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THE VILLAGE OF KUNOVICA IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

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Abstract. *Kunovica, is a typical mountain village, with large house density, and is situated on the slopes around the Kunovica river, surrounded by silence and tranquality of intact nature. It is the village of contrasts: on one hand there is the beautiful nature, great natural conditions for raising cattle, and on the other hand it is a village with only a small number of mostly elderly people (101 inhabitants), few infrastructural systems and buildings, it is far from the main roads (although it used to be near them) which very weak in economical terms. The most important problem faced by this village, as well asby the other villages in this area, is the depopulation i.e. the migrations.*

This paper analyses the present situation of the sustenance elements on the level of the village, and of the relevant representative sample of the households employing the previously defined parameters. By definition, natural, economic, human and spatial resources analyzed in this way can describe present situation, its causes and consequences, but they also can define the level of sustenance, the capacities and the ways of its possible development. The obtained results and conclusions made were used as the basis for recognizing the further development and transformation of a village household, and particulary the transformationt of the farmyard as the spatial household frame and place where all these processes are taking place.

Key words: *condition of households, sustainable development, rural architecture.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The Spatial plan of Serbia as the basic legislative document defines the territorial organisation as based on «functional areas with regional centres as focuses..». One of the cathegories recognized by the Spatial plan are the village settlements up to 300 inhabitants whose development is connected to the strategic locations important for the security of the country or to the areas with special natural resources (tourism, mining, water supply and so on). If this is not the case the survival of those settlements is left to the market

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laws. In the rural area of Niš there are 17 villages with less than 300 inhabitants and four more are close to that number (within 10%), which makes 30% of their total number. Except for Sićevo Gorge and Niška Spa, no location, or settlement from the rural area of Niš (69 settlements) is marked as the important one at the national level in the Spatial plan.

Those two villages belong to the group of settlements with 1000 or more inhabitants. The villages with 100 or less citizens belong to the group of most endangered ones as far as population is concerned. On the area of Niš there are 10 of them (15%) and they mostly belong to the group of mountain villages. One of them is Kunovica, the village of contrasts, natural and development potential, intact nature, but also of an uncertain future.

2. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

The village of Kunovica belongs to the group of settlements that were spontaneously inhabited, in the mountains. Its core consists of densely grouped houses on the plateau around the village cemetery, the other part consisting of the houses scattered on the south steep slope towards the river and along the road. It lies in the area of the Kunovica river and the plateau of Ploče, about 17 km to the east of Niš. It was settled near the main roads leading east, during the Medieval times. The road of emperors (Turks), via Ploče was used by the crusaders during the first and the third Crusaders' war, by Prince Lazar in times of the battle of Kosovo, and for the similar purposes during the later periods. It was particularly important during the reign of Turkish Empire when two thirds of the inhabitants had the task to maintain and watch the road and the gorge.

From the very beginning people raised kettle and sheep but under the influence of economic, social and historical changes people turned to cutting woods, burning lime, farming and working abroad. Since the 50-ies, during the period of industrialization, a large number of citizens worked in the towns. When the road was rerouted through Sićevo gorge, the village lost its importance and many people left it. During the 60-ies there was an epidemic of animal disease and about 900 of cattle and 300 of the pigs and sheep perished. It was an economic disaster for the households. The reopening of one of the road links towards to Bulgaria (one of the projects plans to reinstate the road via Ploče) could be of great importance for the revival of this village.

3. ELEMENTS OF THE PRESENT SITUATION

The differences in the orientation and the ways of development have direct impact on the organization, functioning and the setup of the village (the settlement and its surrounding area viewed as the spatial resources of each village), however the influences are also visible both in the organization form and the content of a farmyard, in its architectural and urban form, and in the conditions for good life and work of the household which were made in that way. That is why the village area must be seen as a socio-economical, demographic, cultural and spatial surrounding which provides the conditions in which a household lives, works and develops the parameters such as economical, natural, spatial and human resources are the basic elements of sustenance and the existence and the level of development of infrastructural buildings and systems for services, craftworks and small industries, processing capacities and industry, the setup of the village, the roads, tele-

communications and other connections among villages and with towns, living and working conditions, entertainment, the access to the cultural, social and sports events, to institutional and health services, the employment opportunities, the appropriate attractive and financially supported projects in agriculture and industry are just the visible forms of these basic elements. These elements give us a picture of the present situation, and define the general frame and parameters of life and work quality in possible ways of development are indicative marks of the conditions in which a household will find itself, i.e. the conditions which a farmyard must provide as a spatial frame and space for the life and work of a family.

3.1. Population

The number of inhabitants is less than one hundred and it is constantly decreasing. Since 1948 up to now it has decreased to one sixth (15%) of the initial number. The number of households is constantly decreasing too. It has been reduced to one half during the last twenty years (50%). Most of the families consist of one or two members (85%). The number of childless families is 46% and that fact shows us that most of the families consist of elderly people. The population over 50 years of age makes 79% of the whole population. The average age is 63 years.

Young people are leaving the village because they are not satisfied with the living conditions (there is no infrastructural system, no ambulance, neither industrial nor service buildings, shops, stores, veterinarian stations, no regular bus traffic connected to the city) and the lack of perspectives, the possibility of education and the whole situation in the village caused its extinction. Now the number of young people up to 18 years of age is 5%, whereas the number of working people is 16%.

The density is among the lowest concerning the rural part of the city of Niš (in Radikina Bara it is even smaller 6 people per a square kilometer) and it is 8 people per a square kilometer.

The indices of the whole population for the last 20 years show us that there is a constant flow of population out of the area, during the period from 1981-1991 it was 65% and during the decade from 1991-2002 it was 57.4%. If this trend continues the village will soon be facing physical extinction (in the next 20 years the number of households will be equal to the number of inhabitants).

3.2. Village area

The size of the area is 13.41 km^2, the arable land is 4.44 km^2. According to our norm the village area is considered to be a big one. Its shape can be described as that of a spread triangle. The favorable form is coefficient defined as the ratio between the perimeter and the square root of the area:

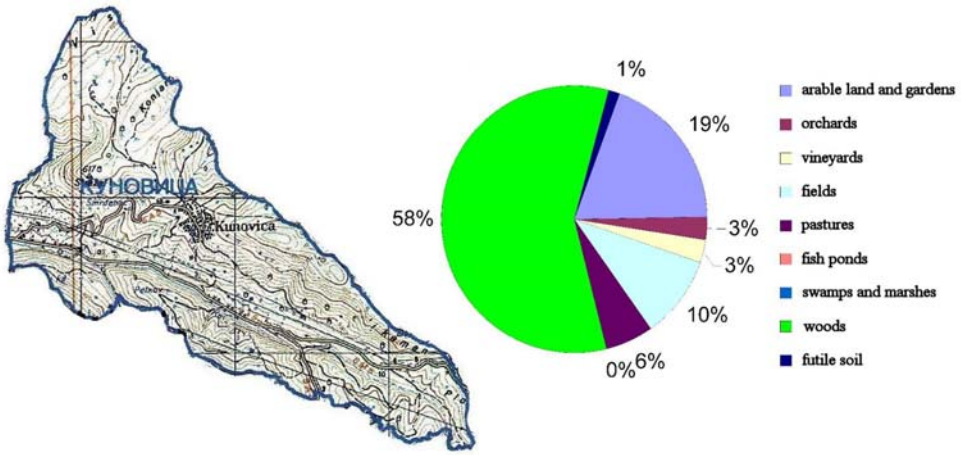
$$K_{kfa} = O_{km}/I\sqrt{P_{km^2}} = \sim 20km/\sqrt{13.41} = 5.46$$

The most favorable shape (the square with one side 6 km) has the coefficient of 4, but since this is a village with considerable density, it can be concluded that its shape is not very favorable. The distances of village borders from the center is 4.3 km, it is 50% longer than 3 km which is considered to be favorable in our conditions, from the point of

view of good connections among the private land within the village area and the economical profit (situation 1). Furthermore because of the steep slopes (in almost all parts of the village area) and bad economic conditions the use of modern methods for cultivating land is very limited and machines are rarely used, people still use oxen for cultivating and plowing land.

Table 1. The whole and the reduced areas in the village area accourding to the ways they are used

		Land usage in the whole area (ha)												Reduced value	
	the area of the settlement and the area(ha)	arable land and gardens(ha)	orchards (ha)	vineyards (ha)	fields(ha)	pastures(ha)	fish ponds (ha)	swamps and marshes (ha)	woods (ha)	futile soil (ha)	arable area (1-4) (ha)	agricurtural area (1-7) (ha)	the whole area (1-9) (ha)	the whole area (1-9) *X(ha) without feartility ratio	the whole area (1-9) *X(ha) with feartility ratio
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Kunovica	1341	210	30	30	110	64	0	0	636	15	380	444	1095	466	356



Situation 1. The map of the village area Kunovica and the diagram of different land areas

The village area is rich in woods (58%), pastures and fields 13%, orchards and vineyards and people are mostly involved in agriculture 87%. The predominant activity is extensive cattle-breeding. Production of goods is focused on satisfying their own needs (which is a predominant tendency). Cows are the most frequently raised animals (52 ani-

mals), sheep (215), different kinds of poultry (400), whereas goats and pigs rarely found. The crops satisfy the needs of their producers, but only a small part of it is for the market. Land properties are small and almost always divided into several parts. Small land properties, scattered on many places which are very hard to reach define the extensive character of production.

The coefficient $k_{1\text{-}9}$ represents the ratio between the real and the reduced areas of the village area $k_{1\text{-}9}$=12*:13*=1095:466=2.3 (table 1). If we introduce the criterion of soil fertility ratio, i.e. the characteristics of production-economic advantages, the reduced coefficient k1-9 has the value of $k_{1\text{-}9}$=12*:14*=1095:356=3.1 (since all the data for Kunovica itself were not available, the model of mountain villages used by Đorđe Simonović and Milorad B. Ribar [1] were also used. It means that the production-economic potential of the village area of Kunovica is more than three times less than of a similar village in the valley of the Morava river.

Apart from agriculture which is a most frequent occupation, people also burn lime. In spite of the fact that it is prohibited because of preserving the countryside this traditional craft survives. The number of people working in towns is relatively small and the number of mixed nonagricultural households is also small (13%).

3.3. Life conditions and infrastructural conditions

There is a school building in the village, but there is no school because there are no children. Actually there is no building which could be used for social, cultural and other services. There is neither local administration nor church, shops, cafes, sport clubs, post-office, ambulance, pharmacy shops, market, small industry buildings, manufacture industry, craftworks. Some craftsmen who used to have their shops, a carpenter and a blacksmith, closed them. Only a few men who buy goods (especially animals) from the settlers are still working [12].

The weak infrastructural system is the problem which has a significant negative impact on life conditions. All the houses have electricity (99%) but there is neither water supply system nor sewerage system. The problem of waste disposal is not solved.

The water supply is technically inconvenient since the water spring is lower than the village itself. Lack of water is a long lasting problem but the water supply system is being built and the problem is going to be solved. There is a water pipe in the village but people are not allowed to use it because the water is polluted only 1% of the houses have water supply system, so it is no wonder there are no houses with inner bathrooms or toilettes. All of the facts make a sad picture of life conditions in the village. The lack of sewerage system is also a big problem, as well as the problem of solid waste removal. There are garbage deposits down the road in the village area or along the river banks. There are no good telephone connections, tv-programs can hardly be watched.

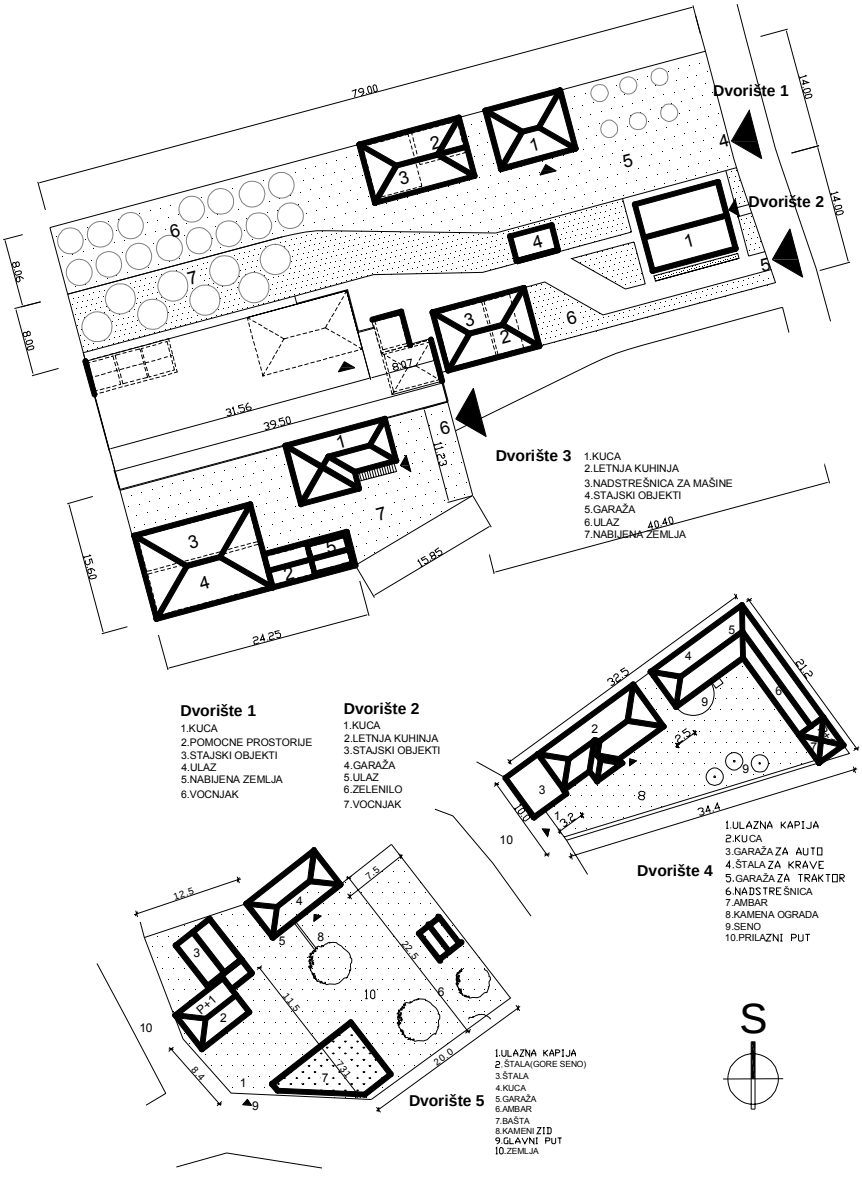
Picture 1. A part of the history, at the entrance of the village, a wooden threshing machine (can be used either for a museum or can be thrown away)

The main asphalt road goes around and through the village. It is very steep so it is very difficult to reach the village in winter season. The other roads connecting the farm-yards are not paved, although the main road via Ploče has been reconstructed, the traffic connection is still very poor because there are few buses a day.

Situation 2. Village plan of Kunovica (a settlement of considerable house density)

3.4. The condition of households

Bearing in mind that the age of the inhabitants is pretty much the same, the size of the families and their professional orientation and jobs, the terrain conditions in the village it is quite obvious that there is also a great similarity among the ways the farmyards are organized and life conditions. Fourteen randomly chosen village farmyards were analyzed, which makes 30% of the whole number and can be regarded as a relevant sample.



Situation 3. The farmyards which were analysed in detail and photographed

Farmyard shapes are mostly irregular, they can be reduced to elongated rectangle (the sides ratio is bigger than 1:3), extremely irregular shapes, trapezoid (sides ratio 1:1.5) and rectangular (sides ratio 1:3). One of the limiting factors of some farmyards organization is the gradient of the ground. The gradient is not always adequately used and the buildings are not put on most favorable places (farmyards 4 and 5). Within most of the farmyards there is no physical border between the residential and economical yard. But they are united both concerning their content and their space (farmyards in a number 3, 4 and 6). The buildings are mostly situated along the yard borders in a row or "L" or "U" shaped (situation3 and 4), but their setup and distance are far from favorable concerning their purpose. The length of the front side border is often less than it should be (farmyards number 1,2,3,4 and 8), whereas the farmyards with proper front side border lengths and the longer side facing the street are very rare. In most of the cases there are no two entrances (economical and residential), even when it was possible to build them (farmyards number 5,6,7 and 9). Very often people built their houses in the front of the yard near the street, without taking any consideration of the gradient of the ground. Thus within narrow yards with a small front side border the entrance is made even narrower, and there is only space for the economical entrance. This entrance goes near the house itself and makes life conditions even less favorable (yards 2,4 and 8).

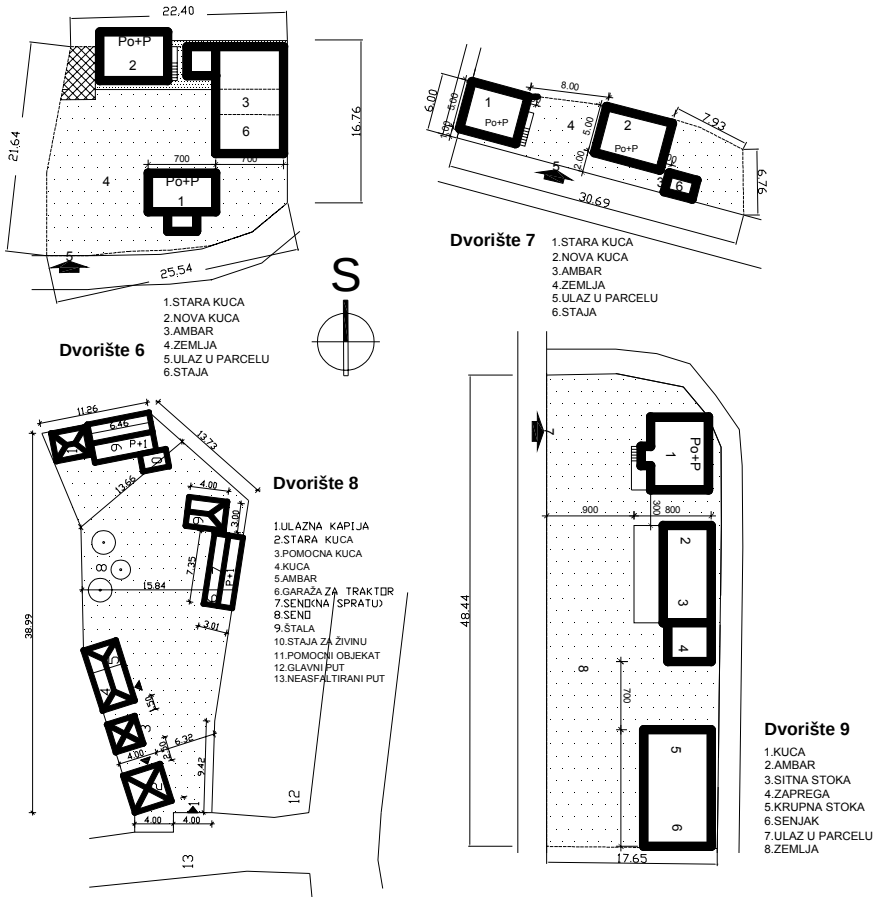
Most of the yards in the central part of the village are small with a larger number of buildings in it (30-50% of the space), yet within the limits of law regulations (table 2). Because of all these facts there are some infrastructural, organizational and spatial limitations. The yards which are not so close to the centre are of lager dimensions (yards number 1,2), with smaller buildings density and with better conditions for development. However they also have some organization and spatial limitations. Actually, those farmyards were formed by the long side division of the already existing ones, so all of them could face the street. They are narrow but long yards and their narrowness is a limiting factor. The yards in the centre of the village do not have a separated orchard, they consist only of the economical and residential yards. The yard setup concerning the content, spatial differences, the definition of paths, green spaces could be much better (figures number 3 and 4).

Most often used yard orientation is NE-SW, N-S, E-W (situations 3 and 4).

Most of the families are agricultural and they produce "everything". They produce some quantities of almost all products, mostly to satisfy their own needs. They produce for market in as much they cannot satisfy their own needs. That is the reason the yards are organized in this way, because they must have many different contents demanding an appropriate space which often lacks.

Picture 3. The farmyards and the stables

Picture 4. Farmyard setup



Situation 4. The farmyards which were analysed in detail and photographed

3.5. Buildings condition

Most of the house buildings are more than 50 years old, but there are also those which are 70 and even 80 years old. Some of them have been restored and sometimes some new parts were added to them. There are only ten houses which were built during the last 20 years (pictures number 8 and 10). About 30 houses are deserted (picture 6). The new houses are in good condition, whereas the older ones are quite ruined (picture number 5). The old houses are very well situated, (picture number 7) adapted to the ground and to the other buildings in the yard which is not always the case with the new ones (picture number 8-in the lowest part of the yard).

Economical buildings (the additional ones such as barns, stables, pigsties) are in a much worse condition. They are still being used but they are very ruined (pictures 11-16). Very often the buildings were built in the traditional way with materials which were available (pictures 11 and 12). New economic buildings are very rare (picture number 9).

Picture 5. An old house

Picture 6. An old deserted house

Picture 7. An old house adapted to the ground

Picture 8. A new house on steep ground

Picture 9. An additional building (new)

Picture 10. New house

Picture 11. A barn

Picture 12. A barn

4. SUSTENANCE AND DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS

Fourteen households out of 54 were analyzed. The basic parameters concerning spatial, organization and human capacities of both households and farmyard, as well as their professional orientation are given in table 3. The choice of farmyards characteristics according to their size, shape, direction, spatial division, functional and content definition, setup arrangement and the condition of buildings is given in situations 3 and 4. Some conclusions and pictures are given in the previous part of the text in the form of general conclusions and statements. Specifics concerning sustenance of particular farmyards and households are given in table 4.

Table 2. Symbols and abbreviations are used in tables 3 and 4

☼	favourable conditions
▲	almost favourable conditions (±10%)
■	doesn't satisfy the conditions – unfavourable conditions
Δ☼	a higher level – still within the rules
□	limited spatial and organisational capacities of the yard
©	limited human resources, lack of labour force, young people are leaving agriculture

Picture 13. A chicken coop

Picture 14. A stable

Picture 15. A barn for hay and machines

Picture 16. A barn for hay

Table 3. The characteristics of the households and yards analyzed

Village		Kunovica													
Yard		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Siye of the yard (acre)-VP		9.50	9.50	5.50	5.0	7.20	4.84	2.04	5.70	7.90	5.95	6.71	4.48	6.91	3.25
Overall area of the buildings (all the storeys) (acre)-A		1.47	2.49	3.28	2.30	1.32	1.49	0.71	1.18	2.30	2.24	2.50	1.59	2.24	1.90
Space covered with buildings projection on the base (acrr)-B		1.47	1.69	2.54	2.30	1.32	1.49	0.71	1.18	2.30	2.24	2.16	1.59	1.48	1.90
The level or the index of buildings=A/VP		0.15	0.26	0.60	0.46	0.18	0.31	0.35	0.21	0.29	0.38	0.37	0.35	0.32	0.58
The level or the index of coverage=B/VP		0.15	0.18	0.46	0.46	0.18	0.31	0.35	0.21	0.29	0.38	0.32	0.35	0.22	0.58
The lenght of the front approach (m')		14	16	11	10	~36	25	30.5	8	48	16	13	25	16.3	~25
The shape of the yard		irregular, can be reduced to a rectangle 1:6.5	irregular, can be reduced to a rectangle 1:7	irregular, can be reduced to a rectangle 1:2.6	irregular trapezoid, can be reduced to a rectangle 1:2	rregular trapezoid, can be reduced to a rectangle 1:1.33	irregular, can be reduced to a rectangle 1:1.2	irregular, can be reduced to a rectangle 1:5	irregular, can be reduced to a rectangle:3.1	irregular, can be reduced to a rectangle 1:3	irregular, can be reduced to "G"	irregular, can be reduced to "G"	irregular, can be reduced to "G"	consisting of two parts, can be reduced to a rectangle 1:1.27 i 1:2.7	irregular, can be reduced to a rectangle 1:3
The distance of the yard from village centre (m')		400m	400m	400m	300m	350m	150m	100m	150m	in the village centre	130m	125m	in the village centre	120m	in the village centre
The approaching road		one road approaching the shorter side NE	one road approaching the shorter side NE	one road approaching the shorter side NE	one road approaching the shorter side SW	one road approaching the shorter side SW	one road approaching the longer side S	two roads approaching the longer S side, and shorter W side	one road approaching the shorter side S	three approaching roads N, E, W	one road approaching the shorter side W	one road approaching the shorter side W	one in the middle of the road NW	one road approaching the shorter W side, and one the E side	three approaching roads N, S, W
Orientation		SW-NE	SW-NE	SW-NE	SW-NE	SW-NE	E-W	E-W	N-S	N-S	E-W/ N-S	E-W / N-S	SW-NE	E-W	N-S
Gradient		slight to the back SW	slight to the back SW	slight to the back SW	steep to the street economical to residential SW	steep in residential part NW	steep to the back from the old to the new house	to the back along the shorter side N	steep to the back, residential to economical N	from the stable to the houses S	to the street W	steep, to the street, residential to economical W	steep from the house back	steep to the street in the economical to the W, backwards in the residential to the W	from the stable to the house, S
Infrastructure	Water supply	not	not	not	not	not	not	not	not	not	not	not	not	not	not
	Electicity	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
	Sewerage	not	not	not	not	not	not	not	not	not	not	not	not	not	not
	Approaching road	asphalt	asphalt	un paved	asphalt	asphalt	un paved	asphalt	un paved	un paved asphalt	un paved	un paved	un paved	un paved	un paved asphalt
Yard organisation (residential, economical part, orchard)		1+1+1	1+1+1	1+1+0	1+1+0	1+1+0	1+1+0	1+1+0	1+1+0	1+1+0	1+1+0	1+1+0	1+1+0	1+1+0	1+1+0
Age	All	1	2	2	1	3	3	1	2	3	2	4	2	2	2
	Older than 50.years	1	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	2
Family activities		agricul-ture	agricul-ture	agricul-ture	agricul-ture	mixed	agricul-ture	agricul-ture	agricul-ture	agricul-ture	agricul-ture	mixed	agricul-ture	mixed	agricul-ture
Basic activity		agricul-ture	agricul-ture	cattle vegetable	cattle vegetable	agricul-ture industry	cattle vegetable	cattle vegetable	agricul-ture	cattle vegetable	cattle	cattle industry	cattle fruit	cattle industry	cattle vegetable
Production		own needs	own needs	both market	own needs	own needs	own needs	own needs	own needs	both market	both market	both market	both market	own needs	own needs
Possible production increase (in their own opinion)		not conside rable	conside rable	conside rable	not conside rable	not conside rable	conside rable	conside rable	not conside rable	conside rable	conside rable	conside rable	not conside rable	not conside rable	not conside rable

Agriculture is the predominant activity. Buildings for small industry and crafts are rare, so it can be assumed that there is a large number of families involved in agriculture. Most of them are breeding cattle and they see it as prosperous. That is the reason the farmyards are adapted to this sort of activity. It is not possible to organize any kind of production in the central part of the village because of the large density of the yards, their

size and their coverage with buildings and the new buildings will have to be moved from the central part outwards into in to the village are (to the pastures). This is important because the changes in the industrial structure of the village are expected and following the specific professional orientations the character of the farmyards and their content are going to change as well. Agricultural activities are not going to be decreased due to the village agricultural resources. There are going to be more mixed activities and it is expected that there are going to appear different models of agricultural and a small number of mixed farmyard types.

It is also interesting that the settlers do not sell their property although they move to other, mostly suburban villages, to live there and work in the towns. Thus their properties remain uncultivated, dormant potential.

In case people start collecting and manufacturing herbs and fruits from the woods (because there many woods and fields) or become involved in tourism, their farmyards will have to be considerably changed. Reconstructing the already existing buildings or constructing the new ones in one part of the yard it could be possible to attract tourists to the village for a fortnight or only for weekends. However, the economical contents of the yards will have to be removed somewhere else. Some of the deserted buildings and houses if renewed and adapted could also be used for the purpose of tourism. Larger buildings will have to be situated in the outer parts of the village. One of the preconditions is going to be the infrastructural equipment of the buildings, shops, post-office, drug stores etc.

Table 4. The present condition of the yards and households and their sustenance

Village	Yard	Yard size	Shape of the yard	Building coefficient (present)	Buildings coverage coefficient (present)	Condition and setup of the yard	Spatial organisation (distances)	Spatial organisation (arrangement)	Condition of the buildings	Width of the yard	Width of the front approach	Age	Yard sustenance in the function of development	Household sustenance
Kunovica	1.	☼	▲	☼	☼	▲	☼	☼	▲	▲	▲	▲	☼	©☼
	2.	▲	☼	▲	▲	▲	▲	☼	☼	▲	■	▲	▲	©□▲
	3.	▲	☼	☼	☼	▲	☼	☼	▲	▲	☼	■	▲	©□▲
	4.	▲	☼	☼	☼	▲	▲	▲	▲	☼	☼	☼	▲	□☼
	5.	■	☼	Δ☼	Δ☼	▲	▲	■	▲	▲	▲	■	▲	©□▲
	6.	■	▲	☼	☼	▲	▲	▲	▲	☼	☼	■	▲	©□▲
	7.	■	■	☼	☼	▲	▲	▲	☼	■	☼	■	■	©□▲
	8.	▲	▲	☼	☼	▲	☼	☼	▲	▲	▲	■	☼	©▲
	9.	▲	▲	☼	☼	▲	☼	▲	▲	☼	☼	■	▲	©□▲
	10.	▲	▲	☼	☼	▲	☼	☼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	©□☼
	11.	☼	▲	☼	☼	☼	☼	☼	☼	▲	▲	▲	☼	©☼
	12.	■	☼	☼	☼	▲	■	■	▲	▲	☼	▲	▲	©□☼
	13.	☼	☼	☼	☼	☼	▲	▲	■	▲	☼	■	☼	©☼
	14.	■	▲	■	■	▲	▲	■	▲	■	☼	■	▲	©□▲

According to the detailed interviews and analyses which subsequently proved the starting assumptions it is obvious that the village has considerable economical and demographic difficulties and that it is very close to the extinction. Most of the households are

sustainable under some conditions (table 4) after overcoming some big organizational, spatial infrastructural limitations of farmyards, as well as solving the problem of young people who are not interested in agriculture. Actually, there is a lack of labor force. Most of the family members are more than 50 yeas old (table 3). Bearing in mind that majority of young people work in towns, have their houses in the town or in suburbs it is hard to believe that they are going to come back and live in the village.

5. INSTEAD OF A CONCLUSION

The settlers are involved in rural activities very much which is the basic reason of depopulation. The infrastructural and institutional services are insufficient. One of the main reasons which had a bad impact on the development, actually on the lack of it, is not only the distance from the towns but also bad traffic connections. There are many similar examples.

The village is rich in natural resources, pastures and woods so one of prosperous activities could be agriculture (cattle-breeding on pastures), growing and collecting herbs and spices, wood fruits (mushrooms, thymus, salvia, hypericum), healthy food and milk products (cheese), home craftworks, weekend tourism (Kusač-for pupils excursions) and manufacture capacities.

The development of tourism could improve many activities, such as agriculture, food production, home craftworks, services, crafts, national tradition, the rebirth of old crafts, reconstruction of old buildings for guests, as well as the construction of the new ones. If systematically planned growing and collecting of herbs adequately manufactured and labeled could be a significant factor of the village development and nature preservation.

In order to improve the condition of agricultural production it is necessary to reconstruct agricultural resources, make larger properties, start purchase centre and redefine production.

Natural resources are considerable, but the main problem in the village is the human resources, a small number of young people and the increasing number of the old. It is necessary to invest in improving infrastructure and institutions, in the projects which would attract young people to come back and find jobs. If all of these things are not done the village will face the destiny of some other villages which no longer can be seen on maps.

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SELO KUNOVICA U KONTEKSTU ODRŽIVOG RAZVOJA

Branko AJ Turnšek

Kunovica, tipično planinsko selo, zbijenog tipa, položeno na obroncima oko Kunovičke reke, okruženo tišinom i mirom kakvim može da podari samo nedirnuta priroda, živi isti takav život. Selo kontrasta, prirode, koja je svojom lepotom nesebično obdarila ove prostore, znatnih zemljišnih resursa, prirodnih pogodnosti i uslova za bavljenje stočarstvom, ali i selo sa malo ljudi (101 žitelj), uglavnom starijih, sa slabom opremljenošću infrastrukturim sistemima i objektima, povučeno u odnosu na putne pravce (mada nije uvek bilo tako) i slabe ekonomske moći. Suštinski problem ovog sela, ali i ostalih seoskih naselja na ovom području je depopulacija prostora, odnosno migracioni procesi okrenuti ka spolja.

U radu je analizirano sadašnje stanje elemenata održivosti na nivou sela, a potom i na relevantnom reprezentativnom uzorku domaćinstava, preko unapred definisanih parametara. Po definiciji ovako sagledani prirodni, ekonomski, ljudski i prostorni resursi, opisuju sadašnji trenutak, uzroke i posledice, ali i definišu stepen održivosti, kapacitete i pravce mogućeg razvoja. Dobijeni rezulatati i izvedeni zaključci su poslužili kao osnova za sagledavanje daljeg razvoja i transformacije sela, domaćinstva, odnosno dvorišta kao prostornog okvira domaćinstva i mesta na kome se ovi procesi odvijaju.