



ANALYSIS OF THE POPULATION SURVEY IN THE BASIN OF RAJOVA (RAJOVIĆ RIVER): PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT WITH A FOCUS ON ECOLOGICAL AWARENESS

ANALYSE DE L'ENQUÊTE SUR LA POPULATION DANS LE BASSIN DE RAJOVA (RIVIÈRE RAJOVIĆ): PROBLÈMES ET PERSPECTIVES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT AVEC UN AXE SUR LA SENSIBILISATION ÉCOLOGIQUE

"Only scientists are able to place various phenomena in their geographical, historical and sociological framework, to see directions for the development of directions by the events"
D. Jovanović (According to Marković, 2005).

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ABSTRACT

The population in the basin of Rajova River (Rajović River), as well as contemporary societies in the world, in the race for progress, efficiency and profit as the basic products of struggle for human existence, rely on resources, as material and mental fuel, provided by natural resources surround. The development of rural environments for easing the living conditions of the inhabits population, in terms of building infrastructure and economic and social and tourist facilities, man, with his carelessness in that race, wiht ignorance and lack of eco - consciousness or in economic reasons directly threatens the environment. The survey of 20 respondents living in the Rajova River basin in the rural areas, through the 18 questions included in the survey, covered the issue of ecological awareness of the population, the problems that caused the

pollution of the river basin and the exploitation of forest wealth, the knowledge on the possible solution of the resulting ecological problems as well as possible and concrete actions taken in this regard. The ecological awareness of the inhabitants of this region of Montenegro, according to this research, is not called into question - the surveyed interviewees give a picture that they are very aware of the ecological problems in the river Rajova River (Rajović River), created by human manipulation. The basic problem identified by this research is the lack of initiative and concrete actions that must be undertaken in order to preserve the riverine and forest wealth of this area, as well as to find a solution for the implementation of rural tourism as an effective model for connecting man and his needs with the needs of environmental protection and its self-sustainability, while achieving material existence of the population through mutual benefit - both human and nature.

Keywords: Rajova River, ecology, survey analysis, development, rural tourism

RESUME

La population du bassin de la rivière Rajova (rivière Rajović), ainsi que les sociétés contemporaines du monde, engagées dans la course au progrès, à l'efficacité et au profit, en tant que produits de base de la lutte pour l'existence humaine, dépendent des ressources, en tant que carburant matériel et mental, fourni par les ressources naturelles qui l'entourent. Le développement des environnements ruraux pour améliorer les conditions de vie de la population, en termes de construction d'infrastructures et d'infrastructures économiques, sociales et touristiques, l'homme, avec son insouciance dans cette race, avec son ignorance et son manque de conscience écologique ou pour des raisons économiques menace l'environnement. L'enquête auprès de 20 personnes vivant dans le bassin de la rivière Rajova dans les zones rurales, à travers les 18 questions incluses dans l'enquête, couvrait la question de la conscience écologique de la population, des problèmes qui causaient la pollution du bassin de la rivière et l'exploitation de la forêt, la richesse, la connaissance de la solution possible aux problèmes écologiques qui en résultent ainsi que les actions concrètes prises à cet égard. Selon cette étude, la conscience écologique des habitants de cette région du Monténégro n'est pas remise en question - les enquêteurs interrogés ont déclaré être très conscients des problèmes écologiques posés par la rivière Rajova (rivière Rajović), créée par manipulation humaine. Le problème fondamental identifié par cette recherche est le manque d'initiative et d'actions concrètes à entreprendre afin de préserver la richesse fluviale et forestière de cette région, ainsi que de trouver une solution pour la mise en

œuvre du tourisme rural en tant que modèle efficace faire le lien entre l'homme et ses besoins avec les besoins de la protection de l'environnement et de son autosuffisance, tout en réalisant l'existence matérielle de la population par le biais d'un bénéfice mutuel - humain et naturel.

Mots clés : Rivière Rajova, écologie, Analyse d'enquête, développement, tourisme rural.

INTRODUCTION

The concept of mountainous areas has changed over time and continues to change, in line with the new demands and expectations set by the society. In a new approach, mountain areas are expected to provide a range of functions: from adapting people and nature to climate change, by maintaining a traditional lifestyle to providing products for local communities. If the mountainous areas should satisfy all these functions, it is necessary to involve new interested parties in decision making, which practically means that, as a consequence of all this, changing the concept of public participation (www.mis.org.rs). "State policy and programs towards the rural area of Montenegro so far have not provided elementary stability neither of the social nor of the material environment, that is, treatment. The consequences of this attitude towards rural areas are not only physical, but much more metaphysical, and therefore it is impossible to simply explain them by the cause or "caused by the past". What happened to us in the past, we are paying for the present in an expensive way, and we will return this debt even more difficultly in the future ... Because there is no waiting time, rural areas are "dragon chariots in which no one controls the direction or speed of movement", so we must react in a timely manner, or we will soon lose them out of sight, forever "(Šarović, 2012). Following a global and local level developments, and at the same time aware of the constraints imposed by the socio - economic situation in Montenegro (see Bulatović and Rajović, 2018; Bulatović and Rajović, 2018), it is intended to us through the research project "Analysis of the population survey in the basin Rajove (Rajović) River: problems and perspectives of development with a focus on ecological awareness" to public participation in the concept of active environment in the case of rural settlements Gnjili Potok and Kralje, which belong to the basin Rajove (Rajović) River.

THE AIM OF THE RESEARCH

The aim of the research is to evaluate the relationship of the inhabitants gravitating the basin Rajove (Rajović) River towards the environment in general, and especially through their relation to possible own initiatives and actions in terms of protection of the most important hydrographic object Rajova (Rajović) River. According with the concept of sustainable development, it is necessary to focus the population on the development of environmental protection awareness. When the public gets better acquainted with ecological problems, they will be able to help in their solution (Bulatović and Rajović, 2018; Rajović and Bulatović, 2019).

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

The basic research method is a survey to determine the state of environmental consciousness, current problems and perspectives of sustainable development (see Kalton, 1972; Baig and Straquadine, 2011; Wang et al, 2014). The survey covered the population gravitating the basin Rajove (Rajović) River: Trešnjevnik, Rajova River, Orničica, Radmilica, Rajova Luka, Bregovi, Ograđenica, Lanište, Krčevine, Ravna Njiva, Miravčine i Čuka (hamlets). The survey contains 18 questions with several responses. The results are shown both textually and graphically. Respondents interviews were conducted on two occasions, at the end of July 2016 and in mid-August 2018.

RESEARCH AREA

Rajova (Rajović) Rijeka has been named after the brotherhood Rajović - Raja. The first historical sources of Rijeka (River) are found around 1744, ie from the time the village of Rajo (brotherhood Rajović) and Vuka (brotherhood of Vukić) settled in the rural settlement of Gnjlji Potok (three years later this area is inhabited by the Labo - brotherhood of Labović)) (Rajović and Bulatović, 2017). Rajo with his sons: Vukić, Đole, Božo, Milić and Vasilije - Cuba, in addition to livestock and farming, was also catching fish on the river Božo, Raj's son even owned natural fishponds at the location of Groves Rajović (Groves Krsta Kojova Rajović). In the basen Rajova River (Rajović), rivers covered with reeds or in larger or smaller swamps, wild ducks were also found in their habitat. The position of the nest in most of the cases was near Rijeka (River) or Trešnjevčki Stream. Mostly places were under trees, shrubs or in high

grassland vegetation. However, wild ducks became prey: foxes, skunks, eagles, rats (empty nests) ... The danger of survival during the winter was also the appearance of the icing of water surfaces near the river, and reduced the possibility of finding food. In folk tradition, hunting wild ducks by a man in the Rajova River (Rajović) River is unknown.

There are few materials whose use so strongly left a trace in the history of the Rajova River (Rajović) River as a stone. By its persistence, it testifies to history, but at the same time, it enabled us to apply in practice contact with nature. This old craft was once very widespread, so it is known that in the first half of the twentieth century in the geo-space under consideration there were six watermills, while today is only one in which a stone is only occasionally moving by the millers to grind flour. Watermill is located at the mentioned locality of Groves Krsta Kojova Rajović in authentic, natural environment, surrounded by beautiful lush nature. The mill is grinding grain and received flour for bread, which was the main food item for population in the basin Rajove (Rajović) River. Watermill "Božović" was a significant place except for production purposes, where the locals met and got news and were in direct contact. Today, with the disappearance of watermills, this type of socializing and living in the Rajova River (Rajović River), and the smell and taste of obsolete bread and shared meals of families, disappears.



Figure 1: Watermill "Božović" (Rajović) - resisted the teeth of time

About the importance of watermills, Dedić and Vujanić (1999), in the book "God's and Devil's watermill", emphasize, among other things, that by painting and writing about the watermills, they wanted to answer the question "What is a man created to serve him without being endangered his environment?". It is a

watermill, which is almost perfect invention, according to Dedić and Vujanić (1999). It was built of wood and stone, it uses water as energy and could exist for 2000 years if man had a proper attitude towards it. The development of industry and electrical mills, and even those smaller capacities for home use, have pushed out the use of watermills, because a quick lifestyle and cheaper flour and flour products obtained in large mills and bakeries are certainly easily accessible and cheaper. But the corn bread or polenta from the "Božović" watermill has a taste that is not forgotten for those who have ever tried. The so-called cold flour from the "Božović" watermill is healthier, explains the local S.R., "because the grain is milled with the power of water and stone, without the electrical and thus retaining the ingredients that are in the shell. In addition, watermills in this area have been feeding many generations of population throughout the century ". Therefore, unpolluted air, clean mountain water, lush vegetation and beautiful landscapes make the Rajova River (Rajović River) as a real air spa.



Figure 2: Impressive view of the Lisa Mountain (1878 m nv) in whose foot springs Rajova River (Rajović River)

Rajova (Rajović) River springs under the mountain Lisa, precisely below the Slatina katun, formed from three SPRINGS. Downstream in the upper part of stream, from Dobri Rt to Most (on Rajova River), have a properties of a fast mountain river with two waterfalls deeply rooted between Žunjak and Dobri Rt. In the middle flow, from Upper Alluvial Plane on the left and right side, it

forms smaller and larger alluvial plain, and the most widespread is in the course of the Radmilički Stream and Trešnjevički Stream (Groves Rajović, Groves Milićevića, again Groves Rajovića and Groves Labović). The alluvial planes disappear from the watermill of Labović and Rajova (Rajović) River is flowing cut in again, so that in its lower course, in the area of Dubokalj, its name is lost (Rajova River) and continues under the name of Krastica and flows into Lim River near Most (Bridge) Bandović (Rajović and Bulatović, 2018).

Rajova (Rajović) River on both sides and the entire length of the basin receives numerous springs and streams. On the right side: Trešnjevički Stream, Brestov Do, Vranjak, Vrelo, Laz, Žunjački Stream, Jagodnjak, Ravni Lom, Jelar, Stream Ornice, Stream Lanište and Čukačka River. On the left side: Parlog, Laščić, Radmilički Stream, Bakin Stream, Gnjili Stream and Suvi Stream. The tributaries of the Rajova (Rajović) River have their dynamic but unobstructed life. They are supplied with water from underground sources and additional surface sources. Depending on the weather conditions, the water level rises and descends. Almost every stream and Rajova River flows drinking water, and trout is spawning in it which is used as traditional medicine. In the realm of tributaries of Rajova (Rajović) River deep age was accompanied by old beech and fir, which formed a real forest reserve. In the realm of tributaries of Rajova (Rajović) River, old beech and fir trees have received a deep age and formed a real forest reserve. Thick trees, with tall crowns, seem to keep peace and tranquility of Rajova (Rajović) River (Bulatović and Rajović, 2018).

In the morphology of the geo - spatial area under consideration, there are a number of hamlets that are distant from one another, which seriously reflected on the problem of traffic accessibility and infrastructure. Socio - geographical processes (industrialization, deagrarization and urbanization), assisted by irrational and unplanned rural policies, had led to a complete degradation of the area, so that this type of settlements category has stagnated in the last thirty years. Demographic trends have manifested itself through the continuous decline of the rural population (to a lesser extent through negative natural increase and larger through emigration), increasing the average age of the rural population, reducing the demographic potential of the workforce and reducing the number and average size of rural households. In the basin Rajova (Rajović) River have 82 inhabitants, and the average age is 43.5 years (39.8 for men and 48.7 for women). The average number of members per household is 3.3 and the total number of households is 36. Most of the population is directly or indirectly dependent on local self-government, due to jobs, or due to the use of social assistance. The population is not informed about all the essential aspects of life, uninformed about their rights, about the environment and its endangering in

general. Also, most residents do not have access to the internet and only know what they can see on TVs on the national frequency (Bulatović and Rajović, 2018; Bulatović and Rajović, 2018).

Writing about Rajova (Rajović) River, a dilemma arises as to whether it is possible to separate and describe, in particular, Rajova River and the rural settlement of Gnjili Potok and the hamlets of the rural settlement Kralje that gravitate to the River Basin. No, for the simple reason that the beautiful landscapes of the Rajova (Rajović) River and the people of the geo - spatial area are interwoven and complement each other, on shared joy and satisfaction. As is the case in this text (Rajović and Bulatović, 2017) or as he put it nicely Lewis Carroll (according to Rich, 2017) “I could tell you my adventures - beginning from this morning...but it’s no use going back to yesterday, because I was a different person then”.

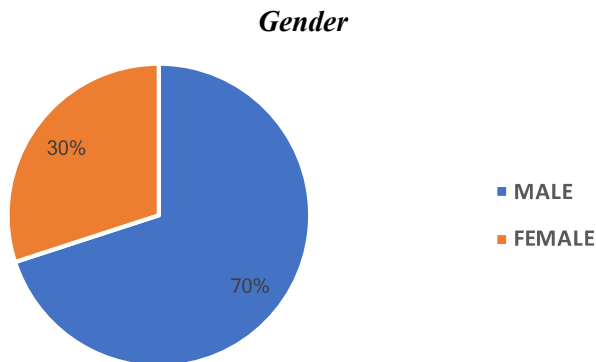
SURVEY – QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

According to the rules of survey questions formulation "Analysis of the survey of citizens of the excursion area Zabran a review of the questions and answers of the respondents is below.

a) Basic data on respondents.

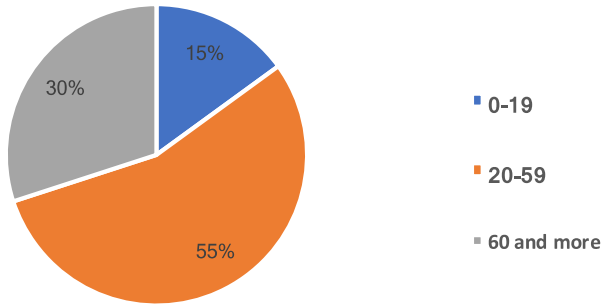
The total number of respondents is 20.

The structure of the respondents is as follows:

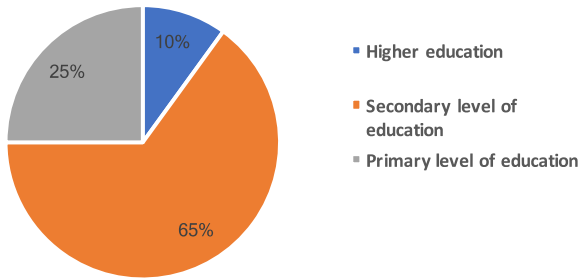


Age structure of respondents

Analysis of the population survey in the basin of Rajova (Rajović river): problems and prospects of development with a focus on ecological awareness



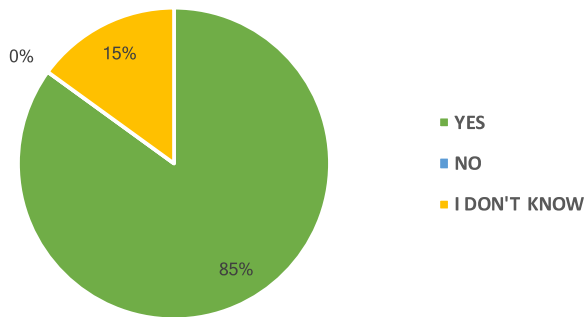
Education level of respondents



b) Analysis of survey questions

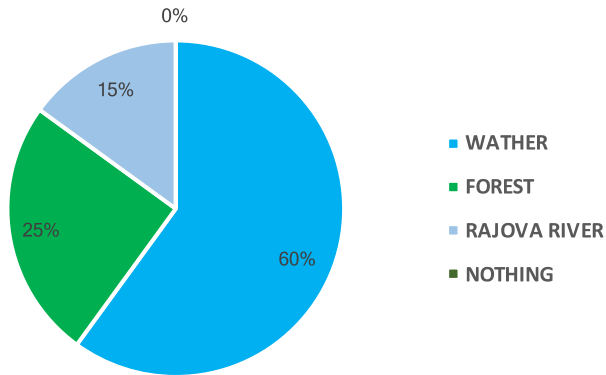
1. Question (circle the one response)

Do you consider that the population gravitating the Rajova (Rajović) River has a satisfactory level of ecological awareness?



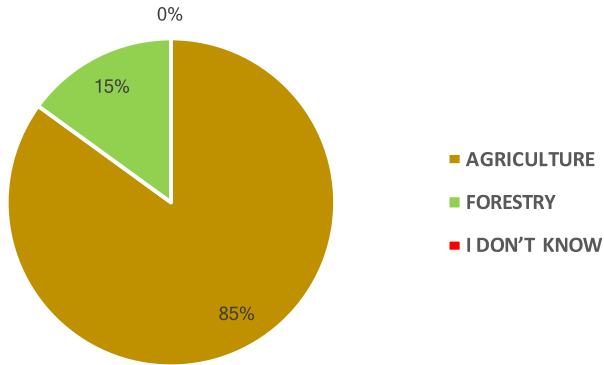
2. Question (open answer)

What is the greatest natural wealth (value) of your region in your opinion?



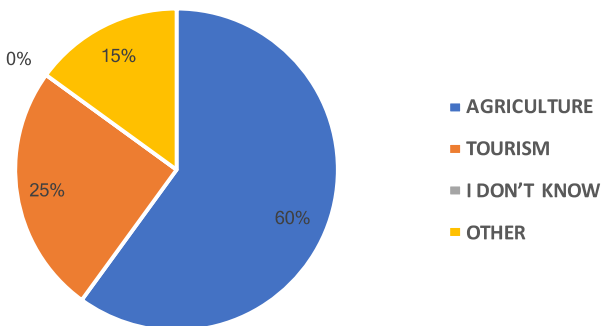
3. Question (open answer)

What is the primary economic activity in your area?



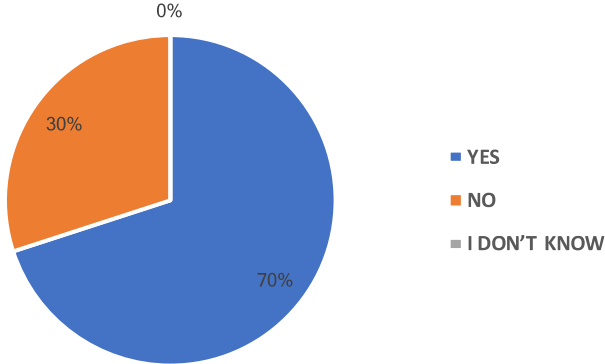
4. Question (open answer)

In your opinion, what kind of economic activity can exist and develop in your area?



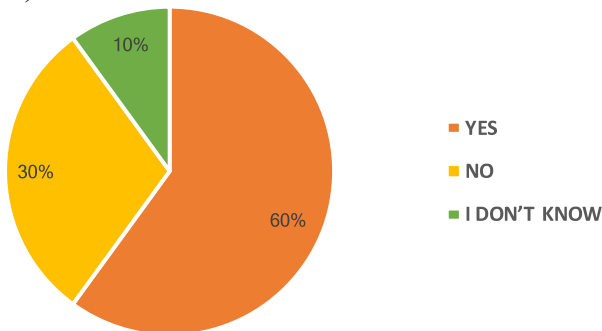
5. Question (circle the one response)

In your opinion, is Rajova (Rajović) River in jeopardy?



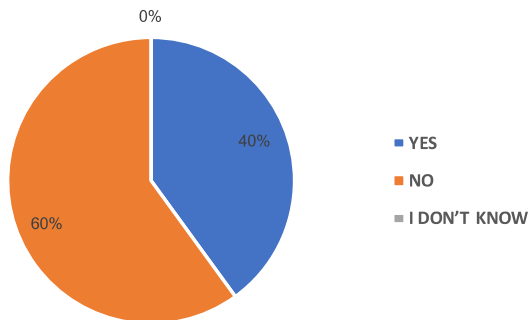
6. Question (circle the one response)

Do you consider that the urbanization process has negatively influences on the Rajova (Rajović) River basin?



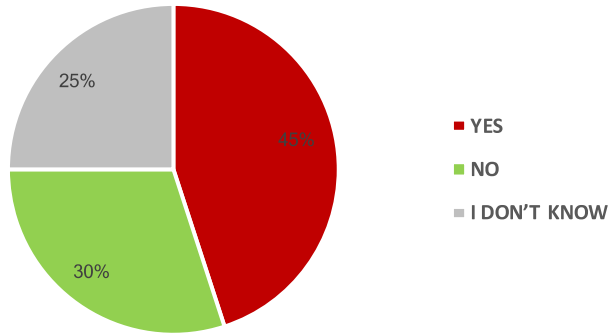
7. Question (circle the one response)

Do you know anything about the history of forests in the Rajova (Rajović) River basin?



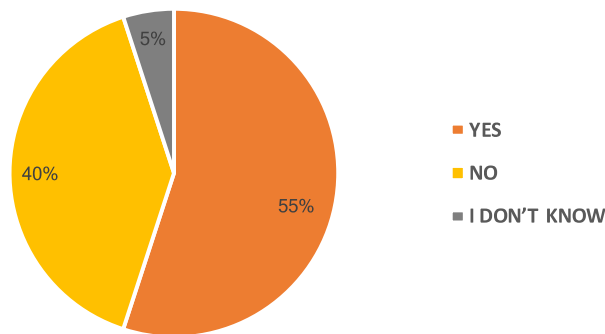
8. Question (circle the one response)

Are the forest areas reduced in the Rajova (Rajović) River basin?



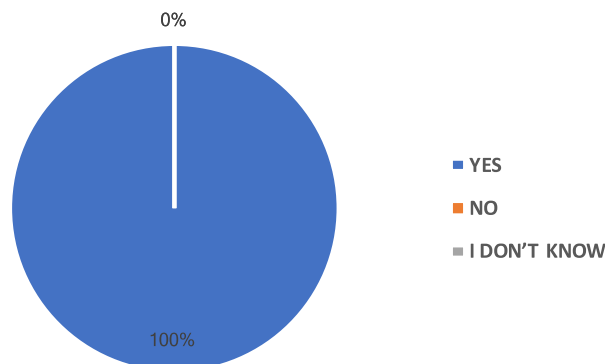
9. Question (circle the one response)

Is there exist small wild landfill near Rajova (Rajović) River?



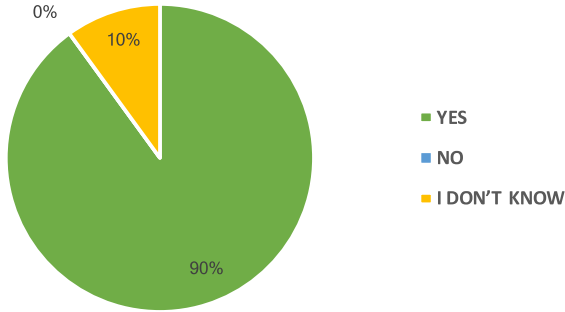
10. Question (circle the one response)

Are there exist tourist facilities and restaurants in your area?



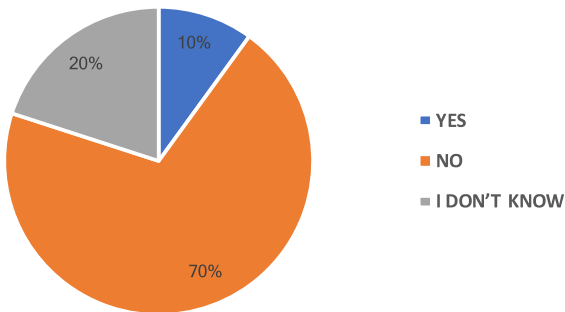
11. Question (circle the one response)

Do you think that Rajova (Rajović) River should be protected?



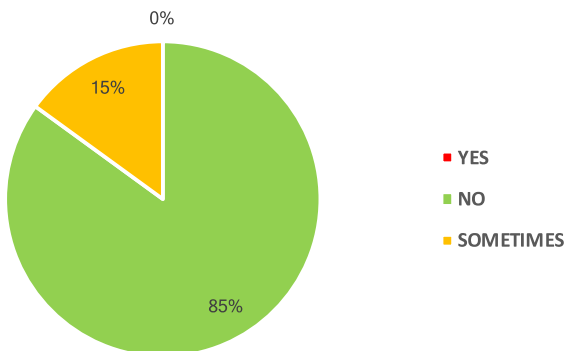
12. Question (circle the one response)

Are you familiar with the activities aimed at protecting and enhance Rajova River?



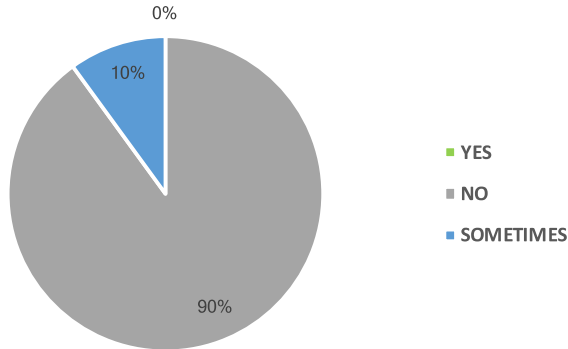
13. Question (circle the one response)

Do you dispose of waste in Rajova (Rajović) River or in the immediate vicinity?



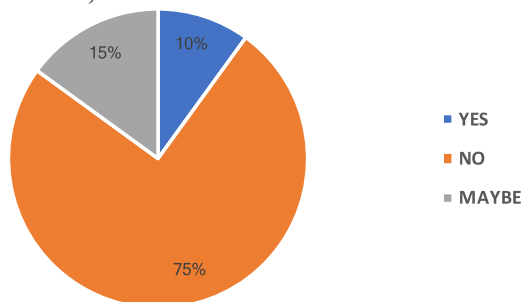
14. Question (circle the one response)

Do you participate in the environmental actions of cleaning Rajova (Rajović) River?



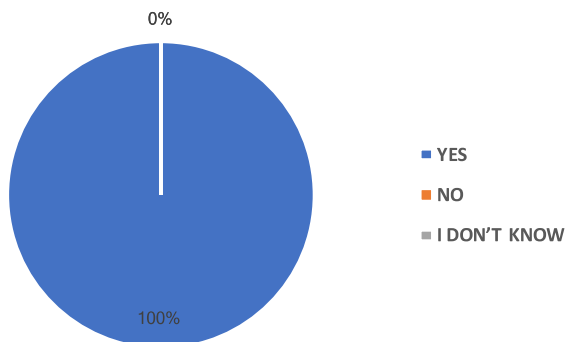
15. Question (circle the one response)

Has environmental action been done so far to cleaning Rajova (Rajović) River by local self-government, NGO or individual?



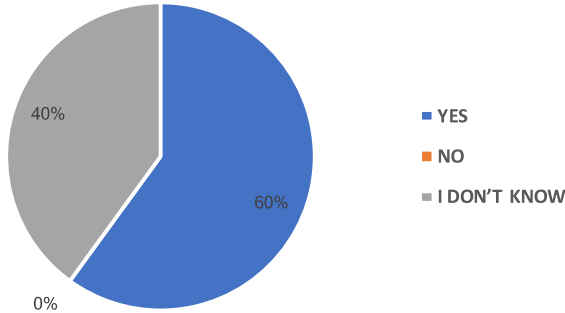
16. Question (circle the one response)

Would you support the protection of Rajova (Rajović) River?



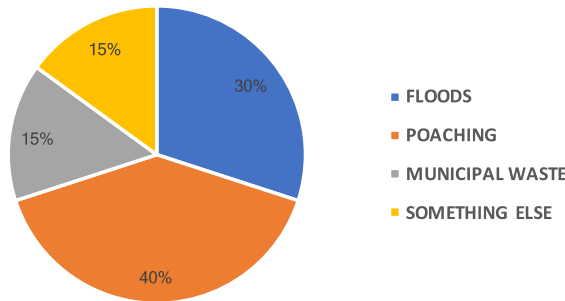
17. Question (circle the one response)

Would you be active in protecting Rajova (Rajović) River?



18. Question (circle the one response)

In your opinion, what is the cause of the decline of the fish population (brown trout) in Rajova (Rajović) River?



ANALYSIS OF RESULTS AND THEIR INTERPRETATION

The majority of respondents believe that their fellow citizens have developed ecological awareness. They also recognize water resources as the largest natural wealth in the basin Rajova (Rajović) River (60 % of respondents). Quite understandably, for the interviewed respondents, forests and water are the first natural values associated with the basin Rajova (Rajović) River, and which at the same time consider their highest natural values. One of respondent D.R. mentioned the book "Principles of Nature" by author Richard Louv who considers the connection of man with nature to be essential for mental and physical health and calls this connection vitamin N (nature). We followed monologue locals D.R. with the enthusiasm that confirms how vitamin N needs us, emphasizing how much the role there is to stay among the trees, and even

the view of the trees from the windows... Since they themselves are largely dependent on agriculture, the surveyed respondents opted for the most developed agriculture as an economic activity. "The difficult conditions for living, the distance from the urban settlements of Andrijevica and Berane, the impassability of the road in the winter months, the lack of shops, post office, pharmacies, veterinary clinics ... or the absence of any chance of earning except the land cultivation are the main reasons for leaving and leaving the Rajova basin Rajović) River ", heard among the interviewed respondents. Improving infrastructure and social services; Infrastructure equipment and available social services for rural areas should be constantly improved to reach the necessary level, which ensures the strict compliance with the constitutional provision on the right of every citizen of Montenegro to have equal living conditions as others, regardless of where he lives. Respondents surveyed see tourism as a future development activity (25 % of respondents). Local participation has been regarded as a positive force for change and authorization to country's development (see Thetsane, 2019). This, however according to Nsizwazikhona and Nduduzo (2017) represents an over - simplistic conclusion. The principle behind local participation may be easy to promote, however the practice is far more complex. Generally, it is often assumed that residents are willing and able to participate equally (Hanafiah et al, 2013). This has been a continuing debate and issue within tourism development studies. Participation of local people is a criterion often agreed on as an essential condition for development and sustainability of any form of tourism (Lekaota, 2015). Yet, it is the combination of the two words local and participation that is paradoxically implying local residents being so often left outside of the management, decisionmaking and managing of tourist development (Stone and Stone, 2011). Clearly, the ideal would be for communities to decide the form and function of tourism developments and have full control over any tourism schemes in their location. In most cases, local residents often lack the experience, resources and hence even interest, needed to establish successful tourism ventures (Rogersson and Letsie, 2013). There is unclear description of local communities' roles and how their views are incorporated in the whole tourism planning and development process. While the tourism literature suggests a number of roles local communities could take in tourism development, little emphasis has so far been given as to how the local communities themselves feel about these imposed roles. This creates a gap between what communities viewed as their roles in tourism development and as opposed to what the literature suggests. Therefore, the aim of this study is to determine: What are the views of local people towards participation in tourism development? (see Thetsane, 2019). Surveyed respondents rightly emphasize that tourism is "an activity in which almost every

natural and so-called anthropogenic resource, ie material and intangible assets at the level of a story, skill, bribe or custom, can be used. The real village and rural environment is not without farming, without livestock, olive groves, arable land, that is, those elements that every guest expects to see. The guest expects to see the domestic animal, the beautiful landscape, the garden, among, the avenue"- as illustrated by the local G.J. therefore, it is particularly pointed out: insufficient promotion of rural tourism at the municipal level in order to attract more tourists; nonexistent and inadequate traffic infrastructure; lack of a clear concept and strategy for the development of rural tourism; lack of interest and motivation of the rural population to deal with this form of tourism; insufficient concern for preserving the environment and natural values; lack of adequate personnel for tourism development; insufficient use of modern information and communication technologies; insufficient engagement of all subjects on concrete measures for the preparation of the tourist season; insufficient education of interested rural households on the way of accepting and animating tourists; inadequate allocation of financial resources (see Hankinson, 2005; Myburgh et al, 2018). However, there are numerous advantages: the natural tourist value of the basin Rajova (Rajović) River; anthropogenic tourist value; favorable geographical position; hospitable of hosts; possibility of organic food production; wealth of forest fruits and medicinal herbs; possibility of linking mountain and rural tourism; numerous manifestations; the possibility of product sales of handicrafts to tourists which results in additional income (see Cho et al, 2019; Tavakoli and Wijesinghe, 2019). According to EU Communities (1988): "Local rural development does not simply mean the implementation of certain measures. It means maximizing the benefits of a particular rural territories: the beauty of scope and landscape, high quality agricultural and forest products specific to the area, gastronomic specialties, cultural and crafts tradition, architectural and artistic heritage, innovative ideas, availability of labor, industry and services that already exist... all to be used with the regional capital and Human Resource, with the idea that what is missing in terms of capital and coordination, consultancy and planning services be provided as an external aid to these areas" (see Koster and Carson, 2019; Koster, 2019).



Figure 3: Rajova River (Rajović River) - Cruel but still beautiful

In order to stop the demographic emptying of the geo-spatial area considered, it is necessary, in the opinion of the surveyed respondents, to have a clear policy of rural development of Montenegro, that is, to systematically solve the problems. Most of the respondents believe that the river Rajova River is ecologically jeopardized, and more than half of the respondents consider that this most important hydrographic object in their area is burdened with urbanization. It is not easy to find optimal solutions for consolidating the situation in Montenegrin villages, because these problems exist in much more developed countries because they have not completely solved them even though they have a more proactive rural development policy from Montenegro.



Figure 4: Paljine - the most impressive forest unity in basin Rajova River (Rajović River)

Almost half of the respondents (45%) believe that the forests in the Rajova River (Rajović) River are decreasing, while more than half of the respondents (65 %) are not familiar with the history of forests. Here's how one respondent S.R. explains uncontrolled deforestation in the basin Rajova River (Rajović River): "It does not care about the age and importance of the forest for the local ecosystem and without the care of wild animals. Deforestation takes by the locals themselves who sell firewood or through private forest companies. Thefts are carried out both in state and private property with no one visits ". Forests do not have any protection, and deforestation becomes more intense because the need for wood is higher because of the high prices of district heating. In this regard, the main problems are by respondents - "lack of inspection, poor regulation ... On the questioning, the majority of respondents answered that in the basin Rajova River (Rajović River), the most represented forests are beech, fir and cerris. Interestingly, respondents surveyed neglected the presence of: willow, poplar, alder, hazel, ash...



Figure 5: Exploitation of the forest cause of landslides in the basin Rajova River (Rajović River)

At the beginning of 2018 there was a huge landslide in the hamlet of Ornicica towards bridge on Rajova River (Rajović River), which interrupted the road leading from Andrijevica to Trešnjevik. Then, there were interruptions and several connecting roads, which resulted in over 50 households being left in a traffic block, as the interviewed respondents say. In the meantime, new landslides appeared in the length of several hundred meters and endangered several houses at localities Bregovi, Ravna Njiva, Ograđenica. Respondents surveyed fully agree that current landslides have caused ruthless forest exploitation. They appealed to the local self-government and the republican

authorities to understand the situation in this place and on this road quite alarming. Landslide (Figure 3) occurred at the location of the Stanovi Dekeća, flowing down the Stream between the locality Ravne Njive, Paložeka and Ograđenice to the Rajova River (Rajović River). On locations Groves Rajović, Groves Miličević, Groves Labović and Grove Šekler the landslide overloaded River itself, creating a "lake" of depth about 5 m and a width of 8 m. Thanks to efforts of the locals of Gnjilog Potok, a landslide has been repaired, and the stream of Rajova River (Rajović River) was returned to its original position. More than half of the respondents (55 %) said that there were "mini wild landfill" in the immediate vicinity of the basin Rajova River (Rajović River). Survey respondents emphasize that there is only one container next to the road Andrijevića - Trešnjevik - Kolašin. "Here have small wild landfills because there are almost no buckets or containers and the powerless and elderly persons, and such are the majority, are unable to take the trash to put them in a garbage container ". "The locals must be provided with container, site must be properly labeled and then can be expected to dispose of trash properly as they have no place to postpone "stresses the surveyed respondent D.J. All surveyed respondents (100 %) answered precisely that in their area there are two restaurants and tourist facilities on Trešnjevik, of which only one belongs to the considered geo-space, while the other is 100 m away, but belongs to the municipality of Kolašin. Also, all respondents have a positive attitude regarding the placement of the Rajova River (Rajović) River under protection, while most of them (70%), are not familiar with the activities aimed at protecting and improving. Respondents surveyed in the basin Rajova River (Rajović River) point out the following characteristics: quietness, natural surroundings, fresh air (especially in summer), ideal conditions for socializing, recreation, relaxation... Respondents surveyed agree that the sustainable development of the geo - space considered is especially important as the environmental processes themselves will be followed after the construction of the highway (Bar - Boljare). On question do you disposing of waste in Rajovo (Rajović) River or in the immediate vicinity, 85% of respondents answered with No, only 3 of respondents emphasize that they do it sometimes. In the ecological campaign of cleansing Rajova (Rajović) River, sometimes only 2 respondents were self-initiated. The respondents surveyed 75 % of them are not familiar with the official environmental action for cleaning Rajova (Rajović) River by local self - government, NGO or individual. All 20 respondents said they would support the protection of Rajova River (Rajović River). On question would you be active in protecting basin of river, 60% of respondents responded positively. In the opinion of the respondents, the main causes of the decline of the fish population (brown trout) in Rajova River (Rajović River), are poaching (40%), floods

(30%), municipal waste (15 %) and something else (15 %) respondents answered. Otherwise, brown trout, as emphasized by the interviewed respondents until about a decade ago, could be found in the Trešnjevički Stream. The shape is adapted for life in fast waters as it is capable of jumping out water from smaller waterfalls on Rajova River (Rajović River) and Čukačka River. With the beginning of the summer and increasing water temperature, according to G. R. sport fisherman brown trout become more mobile in Rajova River (Rajović River) and occupy positions in shallow places and faster flow of water. Smaller specimens hunt all day in rapids above the waterfalls and beech trees, while larger ones continue to stay in deeper places and go hunting in the sun or in the twilight or cloudy weather on larger rapids or on overpasses around major obstacles, rocks or felled trees.



Figure 6: Rajova River (Rajović River) inhabit a brown (river) trout - according to the richness of colors one of the most beautiful freshwater fish

The constant habitat of the trout trout in Rajova (Rajović) River, as well as sports fishermen among the interviewed respondents, are deeper vortex and cavities under the underlined rocks. From there the trout goes into the hunt in rapids, behind the major obstacles in the water, from shadow where lurk the loot. The color of the body is in correlation with the place of residence and with certain deviations, the color of the back is dark brownish brown, and its sides are brighter in various shades until golden yellow, while the stomach is pearly white. The body is covered with black and bright red spots, framed by bright rings. In search of food, trout migrates along the river, and before the spawn moves upstream, looking for a suitable place for laying spawn. Spawn begin from the beginning of November to the end of January, depends on the hydrological conditions and the water temperature.

Finally, respondent's accent that attention should be to future urbanization processes, through different types - uncontrolled construction of buildings, inadequate waste disposal, logging (or change the purpose of forest surfaces)... Basically, the population recognizes the basin Rajova River (Rajović River) as a special natural entity of great importance both for the rural settlement of Gnjili Potok and its surroundings, as well as for the life of citizens through the conditions for sustainable functioning (see Bulatović et al, 2019). Rural development, on its basis, includes diverse measures in all segments of socio - economic development (infrastructure, education, social protection, economy, agriculture, sport, culture, ecology...). This clearly indicates the need for quality inter - sectoral and inter - ministerial cooperation at all levels (local, regional, republican), in order to achieve effective and efficient results of interventions that are being implemented.

Historically, local rural communities - in addition to certain legal regulations - have traditionally also had their own systems of rights and responsibilities for the use of resources they have at their disposal. Especially in conditions of agrarian overpopulation, they were integrated into the responsibilities and rights of individuals, households and local rural communities, which, by managing individual and collective property, tried to define ways of using existing natural resources. In conditions of population growth, intensification of agriculture, industrialization and modernization of society, this kind of traditional autoregulation is taken by a modern state to itself and by its own regulation of these issues very often produces significant damage, because local communities in various ways deprive rights and responsibilities (priorities, decision-making, financing), but itself is inefficient with these issues (see Janković, 2012; Bibl, 2018; Curcija et al, 2019).

According to the respondents surveyed, the chances that must be identified and used in the Rajova River (Rajović River) Basin come mainly from two directions. The first direction is certainly organic agriculture, the traditional way of food production and the use of fresh spring water, which is abundant. The second direction is also fully in line with current world trends and relates to potentials for tourism development in a rural environment. It must be pointed out that these two directions are closely connected and even condition one to another. Organic food production, sustainable agriculture and the preservation of soil and water healthy for future generations are some of the prerequisites for the development of eco - tourism, which can be the achievable goal for rural settlements that gravitate the basin Rajova River (Rajović River).

Analyzing the views of respondents it comes to the conclusion that the considered geo - space, if it wants to reach the concept of an eco-village, must take steps in the direction of: education and raising awareness of residents in the area of sustainable development and environmental protection; educating and raising the awareness of all locals in the field of culture of coexistence and living in a natural environment that is very vulnerable; education in the field of rural economy and sustainable agriculture in order to encourage locals to engage in these activities; education in the field of rural and eco - tourism development in order to encourage locals to deal with these services (see Haag and Hajdu, 2005; Ghaderi and Henderson, 2012; Wernesjö, 2015).

In explaining the strategic ecological dimension of rural development, some authors (Rauch et al, 2001) cite the following key elements: identifying appropriate technical solutions for more sustainable resource management systems; creating an organized framework for the well-functioning local community property (or joint ownership) and the management of natural resources; proper positioning of the respective service system for the management of natural resources; providing incentives for sustainable management of natural resources by appropriate legislation and system of prices for sustainable production; adopting multisectoral and many regional perspectives, within which alternative income-generating opportunities can be supported, as part of a set of approaches that aim to limit the number of resource users (see Frazier et al,2019; Voronkova et al, 2019; Long et al, 2019).

Untouched nature, peace, prosperity and complete freedom are just some words that can be attempted to describe the moment spent at Rajova River (Rajović River) where you breathe with your lungs and have pure thoughts. Basin Rajova River (Rajović River) whihc gravitate rural settlements Gnjili Potok and hamlets Gnjili Potok and hamlets Miravčine and Čuka which belong to Kralje are treasury opportunities, for the development of agriculture, cattle breeding, crafts, rural tourism and rural development in general. This geo - space, like many other rural settlements in Montenegro, has great potential for sustainable development and coexistence in the community through the implementation of the eco-village concept.

INSTEAD OF THE CONCLUSION

Our research based research Ghiurca et al (***) and Sepúlveda (2008) & Paun et al (2006) indicates that the study of rural areas from the sustainable development perspective requires a complex and detail analysis of the

interaction between economic, socio - cultural, environmental and political - institutional dimensions. Sustainable rural development is a multidimensional and inter-temporal process, which is based on the concepts of equity, sustainability, competitiveness and governance. Reshaping the Montenegrin rural area is a difficult task for contemporary society because it involves the establishment of a balance between rural conservation and upgrading rural lifestyle. European environment policies are difficult to apply in rural areas due to economic and social reasons.

With the right Šehović (2012), emphasizes that ecological awareness consists not only of knowledge, but also from emotionally - willing components which is very important, because knowledge without a belief and practical activity does not mean much. Therefore, in our case, "Analysis of the population survey in the Rajova River (Rajović Rijeke): problem and perspective with a focus on ecological awareness" expresses the moral relation between human and natural. As a conclusion of the conducted survey, a very high ecologic awareness of the inhabitants of rural settlements Gnjili Potok and Kralje, which gravitate to the basin of Rajova (Rajović) River, according to their own assessment, but it comes into question whether it is a real image. This fact leads us to the question of the self - criticism of the surveyed inhabitants, and the conclusion that the inhabitants are insufficiently informed about the significance and importance of ecology. Of course, in each survey, the rule is that it can not be expected that all interviewed respondents have the same ethical values, because each individual is guided by his own system of values and experience, but, therefore, certain values can be developed, so programs for developing ecological awareness are initiated (see Sotiropoulou, 2011; Shil et al,2013; Khajeshahkoochi et al, 2015).

The findings indicate as well as code Thetsane (2019) yes is necessary that the community have a representative voice in all economy structures at National, district and local level. In order to maximize the leadership potential and achieve local community participation, the local community should elect its own leaders who will be able to represent the community interests in economy development structures in the geo-space basin Rajova (Rajović) River. In addition, the local leaders should be educated on economy development and participation so that they will able to transfer acquired knowledge to the communities. For effective organization of economy, it is important for the community to organize themselves through their local leaders and form groups for the purpose of sharing information and possible experiences. This should be facilitated through local government structures, which may also possibly make financial provisions for the organization of communities. However, the local community concedes that there is a need to involve economy experts when

formulating economy policies because they have wide knowledge and expertise in economy developmental issues and policy formulations. Consultation is one area whereby the local community emphasized that they need to have voice in issues related to economy development in geo - space basin Rajova (Rajović) River.

Diamantopoulos et al (2003) predicted the correlation between environmental attitude and age would be negative, and their results supported this. The justification was based on Van Liere and Dunlap (1980) who argued that younger persons were more likely to embrace social change necessary for environmental protection, whereas older persons were more established in their habits and less malleable. However, as described by Diamantopoulos et al (2003): [researchers have] often found that age is negatively related to (intended) behaviour, while those employing indicators of current behaviour have found that older people display higher levels of green behaviour :: It is possible that such inconsistencies are due to a lack of resources among younger members of the population. Although younger people are likely to state that they will commit more resources to protecting the environment in the future ... many do not currently have the financial security necessary to support environmental causes (see Morrison and Beer, 2017).

Table 1: Evaluation System of Rural Landscape Function

Rural Landscape Function	Agricultural production	Ecotourism	Socioeconomic
Evaluation Index System	Agricultural floor area ratio	Forest patch area ratio	Policy support
	Plate Area Ratio in Waters	Plate Area Ratio in Waters	Traffic location
	Environmental suitability	Characteristic resources	Population size

Source: (Zhang, 2019).

Landscape pattern index is a simple quantitative index that can highly condense the information of landscape pattern and reflect its structural composition and some characteristics of spatial allocation. The design of rural landscape ecological optimization model (see Liu et al, 2005; Valencia - Sandoval et al, 2010; Kaswanto et al, 2012) is actually an aspect of landscape ecological planning and design in rural areas, based on the economic and natural conditions of rural areas. The multiple attributes of landscape, such as landform, vegetation and so on, are studied, and the landscape utilization mode is put forward, so as to realize good material and energy cycle in the interior and realize sustainable development of landscape in rural areas (Zhang, 2019).

Rolston (1975) and Stables & Scott (2002) emphasize that regardless of which ecological direction they belonged, what kind of beliefs they took, it is common for all of us to meet everyday life habits and needs, thanks to nature. If the good will and the desire to understand, observe the relations between man and nature, justification can be found for both opposing views, one is the primary goal of human well-being (which in the modern world must satisfy various goals), others are the quality of the environment (which is in many elements unique and non-renewable) in the primary place. current appearances and the activities of individual members of both opinions can create an idea that these two directions are difficult to reconcile, to approximate, that the objectives for which they are mutually exclusive (see Piccoli et al, 2016; Karataş and Karataş, 2016; Philippsen et al, 2017; Rajović and Bulatović, 2019).

According to Minter and Collins (2005) Shastri (2005) in the spirit of the widely propagated idea of "Sustainable Development" and bearing in mind the disagreement over the basic issues of the place and the role of man and nature, it seems that for the future and societies and the Earth, a major undertaking either to harmonize the principles of ecological ethics, to review existing beliefs, legal and just base, in order to sustain the development of civilization, with the understanding that this goal is not without nature conservation, cultivating needs, building values and beliefs, which could be reduced to the motto "give more than take" (see Onder, 2006; Guo and Marinova, 2011; Mamun et al, 2012; Du et al, 2018).

According to Sheina and Fedorovskay (2018), a conceptual framework for sustainable development of rural areas has been developed; this framework is an interconnected system which comprises the tasks, the goals and the factors that influence the sustainability of the territories, the mechanisms that provide for development, and the instruments of sustainability in the whole, and in separate (see Table 2).

In planning the development of rural areas, according to Cizler (2013) "villages should be viewed as a potential, not as a problem, and in accordance with that, their potentials should be used. Planning of rural development should focus on regional characteristics and values such as cultivating the tradition of the village and the development of rural tourism, the use of cultural heritage, creating the eco image of villages, the promotion of the local economy and sustainable forms of agriculture, and finally the use of the social capital of villages and infrastructure development". We conclude as Cizler (2013) implementation of these measures would contribute to the sustainability of the countryside in

Montenegro and countryside generally and to stopping the current negative trends associated with rural areas.

Table 2: Conceptual framework for sustainable development of rural areas

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL AREAS		
Goals: arrangement of conditions for population well - being, formation of well - developed territorial system, enhancement of agriculture efficiency, assurance of rational natural resources utilization		
SOCIAL ASPECT	ECONOMIC ASPECT	ECOLOGICAL ASPECT
Raising the level and quality of life for the population, preservation and enhancement of the cultural potential of rural areas	Ensuring sustainable growth of rural economy and agricultural efficiency	Assurance of rational utilization of natural resources and preservation of natural environment
Tasks: establishment of economic basis for rural development sufficient to maintain social and natural potential		
SOCIAL ASPECT	ECONOMIC ASPECT	ECOLOGICAL ASPECT
Increase of employment and incomes of the population, stimulation of demographic growth, widened accessibility of social services, improvement of living conditions for the population	Arrangement of conditions for increase of the rural production efficiency, expansion of generation income sources for the population.	Assurance of natural development of ecosystems, preservation and restoration of unique natural complexes in the course of solution of problems in the specific area
Factors: availability of infrastructure, investment prospects in the area		
SOCIAL ASPECT	ECONOMIC ASPECT	ECOLOGICAL ASPECT
Social infrastructure, labor resources, demographic situation	Competition, diversity of activities, transport and utility infrastructures	Availability of environmentally safe measures, environmental status assessment
Mechanisms: methods, forms, and ways to provide for interaction between the social, economic and ecological components of the rural areas		
SOCIAL ASPECT	ECONOMIC ASPECT	ECOLOGICAL ASPECT
Extension of social partnership between the state and the population	Extension of production, innovations and investments	Availability of environmentally safe measures, environmental status assessment
Instruments: state and regional authorities, bodies of local self - government		

Source: Sheina and Fedorovskay (2018)

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