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Traffic Infrastructure as Precondition Development Tourism on the Mountain Katuns: Example of Municipality Andrijevica

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Abstract

Developed traffic network is a prerequisite for economic and tourism development of the area and largely follows and enables the development of human activities. If developed unplanned, unorganized and without coordination can be a constraint to the overall development. The aim of the research is to define a development base for revitalization, improvement and construction of transport infrastructure in the municipality of Andrijevica as a prerequisite for development of tourism in mountain katuns*. In the space the Municipality or the ten mountain areas of its territory is located 31 mountain katun in which a total of 337 hut. Of the total number of huts them 127 is in relatively good condition, while the 210 cottages need of reconstruction or modernization. Directions for further thought out and action tourism spatial development, in addition to the overall revitalization of mountain katuns, should go in the direction, protection from further deterioration and mountain huts used in a rational measure. In order to revitalize the of mountain katuns research institutions from Montenegro (Biotechnical Faculty, Institute of History and the Faculty of Tourism and Hotel Management) in cooperation with four partner institutions from the EU (Slovenia, Sweden and Italy) and two undertakings in the field of agriculture and tourism (HM Durmitor Žabljak and Doo Old house in Podgorica), off on the project " Katun" which offers a comprehensive - a holistic approach to (main motto of the project) in the economic development of mountain resources of Montenegro.

Keywords: municipality Andrijevica, transport infrastructure, mountain katuns, opportunities, constraints.

1. Introduction

Tourism and transport indivisible are linked because tourism is achievable only with the temporary relocation of the people who participate in it, and it is necessary to use some sort of transportation means. Not surprisingly to make tourism as a mass phenomenon occurs almost simultaneously with the development of traffic that such transportation possible. What more, developer's sleepers tourism coincide with the development sleepers of certain types of thresholds traffic. Same can be expected in the future, so it is necessary the development of tourism and transport plan in accordance, primarily due to the fact that a significant portion of the total traffic demand arises from tourism and that the traffic demand is increasing. Because tourism is no longer takes place only in certain, selected resorts, it become a tourist destination in the region, states, groups of states and even continents, it is clear that the traffic circulation because of its features that allow great freedom of movement of passengers is most important (Horak, 1999).

* Katun – represents small houses - hut made from timbering with the function of summer houses. In the spring of, farmers take their herds in mountain to grazing and there staying in mountain katuns in order to the in the winter period retreated to their rural habitats.

Starting from these facts is observed and the development of transport infrastructure as a prerequisite for the activation of mountain katuns in order to develop tourism in Andrijevica. Increasing the accessibility of tourist destinations in Montenegro with appropriate structural adjustments of Montenegrin tourist product is a prerequisite of a new development momentum of tourism, an important step in that direction is a valorization of mountain katuns of Andrijevica related to primary and secondary needs of passengers during the trip. In this regard the transport infrastructure with its accompanying service offering should provide the greatest contribution. However, contemporary no auspiciousness traffic - geographical position Municipality Andrijevica in relation to tourism is the fact that with the exception of continental prong of the Adriatic Highway, nor one traffic routes Serbian - Montenegrin or European importance does not intersect or Contacting the this municipality. An isolated traffic-geographic position adversely affects its economic and social development (Rajović, 2000). The municipality of Andrijevica is considerably distant from major natural centers. Distance Andrijevica of the most important natural centers (road distance): Podgorica 154 km, Budva, 231 km, Herceg Novi 314 km, Belgrade 396 km (Road map SR Yugoslavia, 2000).

The spatial plan of special purpose Bjelasica-Komovi, the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning of the Government of Montenegro (2010) in the area of tourism development Municipality Andrijevica however, the following spatial units: Gradišnica - Konjsko; Bjelasica: area Lisa, Mountain katun Krivi beside, Mountain katun Asanovića, Bačko Hill, Mountain katun Slatinski, Mountain katun Prisojački, Komovi: zone Štavna - Mountain katun Štavna, Mountain katun Vulića, Božički mountain katun. According to the above mentioned plan of tourism development zone Municipality Andrijevica will become a recognizable tourist and recreational area of Montenegro which will integrated with areas of Durmitor and Žabljak stand alongside the world's best models of development and management of mountain areas that attract tourists and residents throughout the year.

2. Methodology

The aim of the research is to define a development base for revitalization, improvement and construction of transport infrastructure in the municipality of Andrijevica as prerequisite development tourism on mountain katun, and based on research published in both the domestic and international literature. The European Union has adopted a special program for the purpose of connecting rural areas in the candidate countries - SAPARD (Special Accession Program for Agriculture and Rural Development). The role is founded must be first class, because their potential major development force future of rural areas of Montenegro. 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).

3. Analysis and discussion

The municipality of Andrijevica is located in the northeastern part of Montenegro. It covers an area of 340 km². On this territory according to the census of 2011 lived 5.071 inhabitants, or 14.9 in / km². Andrijevica Municipality borders to north and east with the municipality of Berane, in the southeast with the Municipality of Plav, in the west with the Municipality of Podgorica and Kolašin and to the south with the Republic of Albania. The number of inhabitants in the municipality during the period from 1953 to 2011 is in constant decline. It continued in the time of formation of the Municipality in 1991. So that in the period 1991 - year 2011 the population decreased by 21.9% (6.552-5.117). The same thing happened with the number of households, whose number has declined over the same period by 10.8% (1.871-1.669). According to data of the Statistical Office of Montenegro (2011), natural increase is negative Municipality in 2010 amounted to - 25 (47 births and 72 deaths). The lack of clear development perspectives led to massive emigration, leaving the result in extremely unfavorable demographic structure and drastic population decline. On the structure and use of space in the municipality was influenced by its specific location and historical development, resources and values, as well as development

processes that took place in the past, and especially in the past few decades. In addition to the natural, the development was influenced by anthropogenic factors, often distortive nature of the conditions and opportunities.

Our research evidence based on similar studies Dedeić (2015) indicates that the mountain katuns of the municipality Andrijevića characterized valuable geomorphologic areas and less modest anthropogenic landscapes. As a result, these areas provide extraordinary experience of pristine nature, pleasant climate, clean air, unpolluted rivers and lakes Rikavačkog, diversity of flora and fauna. In mountain katuns Municipality, tourists can walk around, to recreate, to go on trips to the caves, hot springs and waterfalls, can hunt and fishing, riding, hiking, picking berries and herbs... Especially popular tourist motifs on mountain katuns can be traditional costumes, folk dances and music and authentic musical instruments. Preserved watermill, with folklore, folk customs and authentic gastronomy, tourists can to offer a unique experience. Although they are still indispensable in daily life of the rural population municipalities Andrijevića, are not sufficiently promoted in the tourism market. The richness of traditions, customs, the complexity of the historical heritage, make mountain katuns of municipalities Andrijevića exceptional tourist destination. Of course the development of tourism is mountain katuns not a simple. It is necessary to provide good position for excursions, functionally furnished accommodation (rooms for rent, furniture), municipal comforts (electricity, water, waste disposal), and good links with the nearest centers supply.

The main potential activation of mountain katuns of Andrijevića is based on an integrated combination of natural, anthropogenic and spiritual potential of space:

Natural:

1. According to geomorphologic zoning of Montenegro, the territory of the municipality Andrijevića belongs to the area of high mountains and surfaces that is characterized by large, well-preserved plateaus and surfaces. So, in terms of geomorphology of the territory of the municipality Andrijevića is hilly - mountainous character. The height difference between the highest (Kom Vasojevički 2.461 m) and the lowest (kod Navotine 700 m) amounts 1.761 m. Forms of relief its height and configuration, the slope, under the influence of various properties of the substrate (forests, meadows, fields, orchards), form the basis of diverse natural and which may be of importance for the development of agriculture and tourism (Rajović and Bulatović, 2014),

2. The most widespread and significant geomorphologic tourist motive municipalities Andrijevića represent mountains Bjelasica and Komovi. Municipality Andrijevića procedure southeast part massif of the mountain Bjelasice where they peaks stand out Troglav, Jelenak, Lisa... Massif Bjelasice over the ablaut Trešnjevik connects with the massive Komovi where the municipality Andrijevića next to massif Koma Vasojevičkog located mountains: Bavan, Štavna, Carine... To the south along the border with the Republic of Albania you located Mojan, Ilijina head ... In the southeastern part of the territory of the municipality covers the southwestern, western and northwestern parts Visitora the Lipovicom, Grebenom and Zeletinom. In the is east of Municipalities findings Balj. Mountain massifs of Bjelasica and Komovi cut through numerous river valleys that are deeply involved with immersed their beds, building in some places and real gorges. The most important is certainly the valley Lima, which has a significant enlargement in areas where the sheet flows into its tributaries (www.uom.co.me),

3. Hydrological features profiling is very diverse and significant water potential, as natural wealth. The hydrographic municipalities Andrijevića, belongs to the area with highly developed hydrographic network. The most important river is Lim which basin Drina. All other surface streams in the municipality belong to the basin of Lima. In this sense, in the municipality, there is an evident hydropower potential of the river Lim with tributaries (Piševskom, Šekularskom River, Zlorečicom, Krašticom, Trebačkom ...). The rich and diverse hydrographic network, make a good basis for the development of tourism, the construction of energy facilities, bottling drinking water and development of river fisheries. As a pearl under the aegis Komovi is located Rikavačko lake, an oasis for rare specimens of wild horses,

4. Thanks to the geological structure in the municipality of Andrijevića there are ore metals: lead, zinc, copper, iron and pyrite (Dulipolje, Zabrdje, Sjekirica ...). From non-metallic minerals occur deposits of building materials: gravel, sand and decorative stone. Numerous bearing of sand and gravel are located in the bed of the river Lim. On the hill Žoljevica as well as in

the localities Trebačka River, Seoce, Piševska River, Babov creek, Pčelinjak, Žoljevica are situated bearing of architectural - building stone,

5. Municipality Andrijevića have a moderate continental climate with some elements of the mountain. According vertical gradient with increasing elevation, mean annual air temperature is lowered and is: on 1000 m elevation 7,0°C, na 1200 m elevation 6,4°C, na 1400 m elevation 5,8 °C, on 1600 m elevation 5,2°C, on 1800 m elevation 4,6°C, on 2000 m elevation 4,0 °C. Climatic conditions in mountain katuns - provide favorable conditions for the formation of air spas because of the favorable air currents crossing and such morphology of the terrain that has positive impacts on human health,

6. Flora Municipality Andrijevića constitutes forest and grass vegetation. In the lower parts are represented hydrophilic forests in the upper belt of beech, bark pine, white bark pine, mountain pine, white and black pine, juniper pine ... The flora of the municipality Andrijevića large number of plant species, some of which are relics and endemics: Pinus peace-Bark Pine, Pinus heldreichii - bark pine, Acer heldreichii-mountain maple ... as well as large number of medicinal, honey plant, aromatic, edible and other economically important species. Besides these are significant and many plants meadow ecosystem for livestock and wildlife. Medicinal herbs and forest fruits are an important seasonal resource fueled by air and land configuration. However, this branch is still the only significant untapped potential of the municipality. According to of the official services are from the municipality to dispatch large amounts of blueberries, mushrooms, berries, various teas and other forest fruits and medicinal herbs. According Rajović and Bulatovic (2012) belt forests is particularly interesting as living space a variety of wildlife, birds, fish and insects i.e. represents a tourist gem with unique natural beauty. With tourist aspect has significant resources and predisposition for the development of various forms of tourism, such as hunting, fishing, adventure, and adrenaline.

Anthropogenic:

1. Archaeological are studies of the Institute for Protection of Monuments in Cetinje in 1956it was established that traces of material culture from the Neolithic period there in the municipality of Andrijevića. In addition they found traces of Illyrian material culture, so it can be assumed that the territory of the municipality Andrijevića was an ecumenical space of all ancient peoples. Outdoor are numerous localities Roman settlements. At the Roman necropolis found several monuments. In the village of Christmas is the exaltation of Grace, where in the middle Ages there was a fortress - city. The remains of fortified towns have tourist value, because they have cultural events and tourist and catering functions. A number of medieval monuments: acts, travel books and records, recorded a larger number of villages are still in the hinterland Andrijevića and are undoubtedly older than the urban settlements. Tourists acquire basic knowledge about the history of great cultures and civilizations of antiquity with the help of archaeological finds in museums and publications;

2. The old heart of the village Andrijevića - the basis for recognition of cultural and urban identity in the Municipality, and accordingly tourism potential. Presentation of the old core of the culture and organization of the forms of shaping the tourist area in which they are located. Travel monumental role heritage requires its conservation, restoration and reconstruction. Tourism in regional development is the basis for planning;

3. The attention of tourists attracted to the cultural and historical monuments - Knjaževac Memorial Park, Church of the Holy Archangels. In addition to public school (1863) Church (1887), the cinema and reading room (1892) was carried out cultural and educational life in the municipality in the sixties of the last century. Among these, the time of appearance, historical significance, artistic value. Classification of tourist sites in the urban center, rural villages, chalets and other tourist spots excludes monuments, and there are no statistics on the number of visitors available to the general public. The synthetic approach to the study of cultural monuments and multidisciplinary benefit in their presentation to the tourism market;

4. Manifestations – Central manifestations "Andrijevački Days of Culture", village manifestations, sports games, exhibitions, concerts, poetry evenings ... The municipality is also the publisher of the magazine "Vremekazi", is designed as a special guide through the past, present and future. "Radio Andrijevića" one of the most listened to radio station in the northeastern part within Montenegro. Cultural events, church councils and celebrate the opportunity to highlight the

authenticity, folk tradition and creativity. Therefore, they should be given a wider significance than what they have;

5. The spirit and identity, traditions, mysticism is particularly important for the overall experience of the municipal population and visitors that coming into it.

According to the Strategic Plan of the Municipality of Andrijevica 2012 - 2017 year (2012), considered the geo-space has very favorable conditions for the development of the entire spectrum of contemporary forms of tourism. Enough well-preserved natural values mountains Komova, Bjelasice and Prokletija with its picturesque river valleys provide excellent development opportunities for tourism on mountain katuns.

Table 1: Location, name and number of huts on the mountain katuns of the municipality Andrijevica

Title mountains	Title mountain katuns	Number constructed cottage	Huts in good state
Balj	Platna	3	3
	Javorovica	3	3
	Kovčezi	9	3
	Jezera	10	10
	Stupe	14	4
Lisa	Lisa	35	0
Bačko Hill	Bačko Hill	15	0
	Krivi beside	10	5
Acanac	Asanac	6	0
	Crnagora	5	0
	Mojanska River	5	2
	Košutićka hole	6	3
Gradišnjica	Cvijetnice	20	15
	Ruišta	15	10
	Patkovic	35	30
	Gradišnjica	32	26
	Bjelega	10	5
Sjekirica	Katunište	5	5
	Piševo	5	5
	Grudički mountain katun	1	5
	Dolovi	6	1
Štavna	Štavna	30	15
Zeletin	Zeletin	2	2
	Cecunski	5	2
	Ćeransko	7	3
	Cokovi terrain	2	1
	Bištena	3	1
Jelovica	Gropa	7	3
	Katunište	6	3
	Mountain katun Bojovića	12	4
	Trebački	15	10

Source: Assembly Municipality Andrijevica (2009), the program of revitalization of mountain settlements in 2009, Secretariat for local self - government, Andrijevica.

With a global picture of the current situation in Table 1 shows the location, name and number of huts on the mountain mountain katuns municipalities Andrijevica. We note that on the territory of, or in ten mountain areas of its territory is located 31 katun village in which a total of 337 hut. Directions for further thought and action tourism spatial development, in addition to the overall revitalization of mountain katuns, should go towards: protection from further deterioration and to mountain huts to fully exploit rationally. Specifically, the total number of huts them 127 is in relatively good condition, while 210 huts largely neglected. In terms of traffic connections, we can point out that the road infrastructure to the mountain katuns in the municipality of Andrijevica very poor and in most cases to the mountain katuns can be reached only field cars and tractors. In terms of electrification evident is the fact that a very small number of mountain katuns municipalities are supplied with electricity, mostly mountain katuns on the mountain Balj and work Jelovice. According Rajović and Rajović (2010) by placing different economic - social and socio - economic framework in mountain katuns municipalities Andrijevica, as well as giving a different character throughout the region Northeast Montenegro, the existing mountain huts, among others, they would have use value and their use should be, could be expressed as an element of market demand, or the subject of interest occasional users, whether in agriculture or tourism purposes.

Since it is specificity of the municipality Andrijevica outstanding quality of the environment, from that aspect was observed remarkable synthesis of complementary economic activities (agriculture and tourism), as well as their ecological character. In this sense, many authors, among which, on this occasion apostrophized (Briassoulis, 2003; Marques, 2006; Phillip et al, 2010, Zekri et al, 2012; Kastenholz and Figueiredo, 2014), indicate that the integration of contemporary elements into the existing structure of mountain katuns should not be avoided, but to apply them so that they are a reflection of our time and our economic opportunities, not to disturb the environment for centuries in harmony and deliberately built.

When it comes to alpine huts in the municipality, this can be achieved by continuing the positive trends of permanent and seasonal residence in them, but also simultaneous restoration and preservation of traditional values (where the households that successfully demographically and developmentally resist general tendencies of decay, does not affect new programs), practically in this group do not intervene; setting up and connecting elements households with the newly formed objects smaller type (mini farm), where the users are employed as carriers work around agriculture, while they are in stages enabled the expansion of activity; entering into existing housing and economic capacities of the newly "eco" dimension, with emphasis on the principles of production of "healthy food"- eco-agriculture and expansion of activities on the development of "rural" tourism or "ecotourism", where to providing accommodation facilities, create the conditions for stay and develop new social and economic quality would reduce emigration from the studied area and create conditions for the return of emigrants.

In this situation, and given the attractiveness of mountain katuns in the municipality of Andrijevica, there is a need to fit in the modern trends of tourism which should include:

1. The issue of accommodation capacities is a priority. Catering facilities give a special touch to each destination, and are one of the basic of specific characteristics. However, by providing tourist services dealing with a relatively small number of companies and entrepreneurs. Among the important tourist capacity allocated hotel 'Komovi', „Eco- mountain katun- Štavna“... That is, in the municipality of Andrijevica highlight the following capacities for tourist accommodation: the number of objects - 4, number of rooms - 71, number of beds - 171 and the number of households that tourists rent rooms / flats - 2,

2. Our research evidence based on research Vuković et al (2007) indicates that in terms of the development of tourism on mountain katuns necessary to: develop at the level of local communities of the municipality Andrijevica (in addition to Travel Agencies), tourist bureau, which would enable potential visitors offer for private accommodation,

3. Professional selection of a certain number of households that would deal tourism on mountain katuns. Clearly specifying the conditions and standards, a household must meet. This means that households which would decide to take tourists to the mountain katuns must make every effort to standardize the accommodation capacities but also all the conditions for admission and stay is guests,

4. Sales of agricultural products to tourists in which the residents of the Municipality can easily find your interest. Priority is to be formed households in the mountain katuns on which would be presented to all the facilities related to the life and work of villagers on mountain katuns that have long been forgotten and abandoned. It could certainly complement the tourist offer and will be a remarkable attraction. Unfortunately, over time the products of handicrafts in mountain katuns abandoned and left to oblivion. If the order to go on developing tourism on mountain katuns products of handicrafts should be given due attention and respect,

5. Agriculture as the primary economic activity in mountain katuns would have far-reaching interest in complementary cooperation with tourism. Thanks to the natural, ecological and environmental characteristics of mountain katuns and the surrounding villages, would seem a promising area for the development of so-called tourism specific interests,

6. Creating quality programs stay on tourists on the mountain katuns Municipalities should not be left to the ingenuity of the villagers, therefore must be subject to expert analysis. The mountain katuns provides excellent opportunities for hiking, climbing and other mountaineering disciplines, cycling, consumption of local products,

7. In this respect it should use all opportunities to connect with the already established tourist organizations from Podgorica and Montenegrin coast and the tourist agency from Kolašin acting through their representatives sells capacity and sending tourists to the areas of mountain katuns. Only under such conditions tourism on mountain katuns, the development of which there are very favorable conditions can become one of the main activities to further activation Municipality Andrijevica.

8. Tourist village "Eco mountain katun - Štavna" (see Rajović and Bulatović, 2015) is the first project in the field of sustainable tourism and ecology and an initial stage of development of eco-tourism in the municipality of Andrijevica. The significance of this project not only in achieving economic effects and market evaluation of the tourist potential of the municipality, for the fact that it is the initial step in the development of healthy food, local handicrafts and other activities which constitute the essential precondition for stable development of tourism "Eco mountain katun - Štavna" has 10 with five beds cottages for accommodation, with private bath and bed in the living room on the ground floor and 4 beds on the first floor in the attic, with terrace. As part of this tourist resort is a restaurant with traditional cuisine and a reception area with the necessary support facilities (www.panacomp.net),

9. On the Territory Mountains Krivi beside built a mountain lodge, a center for hikers are who use the hiking trail Trešnjevik - Lisa - Do Wrong - Jelovica and at the same time lets you connect Andrijevica with Biogradska Gora, which together form a special tourist offer. This facility capacity of 25 guests complements and enhances the tourist offer hiking and serves as a link between North and South transvezale in the region Northeast Montenegro.

Table 2: Traffic connections mountain katuns on the territory municipality Andrijevica

Summer pastures	Road route	Approximate length (km)
Gradišnjica, Mountain katun Asanović, Bačko Hill (borders with the municipality of Kolašin)	Troglavice–Gradišnjica– Mala rivers – Mountain katun Asanović- borders with the municipality of Kolašin	14
Rujišta	Vaški Potok – Podgor - Rujišta	5
Mountain katun Okolišta and Patkovic	Gradišnjica – Bukve – Bovo hill – Mountain katun Okolišta - Patkovic	4.5
Mountain katun Бојовића	Of mountain katun Okolišta –Debeljačka head –Mangina hole–Rastok – Mountain katun Бојовића	7

	Of hotel „Jelovica“-existing road over Kapetanog lie and Govedeg hill	9.5
Cvijetnice	Of the new road to Gradišnjici – forest Čukića-Cvijetnice	4.5
Bjeleg	Trebačko churchyard –Previja –Srijetež – Vjeternik - Bjeleg	8
Krivi beside (mountain lodge)	From the new local road (Mountain Katun Asanović and Bačko Hill) –Štimo Hill–Dinarica–Krstec (municipality of Kolašin) – Goveda head–Krivi beside	3
	Mountain katun Asanović – Bač – Medni beside – Kisela water – Mountain katun Krivi beside	4.5
Mountain katun Prisojski	Savi beside – Rudo Hill–Lisa –Jovanov grave	
	The existing main road (new regional) – Trešnjevnik –Mountain katun Prisojski – Lisa – Zanoga – Bačko Hill	7.5
Under mountain katun Slatinski	New way to the mountain katun Prisojski (Savi beside–Rudo Hill–Lisa)	-
Upper mountain katun Slatinski	From new road to mountain katun Lower (Lisačka forest) – Mountain katun Upper Slatinski	1
Mountain katun Vulić	Presla – Štavna - Kom	4.5
Asanac	The bridge on - Zlorečica – Stolak - Štavni beside	5
Sjekirica (Gvozda)	From the existing local road L3 (Luke) – to mountain katun	2
Mountain katun Kovčezi	Seoce- Balj - Kovčezi	10
Mountain katun Stupe	From new road to Kovčezima -Balj - Stupe	1
Mountain katun Piševo	From the local road L4 (Luke – confluence Piševske River in Lim) –with Piševsku River–Batlak –Mountain katun	8
Mountain katun Dolovi	From the local road L4 (Zoriće)–Bare–Radev rubble - Dolovi	8.5
Total		120.5

Source: Municipality Andrijevisa (2010), contents of spatial and urban plan of the municipality Andrijevisa, Andrijevisa.

The mountain katuns in the municipality of Andrijevica have Peripherals and not functional traffic - geographical position which is the limiting factor for tourism development. The realization of the planned construction of a car - road Bar – Podgorica – Mateševo – Andrijevica – Berane - Boljare and reactivation of the airport in Berane will significantly improve traffic - geographical position and travel municipalities Andrijevica. This will allow the construction of better roads to attractive mountain katun in the municipality of Andrijevica.

Our research evidence research Rajović (2011), Rajović (2010), Rajović (2012), Rajović (2012) and taking into account the contents of Spatial and urban plan of the municipality Andrijevica (2010) and the Regional Business Centre Berane (2004), pointing out the obvious problems in terms of transport infrastructure which are manifested in the municipality of Andrijevica:

1. The backbone of the road network in the municipality of Andrijevica is composed of two roads. The first sections of the main road M-9 length of 31 km: Kolašin - Mateševo - Andrijevica -Murino - Peć. The second route is a Regional road R-2 in the length of 7.9 km: Berane – Andrijevica,

2. Categorized road network (state and municipal roads) in the municipality of Andrijevica have an overall length of about 113 km, which represents only 1.5% of categorized road network in Montenegro (7.368 km²). One of the indicators of development of the road network in the municipality of Andrijevica is the density of the road network, which is 39.8 km/100km² and is significantly below average compared to the density of road network in Montenegro (53,3 km/100 km²),

3. Network local roads are characterized by a small roadway width (ranges 3.0 to 5.0 m), and the absence of horizontal and vertical signaling which makes an additional disadvantage in traffic flow. A particular problem of local roads represents granting concessions for use of forests, because of the goods vehicles for the transport roads not dimensioned for this kind of traffic, and as a result damage occurs road like the whole of carriageways surface,

4. In the municipality area Andrijevica there is a network of unclassified roads (rural, field, forest and others) with a total length of about 697 km. Most of these roads are characterized by a very small width of the roadway, adverse technical - exploitation and off-road characteristics or unfavorable traffic conditions,

5. According to available data, the municipality of Andrijevica is the least economically developed municipalities region Bjelasica - Komovi. Due to poor transport infrastructure stay is of tourists can be characterized as a transit. This is confirmed by the following data, that in the course of 2008 in the municipality resided 943 tourists, i.e. 345 domestic and 598 foreign, and we recorded 1.311 overnight stays, of which domestic tourists accounted for 506 and on the side of 805 nights. Average stay of foreign and domestic tourists in the municipality is small and there is 1 day,

6. Reception and forwarding of passengers in urban and intercity public transport is carried out through a stop Andrijevica bus station which is located in the center of the urban settlements. Andrijevica no built bus station, while the positions intended for travelers of modest size,

7. Bus services as an important factor in the availability of services for the rural population of the municipality, precisely because of the lack of availability of services, leads to smaller and more remote rural settlements of Andrijevica show a tendency to stagnation and depopulation,

8. TT network does not feature development that would fit the needs of the local population and the development of transport power and water connections for a variety of quality services, means of communication(fixed telephony, fax, computerization), except phone has only the center of the village and significant center of the municipality, and the other slightly,

9. In terms of territorial mobility services (provision of services to customers in the place of residence), it is illustrative that in the winter the majority of rural settlements hardly available for vehicular traffic.

Our research evidence-based research, Ristić et al (2013) indicates that the operational objectives of the transport system, which among other things aimed at improving sector and spatial structure tourism on mountain katuns in the direction of increasing the level of employment, competitiveness and development of the municipality Andrijevica, can extract:

1. Harmonization of transport infrastructure with the planned development process settlement systems and mitigate depopulation of the Municipality,
2. Providing spatial conditions for the construction, reconstruction and equipping of rural villages and summer pastures transport infrastructure in order to increase the safety and efficiency of traffic and connections to transport corridors in the region. Here I am primarily referring to the highway Boljari - Belgrade which is intended to build municipalities Andrijevica, suffered economic revival, especially natural resources(better accessibility, convergence and connecting the Southern, Central and Northern regions of Montenegro with Serbian regions of western, central and Belgrade), and also to the tourist valorization of Bjelasica and Komovi,
3. Connecting all villages with the center of the municipality, increasing interconnectedness in the network of centers of settlement communities and increase the availability of areas of economic development and tourism, reconstruction and revitalization of existing and stage wise implementation of the planned municipal roads,
4. At the public hearing on the draft spatial plan for special purpose Bjelasica and Komovi points out the necessity of building a tram line from Kolašin, over Mateševo, and the tunnel under Trešnjevik, to Andrijevica, and the valley of Lima to Berane and Bijelo Polje (www.monitor.online),
5. When considering the long-term development of railway network in Montenegro There is a need for the construction of a new railway line Peć- Andrijevica - Mateševo. Implementation of this project would lead you to a rational and consistent expansion of the railway network, which would generate growing of cargo and passenger flows railroad Belgrade - Bar (Group authors, 1989),
6. Very important prerequisite for the development of the Municipality of traffic presents "Airport Berane". The airport was built in 1961. He had impressive line to Belgrade and Zagreb, but since 1976 has been suspended, after the company went bankrupt Pan Adria (www.nasme.me),
7. Relocation of transit traffic (especially freight) in section passing through the urban settlement Andrijevica, the construction of the bypass route. In the municipality, there are no regulated public spaces for parking lorries,
8. Standardization and modernization of technical elements, signaling and traffic regime, as well as efficient and rational use of transport capacity, raising the level of service and increase traffic safety,
9. Building infrastructure for non motor movement in the development of tourism with the aim of reducing harmful impacts of traffic on the life and work of people and the environment.

The spatial plan of special purpose Bjelasica - Komovi, the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning of the Government of Montenegro (2010) in the area of tourism development Municipality Andrijevica however, the following spatial units: Gradišnica - Konjsko; Bjelasica: area Lisa, Mountain katun Krivi beside, Mountain katun Asanovića, Bačko Hill, Mountain katun Slatinski, Mountain katun Prisojački, Komovi: zone Štavna - Mountain katun Štavna, Mountain katun Vulića, Božićki mountain katun. According to the above mentioned plan of tourism development zone Municipality Andrijevica will become a recognizable tourist and recreational area of Montenegro which will integrated with areas of Durmitor and Žabljak stand alongside the world's best models of development and management of mountain areas that attract tourists and residents throughout the year. Using tourism as a factor of development of this area will become recognizable through the active use of other mountain resources and thus achieve equilibrium economic structure from agriculture, timber industry, small economy, culture and other public services. Marketing will be this space to articulate the level of recognizable mountain regional and European brand with reliance on mountain tourism, which offers a higher standard and richer experience than competitive mountainous center of Southeast Europe. Offer tourist and not tourist products and activities derived from key attributes and attractions, this area will offer domestic and international customers and investor's excellent possibilities to use with pre-established rules of sustainable and competitive development, and primarily for the benefit of the local population of Montenegro.

4. Conclusion

Our research evidence based on similar studies istraživanja Ashleay (2002), Gössling et al (2005), Bolwell and Weinz (2008), Šolmon (2010), Duval and Schiff (2011), Dorocku (2014), Mazilu et al (2015), points to the following conclusions:

1. Obstacles development of tourism on mountain katuns in favor of underdeveloped areas is usually manifested as: lack of human capital, limitations due to gender prejudices, organizational weaknesses, lack of financial capital, discord with existing activities, poor location, questionable ownership of the land, deficiencies local products, development strategies favoring the other, complicated regulations and paperwork for small business, the availability of market expectations, unfulfilled expectations of tourists, bad links formal and informal sectors, the shortcomings of the tourism market and there is no proactive role of the state,

2. Tourists acquire the rich cultural experience of getting acquainted with the rural environment, and mountain katuns: demographics, socio - cultural as well as economic and political environment destinations. The villagers in turn facilitate access to finance, health care, education, with better local infrastructure. Since the better use of natural resources while increasing the attractiveness of tourist destinations. Mountain katuns have become an opportunity for unskilled workers, and especially for women from local communities,

3. Tourists must travel experience as comfortable, fast, secure and cost-effective (economical) because traveling for tourist purposes tourists must "remain in my memory" as something interesting and inexperienced, as something "unforgettable", something that is part of the tourist for just mountain pastures to allow,

4. Past the time passive rest for tourist's modern times, traveling, explore, learn and want to experience something new tourists to their destination and during the journey, consumes and buys, as a tourist destination gives recognition and an extra dimension of quality.

In order to revitalize the of mountain settlements research institutions from Montenegro (Biotechnical Faculty, Institute of History and the Faculty of Tourism and Hotel Management) in cooperation with four partner institutions from the EU (Slovenia, Sweden and Italy) and two undertakings in the field of agriculture and tourism (HM Durmitor Žabljak and Doo Old house in Podgorica), off on the project " Katun" which offers a comprehensive - a holistic approach to (main motto of the project) in the economic development of mountain resources of Montenegro. The main objectives project: 1) to a knowledge-based sustainable development of agriculture and agro-tourism in the mountain katuns, while preserving the cultural heritage of rural areas, and 2) the strengthening of the interdisciplinary approach in addressing the challenges of economic and social development of Montenegro and establishing closer relations with international partners. Set goals the project will be achieved through: a) the improvement of traditional technology, knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, mountain areas, b) expansion of economic activities in the mountain katuns through fostering entrepreneurship in agro-tourism, c) improving the social life in the mountain katuns and awareness of cultural heritage protection to a higher level, d) strengthening research capacity (human resources and infrastructure) with full respect for the needs and demands of the economy (www.gov.me).

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