



## **Economic-Geographical View of the Status and Perspectives of Agricultural North -Eastern Montenegro**

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### **Abstract**

Natural resources with which it is disposed of northeastern Montenegro, for example the municipality of Berane, Plav and Andrijevica, reflect the high agricultural potential and a number of comparative advantages in agriculture. However, the orientation of industrialization of the country suppressed the attention of the most important industry, which provides food from which to live, and that is agriculture. Incomplete economic transition is also one of the reasons bad performances of the considered space. It had an effect on the marked decline of the agricultural population. Between 1961 do 2003, agricultural population decreased from 58.4% to 9.1%. In parallel with the decrease in number of agricultural population, reduce the area of arable land and gardens, as well as food production, despite the enviable opportunities in this part of northeastern Montenegro to the contrary. With all this agricultural activity took place in a limited economic conditions, resulting in that it has a relatively small agricultural areas of 67,740 ha, expressed per capita of 0.81 ha. Despite the indisputable fact that the considered area has great possibilities for agricultural development, it still lags behind other regions, both in terms of resources available in agriculture, and the results achieved.

**Key words:** North-eastern Montenegro, population, industrialization, economic transition, agriculture, food, comparatively priority, limitations, perspective.

## Introduction

Consulting current literature and analyzing the practical and theoretical activities seems to us that the area northeast of Montenegro, is not given due attention. It is precisely in these areas is carried out a series of specific economic phenomena and processes, which makes them interesting to study. For this occasion we decided to keep some aspects of agriculture, i.e. the status and prospects of agricultural development. Content determination of cases has seen its spatial (geographic) and temporal formalization. Geographical area comprised of three municipalities: Berane, Plav and Andrijevica. Time-space related to the population and households (1948 - 2003) and the farming population (1961-2003) and the use of arable land (1964 and 2000), just when the industrial economy and economic transition more of its agriculture went from labor. In order to understand these processes point to the comparative advantages and the limitations in the development of agriculture in this part of north-east of Montenegro, which come from the sphere of social relations. Despite the indisputable fact that the considered area has great possibilities for agricultural development, it still lags behind other regions, both in terms of resources available in agriculture, and the results achieved. In order to respond adequately to agriculture standards imposed by the European Union, it should certainly pay the price of modernization, which will be much lower and more easily achievable, for how Montenegro will be more efficient in the implementation of certain structural components in the process of agricultural reform. This text is indicated only in part, the essential truth, the issues related to agriculture, while some other studies, such as those on the analysis of natural conditions, social factors, transition and other, too, are of great importance from the standpoint of scientific knowledge for the proper directing all social actions and measures of agricultural policy. Of course, it is not the subject of this paper.

## **Methodology**

Agrarian-geographical study of agriculture in northeastern Montenegro until no negligible latent towns paid to. Activities in this area are basically reduced to partial consideration of this issue at some scientific meetings and publications in the field of agriculture, quality control, management and others (Rajović, 2012). The research aims at exploring the professional and general public to be status and prospects of development of agriculture in northeastern Montenegro. Objective of this study could be achieved by the combined use of different research methods. The core of the methodological procedure used in this paper makes the geographic (spatial) method. Specifically, the area of administrative-territorial belonging, northeastern Montenegro comprises three municipalities: Berane, Andrijevica and Plav. Application of statistical methods was necessary to collect data on the population of the region. Comparative method has allowed us to look at the perspective of agricultural development through comparisons at the level of municipalities: Berane, Andrijevica and Plav. The scientific explanation of terms, we applied two methods are used: analytic and synthetic. Analytical methods are considered some of the dimensions of the research topic, synthetic whole, the interconnections between the case and suggested measures that derive there from.

## **Population**

Population is the main productive force of society. The man is a producer and consumer. Therefore it in development of agriculture has a special place (Rodić, 1991). Existing statistics indicate that in the northeastern part of Montenegro in the period since 1948, by 2003, separated the two phases in terms of population trends. The first phase of 1948, to 1981, the population increased by 15,855 or 29.6%. The second phase, since 1981, by 2003, the population decreased by 14,647 or 21.1%. Looking generally, in the period since 1948, by 2003, the population

increased by 2.26%. Population growth increases demand for more and more diverse food production (Rajović, 2011).

While the movement of population growth and extracts phase of decline, the trend in the number of households is increasing. Total number of households in 1948 was 10.758, in 2003. 16.956. This process is reflected in the size of households. The average number of members per household was 4.97 to 1948 and in 2003 were 3.23. The relative decline of the average size of households indicates that changes in the structure of households are gaining in intensity.

Hence, the above-mentioned changes in the population and households can not be seen in isolation, because they reflect not only changes in agriculture, but their influence is much broader socio - economic content. Namely, in the underdeveloped productive forces, then the economic development strategy that observed in the area came to the fore, the early sixties, were based on industrialization, which had the primary task of changing and transforming the remnants of old relationships (incomplete capitalist industrialization, underdeveloped productive forces), scarce in all our resources."As the largest population consisted of farmers, industrialization has had the overall objective of individual farmers to create industrial workers, foreign migrants, subcontractors, specialty trade producers, migrant workers and so on. And what it all represented a sign of change in their living beings"(Lukić, 1971). According to the Republican Statistical Office in Podgorica, the share of agricultural population to the total area observed in 1961 was 58.4% and 9.1% in 2003. In other words, 2003 the ratio of agricultural population in the total ranged from 8, 4% in the municipality Andrijevića, 6, 9% in Berane, to 15, 0% in the municipality of Plav.

According to Kostić (1963), the abandonment of agricultural property was so rapid, that industrialization leading to the reduction of the agricultural population in our country which was unknown in the world. Of course, even the

northeastern part of Montenegro could be outside the specified process in the former Yugoslavia."This is a classic example of the phenomenon, that is essentially invisible to many labor force that has been insufficiently or only slightly employed in agriculture, the rapid development of industry in early sixties, immediately activated and started against him, which is evident in the reduction of agricultural population "(Jaćimović, 1982/83).

According to Jaćimović (1982/83), should "bear in mind the other side of the relationship between agriculture and industry, i.e. dependence on non-agricultural sectors of agricultural development. Non-agricultural sector can develop and prosper only with the concurrent growth of labor productivity in agriculture, if relatively less labor and population in agriculture to produce enough agricultural products to the growing total population, especially for non-agricultural growing faster than total. If this happens, then creates disparities in economic development that reduces its speed. Therefore, there was not enough, insist on industrialization as the precondition for moving the agricultural labor force and population in non-agricultural activities, but also, and the development of agriculture, which is just as important condition for the transition (transfer). Dependence of industrialization and agricultural development is not one-sided, or a parallel development of industry and agriculture development in conflict, they are necessarily complementary as the basis of rapid and balanced development of the whole economy ".An example of some European is countries and their regions to support (Denmark).Unfortunately in our country, of course, and the area under consideration was not the case.

Motives for going from agriculture are manifold. That will be reduced to the most important ones, which, according to Kalezić (1976) and Stanojević (1975) & Rodić (1991) basic:

- Traditionally a small, fragmented and scattered holdings are not provided the conditions for large populations living in rural areas and dealing with agriculture,
- Production in crop and livestock did not offer a chance for full employment and adequate food production for domestic use,
- Poor housing conditions, without electricity and water and other necessities of life, encouraged emigration,
- The tendency to move into the city for employment, health, social care and education of children are motivated rural (agricultural) population to emigration,
- The attitude of society towards individual farming was inadequate. Without the rational use of land, major investments and expertise, without stimulation, organized the purchase and marketing of rural products, can be achieved by increased production of food.
- Without that, it was difficult to count on the survival of the village of younger, working-age household members.
- Beginning of the sixties was a crucial moment. That during this period start:
  - Measures to promote agricultural production and marketing,
  - Measures for the restoration and strengthening of rural infrastructure,
  - Measures for the development and promotion of rural areas, environmental protection and rural areas,
  - Measures to develop and promote organic agriculture (Subić and Cecić, 2007).

That is, all that life in the country and engaging in agriculture does not only worthy of a modern man, but also attractive. Today, this northeastern part of Montenegro would affirm the selected model as a representative (typical), since the figures as part of the dominant and ubiquitous phenomena and trends in Montenegro, which we treat and consider underdeveloped.

Finally, it is important to emphasize, and it shows Ćirić (1991) “that the very term farmer, compared to the earlier meaning, in contemporary society, at least in urban areas and that part of inexperienced and newly arrived population, received a new, humiliating and offensive connotation. From the notion that the first four - five decades meant and where it was sublimated the work, layered and social status for most of our people, concept has evolved in the direction of humiliation and contempt. This has encouraged and strengthened the process of repulsion of the agricultural population by this name, and, to some extent, contributed to the strengthening of migration from the countryside, especially teenagers, and its transfer to non-agricultural occupations.

Conceptual and status term may be dealt with peasant and statistics. So that the farmer is defined as a person (household) engaged in farming on his own farm. Validity of this provision, there was nothing to complain about, because the same number can be stated, competitive and operational. It appears that, in these circumstances, she and most acceptable, because indirectly satisfies to a great extent, and cultural criteria, which means that farmers who work and live on their own farms were and still are the most consistent keepers and purveyors of rural life and tradition (Ćirić, 1991).

### **Comparative advantages and limitations for agricultural development**

Northeastern part of Montenegro, the example of the municipality of Berane, Plav and Andrijevica has relatively small areas of agricultural land 67. 740 ha, expressed per capita 0, 81 ha, well above the available surfaces in some regions of Europe. The basic characteristics of generating units on the considered space is fragmented holdings (average size of parcel 44 fires), which makes the implementation more efficient and productive agricultural production and create additional manufacturing costs, while preventing the inflow and feasibility of major investments, especially in completing the required machinery (Rajović, 2009).

The considered area has significant development of comparative advantages, which are reflected through:

- Climatic conditions conducive to growing vegetables, fruit and other intensive crops and relatively price-competitive livestock production;
- Environmental preservation of the factors of production (land, water and air) pollution significantly, allowing the observed area to promote modern organic farming;
- Extensive unused arable land, and areas where it is possible to significantly increase production per unit area, without compromising other resources;
- Access to markets - local and tourist demand significantly large contributions to numerous and specific products (milk, meat, potatoes) are potentially good mobility in the market (Gulan, 2006).

Thanks to these comparative advantages, discussed the space is not nearly used his opportunities for greater food production. Here are some examples to support this:

Arable land was reduced from 8.440 ha in 1964 year to 6.773 ha in 2000 year, i.e. 1.667 ha. Surface of corn were also reduced, to 1.985 ha (maize), 1.566 ha (wheat), 53 ha (rye) and 688 ha (barley). The total production of cereal crops in the period 1964 - 2000 was the reduction of 6.034 tones (maize), 2.551 tons (wheat), 50 tons (rye), 686 tons (barley), at 964 tones (maize), - (wheat), 9 tons (rye) and 26 tons (barley). With reduced average yield of 1,9 t / ha (corn), 1,5 t / ha (wheat), 0,9 t / ha (rye), 1,0 t / ha (barley) to 1,3 t / ha (maize), 1,0 t / ha (wheat), 0,6 t / ha (rye), 0,6 t / ha (barley). Adverse changes in the structure of arable land are contained in the fact that the area under industrial crops from 26 hectares in 1964 abolished in 2000.

When it comes to vegetable crops have the reverse situation, significantly increased planted area over the period from 1964 to 2000. Increase the total area

planted in potatoes from 1112 ha to 2030 ha, and the beans from 21 ha to 100 ha. However, total production of potatoes was in the reduction of 5762 tones per 4.571 tones, while the production of beans increased from 89 tons to 464 tons. Leads to reduced average potato yield from 5.2 t / ha in 1964 to 0.4 t / ha in 2000. Statistics does not report the yield of beans in 1964 but in 2000 showing the amount of 0.2 t / ha. Area planted other vegetables (onions, cabbage, cucumbers, peas, green beans, etc...) increased from 174 ha in 1964 to 638 ha in 2000. Official statistics do not yield data of average yields and production and the same goes for the production of fruits<sup>1</sup>. Under orchards in the period since 1964 to 2000 increased from 1.826 he to 1.943 he. Plums are the number of trees and total production of the dominant fruit crops. Number of trees grew from 403.020 in 1991 to 415.500 in 2000 year. The average yield in 2000 was 9 kg per native tree and the total production of 3638 tons. The total number of apple trees is considerably reduced from 129.515 in 1991 to 129.350 in 2000. Apple production in 2000 amounted to 1549 tons and the average yield per tree, native 12 kg. By the number of pear trees occupied the third place. In the period 1991 – 2000 the number of pear trees increased from 22.600 to 30.210. Pear production in 2000 amounted is 307 tons. The average yield per tree, native was 10 kg. Basic characteristics of fruit production in all types of fruit are extensive production with low yields, adverse varietals composition and low level systems. In addition, fruit is characterized by poor quality products, which is also caused by poor care and lack of protection from various diseases and pests. In 2000 the observed area was not cultivated 1.040 hectares or 15, 45% of arable land and garden planting structure of the total arable land. The largest area of untreated soil had a municipality of Berane 915 ha, followed by the municipalities of Plav municipality of 78 ha and 47 ha Andrijevica.

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<sup>1</sup>Given that our available statistics for 1964 show the total number of fruit trees (apple – 22.501 trees, the generation of -401 tons, yields per tree kg – 4,3), pears (10.280 trees, production in tons -152, yield per tree in kg – 2,3), plums (276 .953 trees, production in tons – 4.241, yields per tree in kg – 2,4), and not the number of trees, we were forced to use the data for the period 1991 to 2001 years.

In addition to plant, livestock production is an essential component in the diet. Livestock products are the basis of some industrial heartland - the food, textile, leather and so on. The considered area has a large area of meadows and pastures (59.048 ha), which offers favorable conditions for organized and rational animal production. However, analysis of the number of livestock in each category indicates a reduction in the number of sheep, pigs, poultry, horses, as opposed to increasing the number of cattle.

Number of cattle according to the Statistical Office in Podgorica, was increased in the period 1964 - 2001 to 7.449 animals. Because of market disruption or decrease in prices of sheep meat, during 1964 - 2001 there was a decrease in the number of sheep to 22.025 pieces. The number of pigs is considerably reduced in the same period of 2.081 pieces. Statistics do not show the number chickens in 1964 year but in 1994 and indicates the number of 92.261 from which it follows that there is a drop in poultry since 2001., for 11.594 pieces. Such reduction can only be explained by increased consumption of poultry places. This is understandable, given the much higher cost of other types of meat. In this way, poultry gained a greater role in the local economy. With the advent of mechanization importance of horses in agricultural production in the region with smaller slope is marginalized. Something more important in agriculture horses is kept in the hill - a mountain edge, where the use of machinery is limited due to the considerable slope. Number of head of horses in the years between 1964 - 2001 years was reduced to 2.598 animals, i.e. from 5.162 to 2.564 animals. Beekeeping is a branch of animal husbandry which natural resources is far used. The total number of hives of 3884 pieces in 2000 to that effect.

Livestock premises considered, the ratio is an unsatisfactory state and does not comply with the needs and possibilities. Namely, the production of cow milk is about 2.5 million l, with average milk production of 130 l per cow. Low milk yield of cows is the consequence of racial composition and inadequate nutrition. According to the survey estimates for 2000 year produced about 900 tons of beef

and 363 tones of mutton. Production of sheep milk was around 2.265.036 l, with average milk production of about 50 liters per sheep per year. Much of sheep milk is processed into households, separately or together with cow's milk cheeses of different quality. Wool production in 2000 amounted to about 40 tons. The average yield of wool per sheep is extremely low, amounting to 1, 2 kg. The largest part of the wool produced is used in local handicrafts; a much smaller part is put on the market. According to survey estimates of egg production for 2000 was around 100 eggs per laying hens. In the same period produced about 7, 7 tons of honey. Growing pigs usually related to their own needs, with little production for the market. Growing pigs usually related to their own needs, with little production for the market.

The issue of agriculture is increasingly moving from the status of ordinary business activity to the strategic issue of supplying the population with food. Its task is to ensure the Somogyi (2007):

1. Constant availability of food for the population in order to ensure active and healthy lifestyle. Security systems for the provision of food must be characterized by:
  - Sufficient capacity for the production, storage and import of food,
  - Defense against sudden changes in the food market,
  - Resistance to seasonal, cyclical, and other variations in available food,
  - Sustainability, it is protected ecological systems and the possibility of improvement,
  - Equity in access to food for all social groups.
2. Convenience of rural living space, with agriculture and food production plays an important if not leading role.
3. Environmental protection is linked to the fact that agriculture uses natural resources: in strict connection with the land, water resources and living environment.

We emphasize this because, as we are aware, that this part of northeastern Montenegro is by far not used its comparative advantage for agricultural development, that is natural and agricultural resources are not fully recognized both at the regional and national level. In fact "there are many causes of the crisis in our agriculture, food and diet. In addition to the objective, they are the result.... depopulation of villages and land reclamation ...There were years of drought and floods, and errors, experiments and failures ...There is less arable land, more and more abandoned and forest areas, and less grain, vegetables, fruit, meat, and most of their users ...Food is more expensive, despite the enviable opportunities ... To the contrary "(Marković, 1989).

The transition process in post-socialist countries last twenty years, that is, from the collapse of socialism as a system in the Soviet Union and Eastern, Central and Eastern Europe. Transition in Montenegro began in 1990, that same year as in other post-socialist countries. Although all of the objective analysis of the time indicated that the best long regarding the transition to a market economy, there is the Yugoslav economy, and within it, and the economy of Montenegro, its transitional path was very long, full stops and insufficiently thought out. The achieved results indicate that the economy i.e. agriculture of Montenegro has not yet been transformed into a market. The transition is successful if the results not only sustainable development but also to sustainable reforms in the institutional, structural and economic terms. It is noticeable; however, that despite official rhetoric, the competition has not come to life, and reveals the sort of institutional vacuum that contributes to the maintenance of non-market system or, more precisely, quasi-market system, which has little developmental capacity "(Mitrović, 2009).

Constraints in agricultural development of the considered area are reflected through:

- Decade lagging agricultural sector during the period of industrialization,

- The unfavorable economic situation during the past thirty years and its adverse effects on agricultural development,
- Fragmentation of the estate and the lack of regulation to prevent further fragmentation,
- Agriculture is a significant degree only further interest in the population, which slows modernization, commodity production and market orientation of farms,
- Lack of strategic approach to planning and development of agriculture,
- Inadequate training and expertise of producers for engaging in agriculture, as its core activities, the lack of enough high-level institutions in this sector is necessary for the application of new technologies,
- Insufficient development, and uncompetitive price-import-dependent manufacturing,
- Lack of built rural infrastructure,
- The long period without investment in agriculture - a lack of modern equipment, machinery and new technologies,
- Limited processing capacity and a modest range of finished products for which there is sufficient raw materials,
- Underdeveloped financial sector, inadequate structure, maturity and interest rate loans to manufacturing, the lack of specialized credit institutions to work with the agricultural sector,
- The absence of active associations, cooperatives and other forms of organization of primary agricultural producers,
- Insufficient presence of professional services in the primary production (Gulan, 2006).

Besides the already mentioned, somewhat pessimistic, the fact, in these conditions, fundamental options for revitalization of agriculture of the considered area, the road to European integration of Montenegro, "as its structural reform (a process whose main components: private sector development, agricultural modernization, the organization of the agricultural and food products,

agricultural and rural development) and the rational use of productive resources. On this basis, agricultural policy is necessary to focus on increasing production and productivity in agriculture as priority objectives for the establishment of open markets and responsible (Subić and Simonović & Mihajlović, 2009).

### **Prospects of agricultural development**

Before the farmers of this part of northeastern Montenegro today are the many challenges such as social treatment of agriculture, finding new markets, adapting rules and standards of the European Union, the conquest of new technologies and many others that will change its structure. Thanks to the benefits of natural conditions on the observed area are excellent conditions for agricultural development and food production.

First, due to favorable natural conditions there are excellent conditions for developing agricultural production and food production. Overall agricultural production has to rely on animal husbandry. The considered space is a real mountain - a mountain area, and most of the agricultural land consists of meadows and pastures (59.048), which offers favorable conditions for raising livestock. In this area can be extensively grown cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, poultry, colonies and produce significant amounts of meat, milk, eggs, honey. Given the natural conditions and shortage of labor in the immediate future priority should be given to stimulate the production of beef, primarily through increased livestock grazing breeds suitable for the holding, or by seasonal fattening young cattle up to a certain weight. In this framework can be successfully developed and associated production of cow milk and sheep mainly oriented to market production of lamb meat (Rajović,2011).

The chance of the considered space is unused possibilities of intensive livestock farming. Such ideas are conceived in this region. Develop the first ideas about farming sheep and cows. In addition to the construction works, planning and procurement of appropriate equipment, farm equipment for production and

preparation of animal feed as well as provision of basic herd (breeding cows and bulls, ewes and rams), which could lead to reproduction gradually replace existing heads. Such households would then be able to produce cheese and other dairy products at the received standardized technology, with specific packaging and so on. Products in time, could be protected mark, and even organic food label. Successful of this mini-farm economic activity implies a perfect organization and coordination, and in any case the existence of centers for milk, cheese, etc., "collecting" character. Location sheep, cattle, if they add the pork and goat and other farm, is determined by natural conditions and population stability in rural areas. In this sense, it would require analysis of specific studies of rural settlements of the considered space, in terms of construction and location of mini-farm, and types of livestock production, then the recommended capacity and examining the possibilities of cooperative production for higher capacities (Rajović, 2005).

For the observed area is interesting and very applicable concept and idea of production of fish, primarily trout. The area is rich, mountain streams, rivers and lakes. In addition to the existing pond located in the Buče, there are conditions for the development of small ponds at other sites along the Lima and tributaries. The limiting factor here will be kept in mind by changing water levels, then the risk of blurring, because as we know it is torrential water. In fact it should be noted that the area is extremely suitable for the mini-ponds, which would like and farm specific studies should be examined to determine their possible number, then the results can be expected, and other significant parameters.

In the area there are very favorable conditions for agriculture, which includes expansion of area under vegetable crops and some industrial plants. In very modest fields can be represented with the use of large quantities of manure, the introduction of appropriate crop rotation and better land cultivation, to achieve higher production of potatoes and forage crops. In the northeastern part of

Montenegro also have to take appropriate measures to stop the trend of decreasing arable land, and to increase the level of equipment of households with modern mechanization, particularly in manufacturing, transportation and conservation of forage feed. Implementation of land management, to eliminate the former state high fragmentation of arable land, it is also one of the conditions for the recovery of farming (Rajović, 2005).

Growing fruit will be conducted at all suitable lots, along with the basic requirement of ensuring effective transport links, very rapid transport of sensitive products. Due to the differentiation of natural conditions optimization in exploiting the productive potential can be achieved by intensifying sheep and cattle production. The ultimate goal of the considered area would be reaching the fruit - livestock direction, with equal participation of arable land, orchards and natural grasslands in the use of agricultural land. In order to achieve balanced development of all sectors of agricultural production, it is necessary to establish a balance between the development of farming, horticulture and livestock at the farms, agricultural cooperatives and agricultural enterprises. It is very important and supports the competent state bodies in the form of a secure placement of agricultural products as well as soft loans.

Current projects (over 160 ha in 950 households) production of berries (strawberries, raspberries, blackberries) which represents the minimum number of capable investment entities. This number in the program can be expanded with specific undertakings themselves with the interest in ambitious orientation of these products, the limiting factor is the labor force, and need close refrigerators. The latter problem can be solved by the so-called "areas of cooling," in which the goods waiting for transportation (Rajović, 2011).

It is necessary to study and explore the area advantage in producing medicinal plants. It was noted an abundance of various medicinal plants, which would be

organized in the production and cultivation of itself as a profitable branch of farming - cultivation of industrial crops.

Possible ways to improve agricultural municipality of Berane, Andrijevica and Plav, as well as the whole northeastern part of Montenegro, "who do not seek special involving state institutions, but depend on concrete actions at the local level, the adaptation and diversification towards more profitable crops, organic food, association, education and more economical production, the use of crop residues. It would certainly be supported at the state and local levels is to invest in irrigation systems, which would reduce dependence on agriculture, primarily crop, the weather conditions that make it uncertain and unprofitable "(Babović and Radojević & Radojević, 2004).

Complete and efficient use of available land fund is conditional on the radical transformation of agricultural structure in order to increase farm size. Since the proposed concept of the reconstruction of agriculture requires the involvement of the workforce throughout the year, increasing the volume of food production per farm can contribute to maintaining a number of vital producers in rural areas, which has special significance for the remote mountain village type settlements and villages.

## **Conclusion**

Based on the foregoing, in the form of a short concluding discussion, we point to the following major findings:

1. Between 2003 1948.do population considered space has increased by 2.26%, but with a tendency to decline from 1981. So that the last census in 2003 the 14.647 residents live less than was the population census in 1981.
2. Total number of households in 1948 was 10.758, in 2003. 16.956. The average number of members per household in 1948. 4, 97 and 3, 23 in

2003. The relative decline of the average size of households indicates that changes in the structure of households are gaining in intensity.

3. The orientation of the country's industrialization and economic transition suppressed the attention of the most important industry, which provides food from which to live, and that is agriculture. Thus, according to the Statistical Office in Podgorica, the share of agricultural population to the total observed area 1961st year was 58, 4%, in 2003. 9, 1%.
4. Considered relatively small area has 67.740 ha of agricultural land, expressed per capita of 0, 81 ha, which makes the implementation more efficient and productive agricultural and food production with all the restrictions that come from the sphere of social relations.
5. In the period 1964 - 2000 there was a change in the use of arable land, i.e. arable land have been reduced but at the same time reducing the production of cereal crops and average yields. When vegetables (excluding potatoes) have a reverse situation. Under orchards increased but the total production and relatively low yields on native tree is certainly a result has repeatedly highlighted the fact - leaving agricultural production.
6. The issue of agriculture is increasingly moving from the status of ordinary business activity to the strategic issue of supplying the population with food. Its mission is to provide the observed space: constant availability of food for the population in order to ensure active and healthy lifestyle, benefit the rural area to live and work, with agriculture and food production play a significant if not major role in environmental protection related to the fact that agriculture uses natural resources, in strict connection with the land, water resources and living environment.
7. Before you begin to implement any plans in the future it is important to note that in addition to the comparative advantages of the northeastern part of Montenegro, has its limitations for the development of agriculture.

8. Livestock is a significant potential in agricultural development, but is underdeveloped in relation to natural resources and the demands of intensive agricultural production.
9. Due to the natural conditions of the considered region are excellent conditions for developing agricultural production and food production.

It follows quite certain that the problems of agriculture, especially the problems of the entire economy and that of their solution depends on solving the total food production. Of course we stand up for those programs that meet high scientific criteria, and a willingness to appropriate institutions in agricultural development areas considered investing the necessary resources.

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