first child is born ..., indicates the fundamental changes in biological - sexual (reproductive) and emotional function of the family. When it comes to the economic function of the family (household), also can be seen numerous changes (women's employment, the performance of the income of both spouses work - change the model of a family breadwinner model in two breadwinner, households where the only employed women ...), as well as factors that impede/prevent its realization in contemporary society (unemployment, poverty, stagnation in the mechanisms of social protection ...).

Intensive social development of Montenegro after the Second World War, primarily driven by cause and associated processes of industrialization and urbanization has resulted in a number of structural changes at all social levels. According to Đorđević [66] as part of these changes, there has been a radical change, as functions, and kinship organization of the household. The process of transition of households was necessary and legitimate in the circumstances of contemporary life. However, depending on the degree of social development, but also from the inherited customs and norms, different were the pace of change, and, accordingly, the achieved level of transition in certain areas. Compared to the developed countries of Europe, in Montenegro this process started much later, but the changes were so intense, with great territorial diversity. In the area of Montenegrin households are now fragmented and at an average population size similar to the European form, while on the territory of this part of northeastern Montenegro still represented multigenerational family community.

Table 13. Number of households and dwellings.

Geo - space	Number households	%	Number dwellings	%
Andrijeвица	1.666	11.1	3.462	15.4
Berane	9.764	65.0	13.566	60.4
Plav	3.601	23.9	5.432	24.2
Bijelo Polje	13.082	38.2	17.139	37.0
Rožaje	5.455	15.9	6.664	14.4
Polimlje-Ibar	33.568	100	46.263	100

Source: [67]

The role of households survived in modern conditions, as households are multiplied into numerous small units (for example, binuclear families). If, from the modern era, the execution of the protective function of the family in substantially transferred to social institutions (institutions that provide health care, social care institutions, pension funds ...), some forms of protection that families in modern society provides to its members are very important (involvement of parents in terms of raising and child care, family support and solidarity, economic security, global "paid" care chains ... [65]. According to data of the Statistical Office of Montenegro - Monstat [67] on the territory of this region Polimlje-Ibar is total 33.568 households, i.e., the total number of dwellings was 46.263. Observed by municipalities: Andrijeвица 1.666 – 3.462, Berane 9.764 -13.566, Plav was 3.601- 5.432, Bijelo Polje 13.082 - 17.139, Rožaje 5.455 - 6.664The average household in region Polimlje - Ibar has 3.5 members.

According to Svirčić Gotovac [68] equipped households depend on the technical equipment. Households can be equipped with basic or primary technical conditions and secondary conditions that are above the level of basic conditions.

The natural conditions in the household are: electrification (electricity), water (running water), heating, sewage, bathroom, and other supplementary installations. Today, the primary Secondary conditions household equipment according to Svirčić Gotovac [68] makes the existence of technical facilities and devices for daily functioning of life, such as household appliances, phone, and all those less basic but modern and necessary installations, such as connection to the Intermediary level reached modernizing filled in most developed countries and developing countries. In this second type of equipment levels to satisfy all or just some of the needs becomes dependent on many indicators, and thus are harder to objectively determine. For example, depending on educational attainment population, total income in the household or some personal and subjective preferences and aspirations, this level of equipment can vary widely.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Our research evidence based on similar studies Tripković [69], Jakopin and Perišić [70], Lukić and Matijević [71], Warthheimer-Baletić [72] instead of concluding remarks indicates the following:

1. According to Milanović et al [73] when talking about regionalization of Montenegro, although it was not officially adopted, the Republic is usually divided into three major regions: North, Central and Coastal. However, in the geographical literature often for the territory of the municipality of Berane, Andrijevića and Plav used name of the region of Upper Polimlje or when it comes to agricultural regionalization of Montenegro, then for a given geo-space used name Polimlje-Ibar. Without going further into topic of regionalization of Montenegro, according to Tripković [69] basic criteria and indicators of "good" or "desirable" regionalization, are to be that is based on the specific joint, but pluralistic characteristics clearly separated territorial units, formed less - more spontaneously in the long run. Yes regionalization contributes to the opening and not closing our own region, other territorial units, the whole society and its narrower and broader external environment; that regionalization in the development of society and improve quality of life, to the region and the wider continent which he belongs and which is connected; that the regionalization reduce or mitigate the existing social conflicts and preventing the emergence of new ones; that regionalization establishes the rights necessary measures between centralization and decentralization desirable; the regionalization give greater powers regional authorities as well as increased responsibility for their own development, as well as for the development of the whole society,

2. Effective regional economic policy that lulled to sleep to adapt, often unpredictable, world trends and the economic crisis has become a condition sine qua non for successful development. Bearing in mind the variables global trends, past experience of EU countries and the factors that influence regional development, economic analysis can be participate certain outcomes and effects, but cannot predict or all possible paths the regional development of the country or exceptions. The aim of regional policy is to create economically strong, competitive regions which will be able to integrate into the global economy. The European Union, as well as some other organizations (such as the OECD, World Bank ...), continue to emphasize the importance of the region for economic development at national and international level. The objectives of the regional policy do not change, but the strategies to

achieve them have changed - traditional approach to regional policy which is primarily, based on redistribution of wealth between rich and poor regions and a sector approach, increasingly giving way to the principle of strengthening indigenous and endogenous potentials and multi-sector approach [70],

3. The decades-long marginalization of regional development of Montenegro is caused by a number of imbalances in the territory of the Republic. The transition process is further multiplied regional disparities and caused numerous systemic imbalances, economic, social and demographic asymmetries. Research and empirical analysis of regional development of Montenegro indicate that the traditional systems of promoting balanced regional development were not particularly effective. Similar analyzes of other transition countries confirm this conclusion. The transition process is the most hit by the industrial regions of Montenegro. The disappearance of large regional economic systems of the countries are faced with the pressing problem of unemployment. All this has little consequence amplifying regional differences in the level of development and concentration of economic activity in coastal or southern regions. The high degree of centralization is prevented and choked all development initiatives with a regional and local level and contributed to the steady deepening of regional imbalances [70],

4. Current demographic situation in the region Polimlje-Ibar is a result of demographic and economic transition processes that affected Montenegro in its entirety. The negative trend of the observed geographic space is the result of intense gravity and actions that have prompted strong emigration. Demographic trends were reflected through the continuous reduction of the population (to a lesser extent the negative natural increase - municipalities Andrijevica and more - through emigration), increasing the average age of the population, reducing the demographic potential of the workforce and reducing the number and average size of households. On the other side demographic processes have left a strong spatial effects through shredding network of villages, reducing density, linear concentration and agglomeration of population and services with communication and functional restructuring [71],

5. Depopulation and aging population are closely related processes; a process stems from another and is in constant interaction." Hand under Hand "going processes of the total population and its partial components (natural and" emigration "of depopulation, generational and reproductive depopulation), then long - term adverse impacts of migration on overall population trends and their reproduction, to changes in the population structure by age and gender, by socio-economic characteristics .., the increased aging of the population, the aging of individual functional age contingents at feminization "of age, the aging of the workforce and, with the team regard, the" aging "of knowledge. All this is happening in the present conditions of economic recession, reducing living standards and impoverishment of a significant part of the population, and finally with a steady increase in unemployment, which, among other things, a serious element of loss of prospects for young people and increasing insecurity of life for the growing number of old people. Surrendering to spontaneous flow of current demographic phenomena and processes increasingly sharpens not only an economic but also a social crisis, the crisis of the family and the general crisis of life in Montenegro [72].

Urgent turnaround, primarily to the knowledge of the real demographic situation and its economic, social, health and other consequences for the life of the people, the inevitable assumption of overall development. Because the population is an essential factor for the development, component production is the development potential of the country, not just a consumer. The current demographic situation and future are demographic processes that have determined the legality of long-term demographic inertia but become limiting factor in overall economic and social development [72]. With the right Vasović [74] concludes" evaluating life satisfaction in general, lifting up (material) well-being and personal happiness are among the basic and central belief that every human during of life build. In addition to the impact they have on the personal life of the new general life attitudes largely determine the social behavior of people " .

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