

THEORETICAL APPROACH TO RURAL AREAS WITH A FOCUS ON TYPOLOGY OF SETTLEMENT IN THE EUROPEAN UNION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN MONTENEGRO

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Abstract: *Throughout the history of rural society has evolved from the primitive village community to the modern, highly developed, rural society. Sustainable rural development is one of the economic, social and environmental priorities in modern society. In this respect, the European Union gives a strong impetus to social and territorial cohesion of rural areas and aims to provide a more efficient evaluation of local development potential, in accordance with the principles of sustainable development. The aim of this paper is to show the theoretical approaches to defining rural area, and the necessity of modernization policy of sustainable rural development of Montenegro in the integration process into the European Union. In the Member States of the European Union in 2011, lived 23% of the population in rural areas. Most of the population in the countries of the European Union residing in the rural areas was recorded in Ireland (73%), Slovakia (50%), Estonia (48%), Hungary (47%) and Romania (46%). Condition in which there is a rural area of Montenegro and explore possibilities for his overcoming represents a sufficient motive for making this work.*

Key words: Rural development, European Union, Montenegro.

Introduction

According to Kelles - Viitanen (2005) referring to research Bauman (1998) and World Bank (2005) promoting development in rural areas is a slow and complex process. It requires simultaneous action in various sectors, in an environment undergoing rapid, sometimes volatile change. The change comes from internal as well as external processes such as privatization and globalization, by forces appearing scattered and disparate. What is the lot of rural societies in this change? Just to adjust to rapidly changing and highly is competitive international economy, or to have a more innovative and proactive role?

Everywhere in the world, poverty has a rural face. Three quarters of the poor of the world population lives in rural areas, often in extreme poverty of the under-resourced and unable to provide for themselves and their families permanent access to food. Options to increase earnings to them are limited, as many of them determined to live from agriculture. Therefore, they have access to land and water must be provided, as well as adequate infrastructure. It also includes health care and opportunities for education and access to markets. In addition, discrimination against women and girls in rural areas is high, especially

their ability to participate in political decision-making. The UN Millennium Declaration which is associated with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) launched a new global partnership for development. Considering that most of the poor live in rural areas, rural development contributes to poverty reduction (MDG 1). Rural development aims to support production potential compatible with the principles of environmental sustainability (MDG 7), as well as the development of national and global structures (MDG 8) extension in agriculture, the availability and safety of food, agricultural trade and policy, land management (www.zelenamreza.org).

The Commission's approach to EU rural development policy has been extraordinarily consistent. Back in 1988, in its first formal statement of rural policy, it stated that its approach to rural development was guided by three fundamental considerations: economic and social cohesion, in an enlarged Community of very pronounced regional diversity; the unavoidable adjustment of farming in Europe to actual circumstances on the markets and the implications of this adjustment not only for farmers and farm workers but also for the rural economy in general; the protection of the environment and the conservation of the Community's natural assets. There is an uncanny resemblance between the themes identified in this statement and the three objectives for EU rural development policy set out in Article 4 of the 2005 Rural Development Regulation, the most recent statement of EU rural development policy. Support for rural development shall contribute to achieving the following objectives: improving the competitiveness of agriculture and forestry by supporting restructuring, development and innovation; improving the environment and the countryside by supporting land management; improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity (Matthews, 2007).

These three core areas of intervention – agricultural competitiveness, environmental protection and the promotion of rural amenities, and strengthening and diversifying the economic base of rural communities – are at the heart of the EU's understanding of rural development. However, it would be wrong to give the impression that the apparent stability in the aims and objectives of this policy over time means that this has been an uncontested concept. Rural policy in the EU was originally defined as a set of accompanying measures for farmers. There has been a continual tension between, on the one hand, what agriculture-based rural development involves (managed alongside the common agricultural policy) and, on the other hand, what economic and technological development in the countryside involves (managed under EU regional policy as part of the policy of territorial cohesion). The struggle to transform the policy from a sector-based to a territorial-based policy has been one of the defining themes in the evolution of the policy (Matthews, 2007).

European Union is accepted the concept of encouraging sustainable development of rural areas based on sustainable economic development, which means increasing living standards, but with simultaneous preserving the natural, cultural and traditional heritage. In this way, rural areas in contemporary Europe are transformed into environmentally preserved and cultivated areas, which are systematically equipped communal and social infrastructure, develop sustainable agriculture and local entrepreneurship and connect with the surroundings. Such areas become pleasant to live, attractive for investment, have perspective and enable the growth of employment and a better standard of living for all its residents (www.mojsijev.com).

According to Bataković (2012) development of institutional capacity in the field of rural development in Montenegro is relatively low, despite the evident of growing awareness of the necessity of strengthening the, underdevelopment of the institutional framework directly affects the difficult access of the rural population of Montenegro physical capital, financial and other services, technologies and markets, the complexity of adjustment rural policy standards and procedures of the EU is not sufficiently recognized. Adjustment the

faster in the domain of legislation and bylaws, and much are slower to strengthen the existing and establishment of new institutions for their implementation and control. Montenegro underutilized positive experiences and good lessons from countries in transition. A major constraint represents insufficient skilled personnel at all levels (from the academic to the administration) whose capacity is not adequate to the complex requirements placed upon them. Experiences in the work of IPARD program help have shown that which is a country before been eager to build are institutional conditions it is quickly establish the necessary structures required, it quickly managed to withdraw and utilize funds provided.

Methodology

Territorial identity, conceived as such, is not an attribute of each territory that has some cultural, productive or landscape features; even less so does it concern alleged essential qualities, and inherent static features. Rather than a product, an outcome or an initial condition, territorial identity is first and foremost a long-term goal, or rather, a dynamic, open and participatory social process, through which local communities – regardless of ethnic, cultural or social differences – choose the hallmarks that they believe characterize the territory where they live/act, in view of a shared project, based on local knowledge, skills and resources (Banini and Police,2015).

The aim of this paper is to show the theoretical approaches to defining rural area, or a text shows population changes in typology urban and rural in the European Union in 2010, including the presentation of the population in 2011 compared to the individual determinants of rural development, based on the data of the Center for support and promotion of European integration (2012) and the available relevant literature. The European Union has adopted a special program of connection for the development of agriculture and rural areas in the candidate countries - SAPARD (Special Accession Program for Agriculture and Rural Development). Taking into consideration resources that are available to households through programs: Interred, Pharr ... The role of the village must be first-rate, because their potential major development forces future of rural areas of Montenegro.

Analysis and Discussion

Scientific interest in rural society created late 19 and early 20 centuries, when the village and agricultural society becomes affected global social processes of industrialization, urbanization and modernization. Then, there is a need to the whole a tangle of social processes and practical problems rationally understand and explain. In today's world the rural society is undergoing tumultuous changes, accompanied by great difficulty fitting into the dominant trends of modern society (Todorović, 2007).

According to Sullivan et al (2014) referring to research Markey et al (2012) indicates that with many demographic, economic, social, cultural, and environmental impacts, accelerated change defines the new rural economy. These changes simultaneously affect the nature of relationships amongst community residents and organizations. The pattern of accelerated change illuminates the uniqueness of place as critical in determining the success of rural and small town places in the new rural economy. Regulations, connectivity to the world economy, available labour supply, supportive industries and skills, quality-of-life services and amenities, natural environment, social networks and relationships, safety, and

political stability are characteristics which make the specificity of the "local" an important predictor with regards to global economic success.

In determining the concept of the peasant way of life, noticeable is an attempt to defining the conceptual complex. Among the many authors who have dealt with this issue on this occasion apostrophized (Avramović, 1928; Šanin, 1981; Cloke, 1987; Feld, 1991; Tomilson, 1995; Mitrović, 1998; Župančić, 2000; Little and Paneli, 2003; Lynck, 2005; Moren Alegret, 2006; Todorović, 2007; Clout, 2008; Andersson and Jansson, 2010; Brashares et al, 2011; Hunter et al, 2012; Clark and Gray, 2014).

According to Tönnies (2005), the village is community and the city's society. Community represents an organic will, friendship, kinship, neighborhood and family law. They are main resource of the land. Residents the mutually know each other. Present is strong impact of village and family life. An important role is played by Traditions and religion and relationships are an end unto itself. Society, in contrast to the community, characterized by egocentric will. They were developed material and spiritual goods. Feel the strong influence and presence of material calculations. Society is important contractual law and contractual obligations. It promotes a cosmopolitan life in social relations understood as a means to achieve goals. Ćirić (1991) with the right stresses "yes is and term the peasant, as compared to the earlier meaning in contemporary society, at least in urban areas and from the part and the ignorant upstart population, received a new, humiliating and offensive connotation. From that idea of the almost four - five decades marked and wher is was sublimated specific work, engineered and social status of the majority of our people, the concept has evolved in the wrong direction with the home degrading meaning. This encouraged and strengthened the process of resentment agricultural population according to this title and, to some extent, contributed to the strengthening of migration from the countryside, especially the youth, as well as its transfer to non-agricultural occupations ". Conceptually and status named the peasant dealt the statistics. So the peasant is defined as a person (household), which is engaged in agriculture on own the holding. The validity of this provision, there would be nothing to complain about, because that same numerically described through, comparative and operational. It seems that according to present circumstances emphasizes Ćirić (1991) it is the most acceptable, because it passes directly to a large extent and cultural criteria, which means that the farmers who work and live on their own the holding were and still are the most coherent keepers and carriers of the rural way of life and traditions. Ivoš (2010) social structure rural society divided into major and minor, and they towards the front the aforementioned author, have relatively permanent character and standards imposed by global society. The main rural institutions are the family (families), economic (land ownership), education (schools), professional (cooperatives), religious (church), political (municipalities) and recreation (different). The secondary institutions include marriage or divorce, regulation of distribution and sales, reading rooms, libraries, gatherings of citizens, local associations... Rural areas by Bergeron (1990), Kayser (1997), Chandivert (2006), marking the spaces in which settlements and infrastructure occupy only a small part of the total land area; in the natural environment dominated by pastures, forests, abandoned and derelict land; low population density of population; most of the population is engaged in agriculture; Agricultural land is available at relatively low cost; due to the relatively large distance from the city center and underdeveloped infrastructure, in proportion to the high and the total cost conducting business activities. Instead of short-term individual or related solutions in Europe on the importance of a so-called comprehensive or integral approach to the development of rural communities (see Livingstone, 1979; Okafor, 1980; Sallinger-McBride and Picard, 1989; Shortall and Shucksmith, 1998; Hartter and Boston, 2007; Ugboh and Tibi, 2008; Luda, 2012).

Table 1. Theoretical approaches to defining rural area

The concept of rural areas	The theoretical framework	The main features of the concept	Understanding rural area	Types of definition of rural areas
Functional approaches (from the first half of the twentieth century and further)	Positivism	Recognition the basic features and the functions of rural areas by which they differ from urban (rural-models urban dichotomy, continuum ...)	Rural as no urban	Descriptive, socio-cultural
Socio-geographic concept of the Munich school (since 1960 and further)	Positivism, Behaviorism	Research on the influence of social groups the structure and function space, through spatially relevant processes	Rural areas are a reflection socio-economic processes and their conditioned changes	Descriptive
Political and economic approaches (from 1970 and further)	Structuralism	Investigation of the relationship between production, distribution and capital accumulation, efficiency of political measures society and economic impact relation to social, economic and geographic structure	Questioning even negation rural as analytical categories Rural as a specific geographical space (rural dimension general rules of capitalism)	Descriptive
The concept of social construction of rural areas (from 1990 and further)	Postmodernism and Post-structuralism, cultural reversal	Modern views the functioning of society on the basis of several great theories; detecting and accepting differences arising from personal experiences and perceptions	Rural as a number of different social space that overlap in the same geographical space Rural as a state of consciousness, Rural as a symbol, the meaning and material space, Post rural	Rural as a social representation

Source: Lukić, 2011.

Lukić (2011) in theoretical approaches to defining rural area separates the concepts of rural areas: functional approaches (from the first half of the twentieth century and further) which refers to the recognition of the fundamental characteristics collected and function of rural areas by which they differ from urban (models rural-urban dichotomy , continuum ...). Understanding the rural with the functional approach is based on the simplicity of rural as not urban. Socio-geographic concept of the Munich school (from 1960 and further) is based on the understanding that social group "stakeholder, holders and creators of spatial structure" and therefore is associated with a behaviorist theoretical framework. However, it should be noted how by its authors stress that "they refused, observing people as individuals," considering that the relevant physical processes important social group. Political and economic approaches (from 1970 and further) refers to research on the relationship between production, distribution and capital accumulation, the efficiency of policy measures in society and the impact of economic relations on social, economic and geographical structure. When this concept is carried out the review, even negation of rural as well as analytical categories, it is defined as a rural specific geographic area (rural dimension general rules of capitalism). The concept of social construction of rural (from 1990 and further) comprise modern understanding about the

functioning of society on the basis of several major theories; detection and acceptance of differences arising from personal experiences and perceptions. Thus, rural is understood as number of different social spaces that overlap the same geographical area or rural as well as a state of mind, it is the rural as a symbol, meaning and material space. Without going further into theoretical approaches (see Robinston, 1990; Phillips, 1998; Svendsen, 2004; Halfacree, 2006; Allmendinger, 2009), considering the definition of rural area we want to emphasize that the European Union has long been engaged in the development of its rural areas, considering them essential, inseparable factor of overall development.

According to Banini and Pollice (2015) referring to research European Commission (2011), OECD, (2011), Bryant et al (2007) emphasize that European rural areas are the result of thousands of years of historical processes that have given rise to a cultural heritage of inestimable value, which finds expression in a myriad of sensitive landscapes, which are different from place to place. The ever-increasing spread of the built environment has made rural areas more and more important, so that with over 171 million hectares of utilized agricultural area (EU-27) and some 14 million farmers (European Union, 2012) they also play a fundamental role in the protection of soils and biodiversity. Since the early 90s, in fact, the measures of the "second pillar" of the Common Agricultural Policy consider farmers, especially in marginal areas, as key social actors in the protection of the environment, landscapes and cultural traditions. The decision-making processes that see local communities as protagonists ("Leader approach") in the definition of rural development projects suited to local characteristics, and the clear identification of development needs in RDP (Rural Development Programmes) territories are among the main goals of rural development policy for the 2014-2020 period.

According to Kantar (2013) Member States EU launched a comprehensive analysis of the situation of rural areas. Namely analysis has shown that there are three standard set of problems to which can be classified in rural areas, which is the basis for the projection of their development, and that is:

1. The pressure of modern society - the syndrome that affects rural areas that are easily accessible from large cities or along main communication. Usually they are densely populated, socio-economically developed, often with intense and uncontaminated agriculture, mass construction of secondary residences, many tourist and recreational facilities, with clean industrial plants, with a developed service sector,
2. Rural degradation - basic syndrome is departure from the ground, agrarian depopulation. Some go to faraway big cities, while others migrated within the region. In both cases, agriculture remains an important activity. Agricultural holdings are small and do not provide full employment for household members. Such demographic situation accelerates the further degradation of the local rural population, reducing the level of living standards and cultural level of housing,
3. Position marginal areas - an area that is spatially difficult to approach. The best examples of marginal areas are hilly and mountainous areas.

Arnold (1997) emphasizes that the only way the integration of rural regions in the national space just their development. Therefore Kantar (2013) identifies rural development program (rural policy) in the European Union 1958 CAP - common agricultural policy of the European Economic Community begins by forming a joint fund for subsidizing agricultural products, and then the creation of structural funds, which are meant to help structural changes in agriculture towards the creation of larger production units in order to cost-effective production, 1968 - Mansholtov plan i.e. "Green Europe" - as a result of the restructuring of agriculture there was a sharp reduction in the number of farmers (5 million) and agricultural workers, followed there has been a reduced use of agricultural land (5 million hectares or 7% of total agricultural land in Europe), extreme polarization structure of OPG in which a

growing number of farms over 50 ha, and a huge number of others barely survive; mid seventies - in the directives of the European Community for the first time there are socio-economic issues of rural population. Requires the economic and social cohesion, they are adjustment of agricultural real market situation, the protection of the environment, conservation of natural resources. In the framework of the common agricultural policy provide various forms of assistance to farmers and small agricultural households, as part of regional policy; the stress is on support for local initiatives, strengthening the financial infrastructure in rural areas and investments in technical infrastructure (roads, telecommunications ...). It stimulates the creation of various forms of services, particularly for tourism. The focus in education and training is placed on the principle of "know-how", nineties year the last century - LEADER I (1991- 1994), LEADER II (1995-1999) and LEADER III (2000 - 2006) is an initiative of the European Union that links development action in the overall rural households. At this point it is necessary to specify the "Declaration of Cork" "Rural development policy must be multidisciplinary in terms of concept and multi-sector in application and clearly territorially defined. It should follow the principle of solidarity and enable diversity of the area of the European Union. Also, rural development policy should be, as far as possible, decentralized and based on partnership and cooperation between stakeholders at all levels (local, national, European). The emphasis must be on are participation and access to "from above" to activate the creativity and solidarity of rural communities ". The European Union also adopted the special accession program for the development of agriculture and rural areas in the candidate countries - SAPARD (Special Accession Program for Agriculture and Rural Development). In other cross border programs we highlight: Interred, Phare (Kantar, 2013).

Table 2. Models of rural and regional development

	Sectoral	Territorial
Exogenous	Traditional developmental policy	Regional economics
Endogenous	Traditional subsidization policy	„New rural paradigm”

Source: Just (2007).

To sum up, it is possible to distinguish between two different development policies which both take their point of departure in a sectoral thinking, namely traditional development economics with emphasis on growth stimulation through macroeconomic initiatives, and an endogenous approach focusing on the possibilities of single sectors to develop from within. Another possibility is to base development on a territorial thinking. It does not mean that rural development should be equated with regional economics, which primarily deals with applying macro economics on a given sub-national, entity. Instead it is an ambition to look at regions, rural and peripheral areas from a combined territorial and endogenous angle. The territorial are endogenous policy has invoked much attention in OECD-countries, where it has been labeled “New rural paradigm” (OECD 2006). It may be illustrated in this way (Table 2) (Just,2007).

Table 3. The new rural paradigm

	“Old” policy	New policy
Objectives	Create equality Generate income in farming Create competitiveness in farming	Competitiveness of rural areas Valorization of local assets Exploitation of unused resources
Key target sector	Agriculture	Various sectors of rural economies (tourism, manufacturing, ICT and others)

Main tools	Subsidies	Investments
Key actors	National governments Farmers	All levels of government (supra-national, national, regional, local) Various local stakeholders (public, private, NGOs)

Source: According to Just (2007) by OECD, Policy Brief, Reinventing Rural Policy, October 2006.

For regions it means that special attention is attached to regional innovation systems. For rural districts and peripheral areas it means focus on a very close relationship between the general development and policy in the region. The point of departure is to see the rural economy in its close interlink age with and dependency of the urban economy and knowledge import from other regions. At the same time attention is focused on regional positions of strength, cross sectoral collaboration, targeted investments (Table 3)(Just,2007).

The European Association for Rural Development and Village Renewal is planning on playing an active role in the maintenance and development of rural areas. With its network of partnerships, it promotes measures intended to improve quality of life, economic opportunities and leisure factors necessary for the improvement of the quality of life in view of culture, society and human relationships. It sees its tasks in: making visible and evaluating knowledge, gaining skills and special performances in the area sustainable rural and regional development, promoting knowledge transfer and encounters on a vertical level between decision- makers, multiplications and citizens and on a horizontal level between the European states, countries, regions, municipalities and villages, increasing the motivation of the rural population to contribute to decision-making processes and commit to initiatives creating their own living environment, strengthening confidence within the rural population and their identity as locally rooted Europeans with joint values, a common history and culture, and forcing perception of the meaning of rural areas and the issues of their inhabitants for society as a whole through publicity, media and politics (Rural Roadmap for a Sustainable Development of European Villages and Rural Communities, 2009).

Table 4. Change of the population in the European Union on the 1000 people per typology of urban - rural, 2010

Geographic area	Urban areas	Transitional areas	Rural areas
European Union (27)	5.2	2.2	-0.8
Belgium	8.5	7.1	7.3
Bulgaria	7.7	-8.9	-13.2
Czech Republic	10.2	-0.1	0.2
Denmark	15.0	4.8	-0.8
Germany	2.0	-1.7	-4.7
Estonia	-	1.2	-1.2
Ireland	-5.7	-	6.1
Greece	1.3	1.2	-0.7
Spain	4.3	3.5	0.7
France	5.9	4.9	5.1
Italy	5.9	5.1	2.0
Cyprus	-	1.6	-
Latvia	-5.4	-10.0	-11.6
Lithuania	-13.6	-27.6	-31.6
Luxembourg	-	19.3	-
Hungary	7.0	-1.9	-7.3
Malta	7.8	-	-
Netherlands	6.0	2.3	-2.9
Austria	7.9	3.5	-0.6
Poland	1.6	2.0	-0.7

Portugal	2.0	0.4	-3.0
Romania	2.5	-2.0	-3.6
Slovenia	6.7	1.0	-1.1
Slovakia	9.6	1.1	0.8
Finland	10.0	3.9	1.3
Sweden	17,3	7,1	1.2
United Kingdom	7,7	5,5	2.7

Source: CEPPEI (2012).

In the Member States of the European Union in 2010 number residents of urban regions grew by 5.2 ‰ per 1.000 population in the transitional / middle areas for 2.2 ‰, while in rural areas number inhabitants reduced for 0.8 ‰. The largest increase in population in urban areas in 2010 recorded is: Sweden (17.3 ‰), Denmark (15.0 ‰), Czech Republic (10.2 ‰), Finland (10.0 ‰). Then followed Slovakia (9.6 ‰), Belgium (8.5 ‰), Austria (7.9 ‰), Malta (7.8 ‰), United Kingdom (7.7 ‰), Bulgaria (7.7 ‰), Hungary (7.0 ‰), Slovenia (6.7 ‰), the Netherlands (6.0 ‰), Italy (5.9 ‰), France (5.9 ‰), Spain (4.3 ‰), Romania (2.5 ‰), Portugal (2.0 ‰), Germany (2.0 ‰), Poland (1.6 ‰), Greece (1.3 ‰). Reducing the urban population is apparent in the following EU countries: Lithuania (-13.6 ‰), Ireland (-5.7 ‰) and Lithuania (-5.4 ‰). Rural population on one side you increased in the ten member states of the European Union, while on the other reduce in fourteen states. The largest increase in the rural population was recorded in Belgium (7.3 ‰), followed by Ireland (6.1 ‰), France (5.1 ‰), the United Kingdom (2.7 ‰), Italy (2.0 ‰) Finland (1.3 ‰), Sweden (1.2 ‰), Slovakia (0.8 ‰), Spain (0.7 ‰) and Czech Republic (0.2 ‰). The largest decrease in the rural population in the countries of the European Union was recorded in Lithuania (-31.6 ‰), Bulgaria (-13.2 ‰) and Latvia (-11.6 ‰). Followed is followed by Hungary (-7.3 ‰), Germany (-4.7 ‰), Italy (-3.6 ‰), Portugal (-3.0 ‰), the Netherlands (-2.9 ‰), Estonia (-1.2 ‰), Slovenia (-1.1 ‰), Denmark (-0.8 ‰), Poland (-0.7 ‰), Greece (-0.7 ‰) and Austria (-0.6 ‰).

Accordingly, globalization is reproduced through the rural, and the local politics of rural regions are brought to the fore in explaining the uneven geographies of the global countryside (Woods, 2007). As different rural regions stand in different relation to the global, so the capacity of rural regions to shape their own future in the context of globalization will also vary. Many rural regions will find that their opportunities are constrained to a greater or lesser degree by structural factors, from the presence of natural resources to geographical location. But opportunities commonly will exist for local agencies to make a difference, at least around the margins, and choices about how to engage with globalization can be drawn into local political debates (Woods, 2013).

Table 5. Population is per the typology of urban-rural states in the European Union 2011²

Geographic area	Urban areas	Transitional areas	Rural areas
European Union (27)	41	35	23
Belgium	68	24	9
Bulgaria	17	45	38
Czech Republic	24	43	33
Denmark	22	36	42
Germany	43	40	17
Estonia	-	52	48

² Population per the typology of urban-rural in the countries of the European Union in 2011 is given in thousands in compared to the total population.

Ireland	27	-	73
Greece	47	11	43
Spain	49	38	13
France	36	36	29
Italy	36	44	20
Cyprus	-	100	-
Latvia	49	13	38
Lithuania	26	31	43
Luxembourg	-	100	-
Hungary	17	36	47
Malta	100	-	-
Netherlands	71	28	1
Austria	35	27	39
Poland	28	34	38
Portugal	49	15	36
Romania	11	44	46
Slovenia	26	31	43
Slovakia	12	38	50
Finland	27	31	43
Sweden	22	56	22
United Kingdom	71	26	3

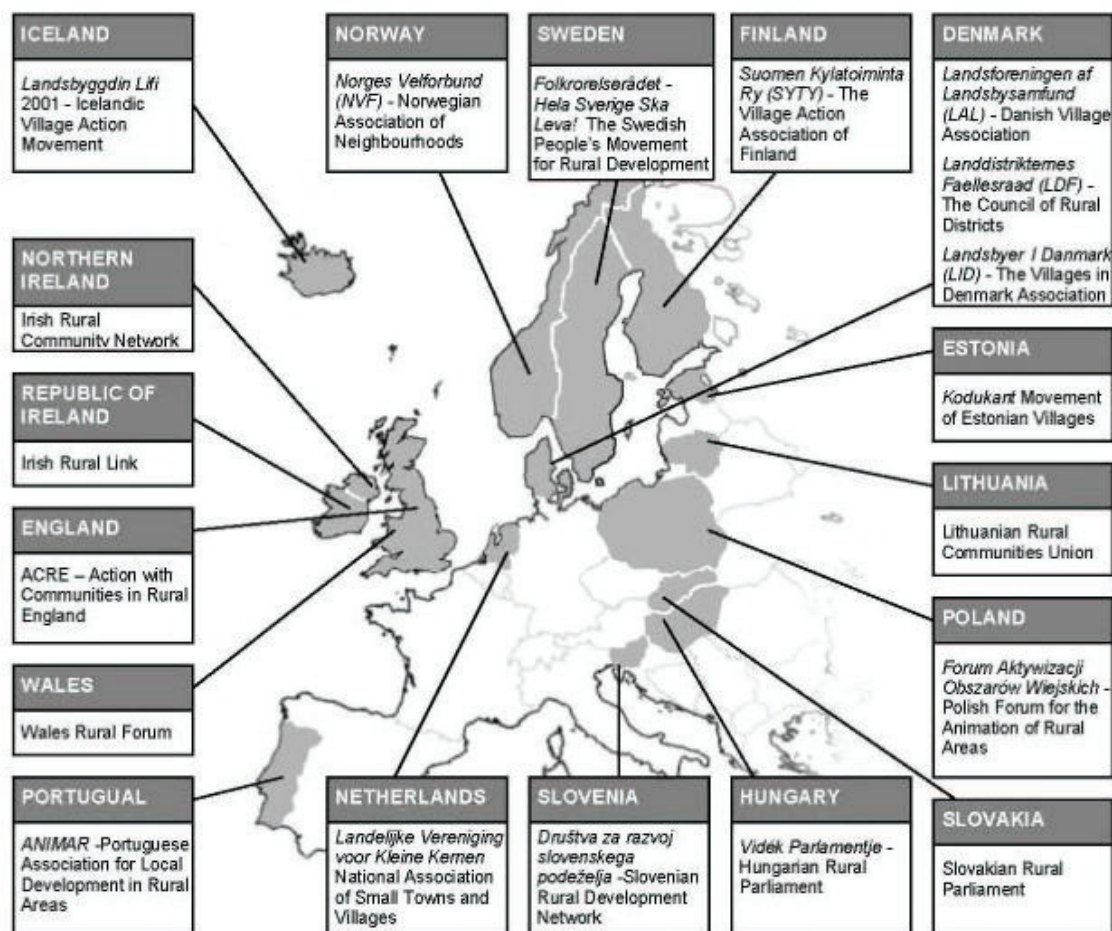
Source: CEPPEI (2012).

According to the data the Center for support and promotion of European integration (2012), the first of January 2011, 41% of the population in EU lived in urban areas, 35% in transitional / intermediate and 23% in rural areas. These data, published by Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union, based on a new typology of the European Commission on urban / rural. This classification is conducted at the NUTS 3 regions. The regions are classified as rural, urban or transition based on analysis of population density and the total population. Thus, according to the Center for support and promotion of European integration (2012) as at 1 January 2011 the largest part of the population in the countries of the European Union who lived in urban areas was recorded in nine Member States and in particular to: Malta (100% of the population), Netherlands (71%), United Kingdom (71%), Belgium (68%), Spain (49%), Portugal (49%), Latvia (49%), Greece (47%) and Germany (43%). Luxembourg and Cyprus as a whole is considered one NUTS 3 regions and are classified as transitional areas. The largest number of population in the transitional areas in seven are countries of the European Union and in Sweden (56%), Estonia (52%), Bulgaria (45%), Romania (44%), Italy (44%), Canada (43 %) and Germany (40%). Most of the population in the countries of the European Union residing in the rural areas of the EU member states was recorded in Ireland (73%), Slovakia (50%), Estonia (48%), Hungary (47%) and Romania (46%). Then followed: Lithuania (43%), Greece (43%), Slovenia (43%), Denmark (42%), Finland (43%), Austria (39%), Poland (38%), Bulgaria (38%) , Latvia (38%), Portugal (36%), Canada (33%), France (29%), Sweden (22%), Italy (20%), Germany (17%), Spain (13%), Belgium (9%), United Kingdom (3%), Netherlands (1%). For Montenegro is particularly instructive experience of Ireland, which is in the European Economic Community entered in 1973, as a backward country. For a short time this country achieved not only an impressive economic development, but also the radical social transformation. In fact, Ireland is at the beginning of the transition, his concept of rural development conceptualized not only on agriculture but is integration of rural areas a practiced and through non-agricultural activities (Gulan, 2014).

According to Halhead (2005) asked why they founded rural movements of Europe gives the following answer, primarily due to: agricultural decline and rural economic change, increasing centralization, restructuring of local government and loss of local democracy, decline of the welfare state and reduction in public funding, cultural and economic

urbanization, rural-urban migration and imbalanced age structures and globalization of markets and effects of the EU internal market.

Figure 1. The Rural Movements of Europe



Source: Halhead (2005).

The Rural Movements of Europe, When did they start? According to Halhead (2005) C 19 Norway, 1976 Finland, 1976 Denmark, 1979 Netherlands, 1980 England, 1982 Scotland, 1989 Sweden, 1990 Wales, 1990 Ireland, 1991 Northern Ireland, 1992 Estonia, 1993 Portugal, 1998 Hungary, 2000 Slovakia, 2001 Iceland, 2002 Poland, 2002 Lithuania, 2003 Slovenia, 2004 Latvia 2005, Germany (Brandenburg). Networks: 1999 PREPARE Partnership, 2005 European Rural Alliance and 2009 European Rural Community Association. Halhead (2005) concludes yes raising the rural voice in Europe is needed to: express and fight for the needs of the rural areas highlight the role of rural areas as a major asset & provider for all Europeans, achieve a more ambitious approach to rural development, integrate rural development interests, gain recognition of public and politicians for rural policy which is: multi - sectoral, local - based on participation and partnership and with a major focus on human resource development; enable rural people and organizations to play a leading role in this process.

If one is considering models for managing and governing of regional and rural policy, one may observe large differences from country to country and from region to region in

decentralized countries. In the latter, the regional level often has a great deal of autonomy, with the characteristics of strategic orientation and implementation. In Germany, for example, each province decides independently which explains the large differences of various regions in terms of the rural development issues and operationalization models. The freedom given by the central government to the regions of Belgium, or Spain to the autonomous communities is slightly smaller, in that the regions must be managed by the general directives defined at the national level (Vasilevska, 2010). In the more centralized countries, national ministries are the main coordinators of regional and rural policy, as is the case in France, Greece and Portugal. There are also situations between these two extremes - so, for example, in Austria and Finland, the central government shares responsibility with regional and local authorities and allows greater financial autonomy. The political objectives reflect national, regional and cultural trends and differences, and orientation of the government. There is a wide range of goals - in the Scandinavian countries, France, Greece, Portugal and Switzerland the aim of regional policy in the field of rural development is primarily the preservation of the existing network of settlements and population, in Austria. Canada and Turkey priority is given to development and expansion of economic activities in rural areas; whereas balanced regional development and equality of living conditions set the policy in Austria and Germany, the main goal of regional policy in Japan and the United Kingdom is the development of less developed rural areas, the vitality of the economy of rural areas and creation of an attractive rural environment/landscape (Vasilevska, 2010).

Bearing in mind the experience of developed countries in tackling the economic and demographic devastation of rural areas, it is clear that the policy of sustainable rural development, in addition to support agricultural development, must be directed at supporting the development of non-farm economy (Mihajlović and Marković, 2006), which is not the case with underdeveloped or developing countries. Example Montenegro confirms it. Namely former Yugoslavia acceded to the resolution of the agrarian question, the adoption of the Law on Land Reform and Colonization of 23.07 1945 and the Law on Agricultural Land Fund People's Defense of 27.05 1953. Possession in this reforms introduced restriction land maximum, followed prohibition of all traffic land and strict control of land ownership, and at the same time to take away the or bought back land and deployed primarily in social ownership. Another law on nationalization completed the entire process of switching the industry in state hands. Law of 28.04 1948 nationalized all local and small industries, and other economic organizations and enterprises of interest to the state (Rajović and Rajović, 2010). So, according to Šarović (2013), after the end of World War II in Montenegro was established socialist order, which proclaims the abolition of private ownership as socially undesirable, family farm gets new restrictions that would accompany him for almost half a century. Agricultural holdings precisely due to the effect of limiting social context irreversibly went out or reduced their reproduction (biological social and economic) to the level of the subsistence minimum. Rajović and Rajović (2010) emphasize that the concentration of ownership in state hands, especially industrial enterprises, opened the space functioning of industrialization. In terms of the underdeveloped productive forces, then economic development strategies were based on industrialization, which had a primary task to change and transform the remnants of old relationships (unfinished capitalist industrialization, underdeveloped productive forces), scarce in all of life's potentials". As the most numerous population accounted for agricultural producers, industrialization has had on the overall objective that of individual farmers create industrial workers, foreign migrants, subcontractors, specialized commodity producers, seasonal workers etc., which is all represent a sign the change their life "(Lukić,1971). According to Kostić (1963) "abandonment agricultural properties there were so many fast, that industrialization has led to such a reduction of the population in rural areas of the country which was unknown in the

world, i.e. caused the intense process of migration flows of rural population to the cities". On the basis of calculation which is based on the rate of population growth, it appears that the village in Montenegro in the period 1949 to 1969 deserted about 185.000 inhabitants "(Kalezić, 1976). This is a classic example of those phenomena, to be essentially invisible to many workforce that has been insufficiently or only marginally employed in agriculture in the country, the rapid development of the industry, at the outset of the development of activated and moved toward him, and that was evident in her reduction in the country and a concentration in the city (Jaćimović, 1982/83). The economic - geographical literature, migration of labor from agriculture (in rural areas) in non-agricultural activities, or to temporary work abroad are treated as a positive phenomenon. However, we cannot fully agree with this statement. Namely effects of industrialization on of Agriculture, are best reflected through reduced total agricultural population and the importance of agriculture as an analysis of the amount of capital stock. In Montenegro, immediately after the Second World War was close to 80% of the agricultural population, while in 1971 only 35 % (Kalezić, 1976).

According to Wine (1975) structure of active fixed assets experienced in Montenegro in the period from 1953 to 1973 big changes. For example, in 1953 the share of agriculture in the structure of the active fixed assets amounted to 15.5%, which in 1973 fell to just 5.6%, while the industry achieved the opposite process because its share from 9.0% in 1953 increased to 28.9% in 1973. These developments are the result of established lines of development that have been implemented through appropriate investments, whereby the amount of their agriculture was the lowest. According Jaćimović (1982/83) it was necessary to "keep in mind and the other side of the relationship between agriculture and industry; it is the dependence of non-agricultural sectors of developing agriculture. Non-agricultural sector can arise and develop only if simultaneously increasing productivity in agriculture, if relatively less workforce, or the population in agriculture to produce enough agricultural products for the growing of the population, especially for non-agricultural growing faster than total. If this happens there then comes a disproportion in the economic development that reduces its speed. Therefore, was not enough, insist on industrialization as a condition of transition of the agricultural labor force and population in non-agricultural activities, but also to the development of agriculture, which is as an important condition for the transition (transfer). Dependence of industrialization and agricultural development is not one-sided, or a parallel development of industry and agriculture development in conflict; they necessarily complement each other as the basis of rapid and balanced development of the whole economy ". An example of some European countries confirms this (Denmark). Unfortunately, in Montenegro, that was not the case.

Beginning seventies in last century was a watershed moment. That in this period start with the preservation of the village, the construction of transport power and water connections, the development of small businesses, today rural villages of Montenegro would confirm the model chosen as a representative (typical), given that the all categories figures as part of the dominant and ubiquitous phenomena and tendencies in the rural areas of those countries, which treat and feel deprived. It is important to emphasize that the rural villages of Montenegro, from the beginning nineties years the past century to the present day, have suffered a lot of negative impact because the period of isolation and transition through social and economic crisis and the absence of development strategy, stopped the human, technical and technological development of rural villages. So, according to data of the Statistical Office of Montenegro (2004) the total number of agricultural population of Montenegro in 2003 amounted to only 5.33%.

Territory of Montenegro according to Milanović et al (2010) a total of 1.216 rural settlements, of which 1948 were only 212 rural settlements with fewer than 100 inhabitants,

while according to the data of the Statistical Office of Montenegro (2004) in 2003 in the category of rural settlements to 100 residents is even 660 villages. Obviously, it is a radical change of structure of rural settlements or the depopulation of the greater part of the hilly and mountainous areas of Montenegro. On it indicating data for 2003 when the total number of rural villages (1.216), unpopulated was 28 or 2.23 %; to 10 population 100 or 7.96 %; from 10 to 30 population 175 or 13.93 %; from 30 to 50 population 123 or 9.79 %; between 50 and 100 inhabitants 234 or 18.63 %, over 100 people 596 villages or 47.45 % of the total number of rural villages in Montenegro. Šarović (2012) in their research emphasizes that Montenegrin households now live 98.949 people, who also represent the labor force households. Of the total working-age population of them 23.204 are over the age of 65 years. Least is of those that are will in progressive are households should be the highest; only 7 % of the workforce Montenegrin households are younger than 24 years. Secondly, most family households in Montenegro have between one and four members. Of the total number of households (48.824) convincingly most of those households have from 1 to 2 members, even 37.518 or 76.8%; 3 to 4 members has 9.686 (19.84%) households; 5 to 7 members, numbering 1.424 (2.93%), while households is convincingly the least of those households with more than 7 members which were once the backbone rural areas, they have only 196 or 0.43 %. Šarović (2012) points out that those family agricultural households in Montenegro when it comes to land property possess with 210.766 ha of land, of which used agricultural land 104.213 ha. If we make a comparison with the EU countries, we see that in Montenegro significantly smaller amount of utilized agricultural land in the total territorial area of the country than in most other countries (modest 16%). Proportionally and the family agricultural holdings of Montenegro is dominated exclusively small land holdings. The largest are share of (31.58 %) holding of 0.10 - < 0.50 ha of agricultural land use. Within the size structure households over half (54.07 %) of agricultural land use is from 0.10 to 1.00 ha. Average family agricultural household has 6.0 hectares of land, therefore owns 4.6 ha of agricultural land use. While the average size of are agricultural holdings of the European Union amounts to 17.5 hectares, where 43.2% of households has more than 5 hectares of land.

Our research evidence based on similar studies by UNDP (2013) stands out in the forefront of rural Montenegro following:

1. Provide services for rural population by directing the focus of service and international organizations on rural needs in health, education, social services, water supply and sewerage. Given the fact that the Montenegrin budgets at all levels are always limited, it will be necessary bring difficult decisions and to balance make concessions: whether diverting of resources from urban in rural areas increase or decrease human development and equality? This equation may be different in each individual case, but change is possible,
2. The incur agriculture rich not providing subsidies that hide the inefficient production or search for "a miraculous remedy" such as organic farming, food processing in small scale or joining in the organization of agricultural producers, but meeting the basic needs of ordinary farmers and to market well-functioning, adequately supporting services and knowledge transfer, in order to production technology of crops and breeding of animals that are already common in Western Europe could adopt in Montenegro,
3. Reduce distances within the country and to share the economic benefits of urban areas by improving the traffic system. This refers to the major routes, selective expansion of rural roads, modernization of freight vehicles in the country and to avoid overburdening cargo vehicles, and improving public transport. Bringing as many people in the position that they should be up to one hour drive to the larger urban village, by car - if you have a public transport if you do not have,

4. Pull out rural pensioners out of poverty. Economic growth will benefit the majority of the population, but as pensioners dependent on pensions, it is necessary to improve the pension system in order to those out of poverty,
5. Renew urban areas because today represented by the Black point of unemployment, medium-sized towns have the potential to become a source of driving force to the surrounding villages, offering jobs for rural population and the rural market for the company. What they need to in order to achieve this transformation: verify if they need better trained staff? Less bureaucracy? Easier access to credit? Targeted investments? Better connections to urban areas? When the resolve these problems, may be prepared find new solutions and indicators of new life in rural settlements Montenegro,
6. Accelerate EU integration by adopting EU standards and increasing access to EU markets and funds. In this way will improve the overall climate of government and business and achieve specific benefits for agriculture and rural development,
7. Beat bureaucracy and make government to work. Priority number one for the urban and rural areas of Montenegro to empower democracy, improve the functioning of government, reducing bureaucracy and abolish corruption. The number of procedures and documents should be halved in are order to achieve the EU average. Bringing the government are near you right of the rural population, using the online system and local access points.

Montenegro is committed to join the developed countries in Europe and to attempt zest the include in their development, but in that their effort she has a huge backlog in terms of economic, technological, administrative and human resources, as well as most of the former socialist countries. For its part, the European Union has developed methodology for acceptance of these countries, which has the task to prevent the destruction of the economies of these countries, but on the other hand to enable these countries, rapid development and gradually strengthening the competitiveness of their economies, and within them and their rural development (Mirković, 2010).

The role of the village must be first-rate, because its potential future main development forces rural villages Montenegro. This requires a radically new relationship between society and science for the village. It must be developed a new concept, integrated rural development, which will be based on demographic, natural, economic and socio-cultural resources. Responsible role in the design and concept of a geographical and science, its holistic approach should integrate research efforts and the results of other sciences (see Rajović and Bulatović, 2015).

Conclusions

Livelihoods perspectives offer an important lens for looking at complex rural development questions. According to Scoones (2009) as argued by Scoones and Wolmer (2003) a sustainable livelihoods approach has encouraged . . . a deeper and critical reflection. This arises in particular from looking at the consequence of development efforts from a local-level perspective, making the links from the micro-level, situated particularities of poor people's livelihoods to wider-level institutional and policy framings at district, provincial, national and even international levels. Such reflections therefore put into sharp relief the importance of complex institutional and governance arrangements, and the key relationships between livelihoods, power and politics.

But in order to have continued relevance and application, livelihoods perspectives must address more searchingly and concretely questions across the four themes highlighted

above: knowledge, politics, scale and dynamics. These are challenging agendas, both intellectually and practically. For those convinced that livelihoods perspectives must remain central to development, this is a wake-up call. The vibrant and energetic 'community of practice' of the late 1990s has taken its eye off the ball. A certain complacency, fuelled by generous funding flows, a comfortable localism and organizational inertia has meant that some of the big, emerging issues of rapid globalization, disruptive environmental change and fundamental shifts in rural economies have not been addressed. Innovative thinking and practical experimentation has not yet reshaped livelihood perspectives to meet these challenges in radically new ways (Scoones, 2009).

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The meaning of sustainability for rural development contains three widely recognized dimensions: environment, economy, and society. In more detail, the main environmental dimension includes: (1) utilization of natural capital, such as soil (land), water, and mineral resources, so that their use is reproducible over succeeding generations; (2) the improvement of biodiversity; and (3) recycling of wastes and nutrients that does not cause pollution of the biosphere, especially water resources (Nemes, 2004). In the economic dimension, emphasis is given to maintaining agricultural raw materials and services to the nonfarm population by means that provide satisfactory economic returns to land, labor, and capital, even though the definition of satisfactory is contested and is socially and politically determined. The maintenance of economically viable employment opportunities is extended to other nonfarm, land-based industries (e.g., forestry, mineral extraction, and fishing), manufacturing, and services (e.g., tourism) located in rural regions. With regard to the social dimension, sustainable development includes the long-term retention of an optimum level of population, the maintenance of an acceptable quality of life, the equitable distribution of material benefits from economic growth, and the building of capacity in the community to participate in the development process, including the use of knowledge to create new choices and options over time. In the promotion of sustainable agriculture and rural development, these interrelated environmental, economic, and social dimensions are pursued simultaneously rather than separately; the latter conform to conventional agriculture and rural development approaches and lie outside the following discussion (Nemes,2004).

Given the heterogeneity of rural areas in Montenegro, our research records based on similar studies Bogdanov (2007), Malešević (2004), Bogdanov et al (2011), indicates the following possible strategy:

1. Social strategies - are suitable for areas with distinctive trend of impoverished, areas with small local resources and without the development prospects in the long period,
2. Renewable Strategies - are suitable for areas in which it is obvious impoverishment, but with obvious local potential, primarily human,
3. Strategy accelerate deployment - suitable for areas with favorable natural resources, human and economic potential, which can be efficiently used and that need support,

4. Local development strategies - are suitable for the most developed areas with good infrastructure, which has already begun diversification towards greater rural non-farm activities.

Our research evidence based on similar studies by UNDP (2013) points out the main priorities for rural development in Montenegro:

1. Development and accreditation mechanisms that are required to manage EU funds for agriculture and rural development, including the functioning of payment agencies, management bodies and related inspection services,
2. Development IPARD measures to be ready for implementation as soon as the funds become available; a series of studies funded by the EU have already analyzed the key sectors and gave detailed suggestions on measures which can now lead the discussion, make their adaptation and adoption,
3. Using national rural development measures and capacity building for the use of EU funds and to meet certain needs that are outside the EU system of rural development,
4. It is necessary to address the specific infrastructure needs of rural areas, especially the serious shortcomings in the scarcity of water and sanitation, which still affect the rural population. Public services responsible for water, sewage and urban planning should be key partners in solving these issues,
5. The challenge of improving early childhood education in rural areas, both at home and in preschool institutions, is a challenge with which to grips to catch the national education and social services in partnership with international organizations,
6. In the rural areas that are closer to urban centers development of urban jobs and services may constitute the most effective and economical way of supporting the rural population,
7. The improvement of rural transport and communications will bring significant benefits. Given the fact that the funds for rural development is severely restricted, Montenegro should seek to incorporate rural issues and tasks in its general transport policy, education, health care and economic development,
8. With the exception of funds provided by the EU, rural development measures in Montenegro involve the transfer of resources from urban to rural areas, and would lead to a reduction in economic growth and service delivery in urban areas to enhance those in rural areas,
9. There are two long-term trends affecting on Montenegro, as well as the rest of Europe and most of the world: a constant reduction of the number of people engaged in agriculture, and some gradual movement of people from villages to towns and cities.

Accelerated Rural Development includes a wide network of institutions, organizations and social groups, in particular to show good example Leader initiatives. Permanent training of various stakeholders of rural development (both those present and those "tomorrow") is practically a given. For their "filling" should animate and the Diaspora (primarily interest-based), but also much more to attract foreign investment, especially in the form of direct investment (Malešević, 2004).

According to Kelles-Viitanen (2005) referring to research Dicken et al (2001), indicates that the when even well-informed researchers debate on the character of the present global processes, admitting that they do not yet fully understand what is happening in the global economy, how can we then expect the rural poor to understand new global trends, respond to new challenges and tap opportunities? For this reason alone, it is important for all stakeholders to work together and identify which aspects of globalization will affect the livelihoods and welfare of the rural poor and how. But we need deep analysis. We must critically analyze global processes from the point of view of indigenous and endogenous

knowledge systems, and ask whether local knowledge systems and social systems can cope with ever rapid change.

Agriculture is an important part of the overall rural economy, not only in economic but also in social and cultural terms. Agriculture also represents the most important activity of the majority of rural communities and of great importance to the way of life in rural areas. However, agriculture and farmer in modern rural community should be closely linked with other industries and occupations. Just planning a comprehensive development of small rural continent on the principles of sustainable development has been shown in the EU as a successful model of revival and progress of underdeveloped rural areas. Dominant traditional economic are branches in rural areas, in addition to agriculture, woodworking, metalworking, homemade crafts and tourism. Strategies for rural sustainable development must be based on the firm bond with tradition and all its elements. This would contribute to the creation of new employment opportunities for the local population and would significantly increase the chances of young and educated people to remain in these areas. Infrastructure development is one of the important segments of the rural policy. In addition to the economic, developed infrastructure contributes to the social aspect of life in rural areas by reducing the degree of isolation of rural areas and increasing the level of social integration (www.mojsijev.com). The modern concept of a sustainable rural development require a change in the traditional organizational and management structures and connections, which means that the state should share competence, tasks, activities and funds with a large number of important partners. One such form is precisely a public-private partnership, with the aim to promote joint action between local developments (Bogdanov et al, 2011).

In countries that have developed a policy of regional and rural development, rural development as a development priority occurs in almost all national and regional development programs, but its importance, position, and in particular development measures and means available, are very different, and apart from the institutional and systemic framework and conditions, primarily depend on: 1) the type and structure of the region, 2) regional development priorities and 3) the type and structure of rural areas. While in developed countries, particularly in the European Union, rural and regional policy is a strategic issue, in our country the problem of regional and rural development is only considered as one of the important issues of planning and management. In these considerations, scientific research and practical experience of countries in which the processes of regional and rural development and cooperation has dominated for a long time can be a valuable asset for our country, especially given the current national development trends, intentions and commitments (Vasilevska, 2010).

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