



**ИНОВАЦИИ, РАЗВИТИЕ И УСТОЙЧИВОСТ  
В СЕЛСКИТЕ РАЙОНИ В БЪЛГАРИЯ И В ЕВРОПА**

ОМДА

© ИНОВАЦИИ, РАЗВИТИЕ И УСТОЙЧИВОСТ В СЕЛСКИТЕ РАЙОНИ В БЪЛГАРИЯ И В ЕВРОПА – сборник

© професор доктор Таня Неделчева – съставител

© Иван Милев – художник на корицата

© Омда

**ISBN 978-954-9719-96-3**

РЕШЕНИЯ ОТ РЕДОВНО ЗАСЕДАНИЕ НА НАУЧНИЯ СЪВЕТ (НС),

Протокол № 27/07.11.2017 г.

Решение: НС препоръчва публикуване на сборника „Иновации, развитие и устойчивост в селските райони в България и в Европа” в електронното издателство „ОМДА” след отчитане бележките на рецензентите.

# **СЪДЪРЖАНИЕ**

## ***ХОРИЗОНТИТЕ НА СЕЛСКОТО ЖИВЕЕНЕ***

**Мария В. Шишманова. КУЛТУРА, ТРАДИЦИИ, ЦЕННОСТИ – ПОТЕНЦИАЛ ЗА РЕВИТАЛИЗАЦИЯ НА СЕЛСКИТЕ ОБЩНОСТИ**

**Камелия Петкова. ДЕМОГРАФСКИТЕ ДИСБАЛАНСИ В СЕЛАТА И ОТРАЖЕНИЕТО ИМ ВЪРХУ ПАЗАРА НА ТРУДА**

**Цочо Златков. СЪСТОЯНИЕТО И ПРОБЛЕМИТЕ НА БЪЛГАРСКОТО СЕЛО КАТО РЕЗУЛТАТ ОТ ПРОЦЕСИТЕ НА ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИЯ И ЧЛЕНСТВОТО НА СТРАНАТА В ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЯ СЪЮЗ**

**Djura Stevanović, Miloš Arandjelović, Aleksandar Videnović. INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE IN THE FUNCTION OF DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL AREAS**

**Борис Анакиев, Ромина Кабранова. РЕГИОНАЛНИ СПЕЦИФИЧНОСТИ НА МАКЕДОНСКОТО ЗЕМЈОДЕЛСТВО**

**Jorde Jakimovski. QUALITY OF LIFE IN MACEDONIAN RURAL AREAS**

**Максим Мизов. МОГАТ ЛИ ПРЕХОДНИТЕ ЦЕННОСТНИ ИНОВАЦИИ В БЪЛГАРСКОТО СЕЛО ДА СТАНАТ ГАРАНТИ ЗА УСТОЙЧИВО РАЗВИТИЕ?**

**Красимира Трендафилова. ИНОВАЦИИТЕ В СЕЛОТО – МЕЖДУ ЗАБРАВЕНОТО СТАРО И НЕНАУЧЕНОТО НОВО**

**Srboljub Dimitrijevic. POVERTY AS A SOCIAL GLOBAL PHENOMENON**

**Мира Алякова. НОВИ ФОРМИ НА КУЛТУРА, СТРУКТУРА И ПРАКТИКА В СЕЛСКИТЕ РАЙОНИ В БЪЛГАРИЯ, РАЗГЛЕДАНИ ПРЕЗ ПРИЗМАТА НА ТЕОРИЯ НА ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИТЕ**

## ***В ТЪРСЕНЕ НА РЕСУРСИ***

**Таня Неделчева. Селското семейно предметно пространство**

**Албена Накова. Отношението към „другия“ и устойчивостта на селската общност в район с етнически смесено население**

**Елица Стоилова. Валоризация на автентичната храна: фестивалите на традиционните храни като иновативни практики**

**Минка Анастасова–Чопева. Ориентирани ли са българските фермери към иновации при защитата от неприятели и болести по растенията?**

**Гавраил Гавраилов. Социалното предприемачество на село – примери от България**

**Даниела Цвяткова. Жените предприемачи в селските райони в България**

**Djura Stevanović, Aleksandar Videnović, Miloš Arandjelović, Serbian and Bulgarian village on Balkan Mountains as a tourist development potential.**

**Атанаска Владимирова Станчева. Идеи и практики за устойчиво развитие на Източните Родопи по примера на проект „Новото тракийско злато“**

**Djura Stevanović, PhD, Professor,  
Faculty of Agriculture, University of Belgrade, Serbia  
Aleksandar Videnović, PhD, Assistant Professor,  
Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade, Serbia  
Miloš Arandjelović, PhD, Research Associate,  
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE, UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE, SERBIA**

## **SERBIAN AND BULGARIAN VILLAGE ON BALKAN MOUNTAINS AS A TOURIST DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL**

### **Abstract**

Tourism based on cultural values, under the auspices of ecotourism is a concept of tourist offer that will get a real momentum and discover its incredible potential in the future, considering each rural landscape abounds in unique natural and cultural characteristics. In the case of Serbia, marked the difference level of development, and therefore tourism in its eastern and western part. The premises of Eastern Serbia, in this regard are lagging behind compared to its western part. On the other hand, in terms of quality of natural and created number of significant values, said two parts of Serbia are no different to that extent. The reasons for this apparent lower level of standards in Eastern Serbia can be sought and found in her peripheral position in relation to the main traffic routes from the north to the south of the country, but also in the Border historically disadvantaged position with respect to Bulgaria.

Balkan mountain at the border of two countries is geographically, but also politically, has been long period an iron curtain and the limiting factor of development east of the country. In recent decades, the turn of the century, political boundaries give way, and with the right to be thinking about a global view of the development of certain areas in every sense, even in the field of rural tourism, at local, wider - regional, as well as on international level. Interestingly, when it comes to the possible development of rural areas, to explore the characteristics of the villages in Balkan mountain, or compare them with the experience and qualities of the Bulgarian space, since the Balkan mountain to be regarded as a whole, as a region of outstanding natural value and potential.

Tourism as a generator of development, would on the other hand, improve the modern socio - economic status of the population living in this area. Certain estimates of the economic aspects of development of different forms of tourism on Balkan mountain indicate huge capacities that this region possesses. The development of tourism in this area would contribute to a more comprehensive integration of rural settlements in modern trends of society, which would have a positive impact on improving the economic situation of individual households.

Development of cultural tourism would mean investing in cultural resources, primarily in the people who live there and who are the bearers of development, its human infrastructure. People and the local population, the main brand of a room because the bearers of spiritual culture embodied in the culture of everyday life. Spontaneity, mutual cooperation, and unencumbered by borders and interweaving of different forms of tourism, creating an overall picture of a striking landscape, acceptable and attractive for visitors.

*Key words: Old Mountain (Balkan), Serbian and Bulgarian villages, borderlands, diversity, tourism, development potential.*

#### INVESTIGATED AREA, SPATIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE NETWORK OF SETTLEMENTS AND POPULATION

Area affected by the research extends from the border crossing "Vrška čuka" near Zaječar, where the starting slopes of Old Mountain (Balkan) in the north to the southern end of its part in Serbia, near Visočka Ržana, (where the mountain range, which is called in Bulgaria "Balkan", provides from the border to the east to the Black sea) or to "Petrohanski" saddle (walk) along the way Berkovica - Sofia in Bulgaria.

The studied area is located in the main ring roads following cities: Belogradchik, Montana, Berkovica, Godech (Bulgaria), Dimitrovgrad, Pirot, Knjaževac, Zaječar (Serbia). Research was carried movement of connecting local roads, diverting from the main roads, which connect a series of rural settlements in both states, to the furthest below the mountain range (the state border).

Analyzed area on the Serbian side, belongs to the municipalities of Zaječar, Knjaževac, Pirot and Dimitrovgrad. On Bulgaria's side, these are the regions major cities of north-western areas of the country, Vidin and Montana, and part of the wider region of Sofia. It can be seen irrational spatial organization of the network of settlements in the analyzed area in both countries. In Serbia, only the municipal centers have the status of major agglomerations, while in Bulgaria regions mentioned centers, administrative relieved existence of small municipal seats: Belogradchik (in the region of Vidin) Chiprovica and Berkovica (in the region of Montana) and Godech (in the larger area of Sofia).

In a hierarchy of the village, there is an evident lack of local secondary centers, although they can be identified at set public functions in the villages - small towns Minićevo and Kalna in Serbia, and Rakovica, Chuprene, Donji Lom and Georgi

**Damjanovo in Bulgaria. All other settlements in the study area regions of Old Mountine are villages with primary or elementary public facilities.**

**In this paper, population, natural and anthropogenic factors, as important factors predispose certain area for tourism development have noted at the global level, the commonplace and the most important determinants of space (since the theme: villages of two state in urban - morphological and environmental terms), here it will be indicate the basic characteristics of the observed area.**

**Demographic trends, particularly since 1961 are very unfavorable in the monitored areas: a large population decline, negative natural growth, consequently, but also expressed migration to larger centers - unfavorable age structure of the population. Although these are general trends are particularly pronounced in remote mountainous regions of municipalities which belong to the area, where most rural settlements at the stage of demographic decay. (Regions, districts and municipalites in the Republic of Bulgaria, the National Statistics Institute, 2014.) For example, in Serbia, in the municipality of Knjaževac, 86 settlements, only one village has the status of the city, and it is concentrated 52.1% of the population . In the hilly - mountainous settlements lives 34,4% and in mountainous 9.5% of total population of the municipality. (Sibinović, Martinović, 2010)**

**A special feature in demographic terms is the fact that the Old Mountine mutually settled by natives known as Timočani or Torlaci, which are not rarely a relative. (Cvijić, 1922) Villages in which they live and which are located in different countries, despite similar natural conditions for development, they do not have a similar organization and visual identity. Although decades prevented that have contacts with each other, a common mentality and features can be a link in the development of various forms of cooperation. An example of this, is a long-standing event "Convocation on Kadibogaz", which is of great significance, among others, meet local people on both sides of the border, the fair of consumer goods, cultural - artistic events and the opportunity to meet the local authorities of the two countries. Mitting usually takes 2 to 3 days. About him regularly report from the local and regional media. (Krstić, 2011)**

**In rural areas of both countries in the area of Old Mountine, suspended in a demographic sense, can be separated: 1) pseudo - urban areas (catchment), with the settlement on the outskirts of major centers, 2) relatively stable population, rural areas in low-lying parts of the territory, 3) demographic "bad" hilly - mountainous rural**



areas which correspond to the area of depopulation and 4) depopulation mountainous areas.

As one of the elements essential for the procedure to designate the specific area of tourism (Tourism Law, Serbia, 2009), taking the population factor of development. For a rural area of Old Mountine not be said (due to the constant decrease of the population in the villages), that in this regard qualified for tourism development, but viewed through the overall context (especially if we include natural and partly anthropogenic factor), it can find enough logic justification for the attempt to restore this area by rural tourism development.

#### **NATURAL AND ANTHROPOGENIC FACTORS FOR ANALYSIS OF TOURISM POTENTIAL**

Tourism based on cultural values, under the auspices of ecotourism is a concept of tourist offer, will get a real momentum and discover their untapped potential in the future, since each rural landscape abounds in unique natural and cultural characteristics. In the case of Serbia, the pronounced differences in levels of development, and therefore tourism in its eastern and western part. The areas of Eastern Serbia, in this regard are lagging behind compared to its western part. On the other hand, in terms of quality of natural and number of created significant values, said two parts of Serbia are not so different in expressing their custom. The reasons for this apparent lower level of standards in Eastern Serbia can be sought and found in her peripheral position in relation to the main traffic routes from the north to the south of the country, but also in the historically disadvantaged border position in relation to Bulgaria.

Tourism as a generator of development, to improve the contemporary socio - economic status of the population living in this area. Certain estimates of the economic aspects of development of different forms of tourism on Old mountine indicate huge capacities that this region possesses. (Milijić, et. Al., 2009) The development of tourism in this area would contribute to a more comprehensive integration of rural settlements in modern trends of society, which would return a positive impact on improving the economic situation of local households.

The Main Spatium Plan of the Republic of Serbia is defined area of Old Mountine as high mountainous tourist region the highest degree awarded to her international and



**national ranking in the categorization of the planned mountain areas, and in the second place in the group of priorities among new tourist products after the Danube.**

**In the context of the enormous potential of the natural characteristics of the observed area, it unfortunately finds the very existence of the winter ski tourism near the town of Berkovica in Bulgaria or the start of more organized placement of the same type of tourism in the area of Babin Zub - Jabučko Ravnište in Serbia. All other space, for now almost unorganized, provides opportunities for the development of various types of winter and summer tourism.**

**The anthropogenic sense, it is important to point out first of all the network of indigenous rural settlements that with certain morphological differences caused by different topography of the terrain, historically formed on both sides of Old Mountine. It is a compact and half compact settlements, with the difference in their level of organization.**

**In public and private forms, there is also older and newer, and rural and urban settlements architecture, with more or less aesthetic value. They are not rare cases a higher concentration of relatively preserved traditional architecture, country-house (Village Gostuša, Topli Do, Balta Berilovac, Dojkinci on the Serbian side, and Kirjajevo, Stakevci, Gornji Lom, on Bulgarian side of mountine). On the study area, as an element of cultural heritage, in addition to housing, are very expressive an economic structures, which with diversity of its functions, especially in its manifestation, which is not rare are special regional and traditional, an essential witness of production and work processes in the country, or old customs.**

**In terms of tourism programs in the villages are not provided a special accommodation facilities. Tourist developments existing only in the cities. There are few examples of attempts at reconstruction and upgrading of the rural garden, or the content contained therein in order to develop rural tourism and offer accommodation and overnight.**

**In addition to the traditional rural architecture of buildings as well as cultural goods that can be considered in the development of tourism, and allocate objects - complexes of religious architecture. In Serbia, in the study area, the most significant monuments of culture (in addition to a number of other objects less importance) Monasteries: St. George in Temska near Pirot (11th century), St. Trinity in Gornja Kamenica near Knjaževac (15th century) and Suvodol near Minićevo (13th century), or the Virgin Church in Donja Kamenica near Knjaževac (14th century). In Bulgaria, the**

most important monasteries on analyzed area are: St. Trinity near the village Rakovica (10-11th century), St. Ivan Rilski at Chiprovica (10th century), St. John the Baptist (Lopušanski man.) near Montana, St. Cyril and Methodius (Klisurski man.), near Berkovica (13th century), and a number of monasteries around Godech, in the southern part of the study area, in the northeast of the border crossing Gradina, near Dimitrovgrad.

#### **COMPARISON OF CHARACTERISTICS OF SERBIAN AND BULGARIAN VILLAGES IN OLD (BALKAN) MOUNTINE**

Socio - political conditions define the different frameworks of development of rural settlements on both sides of Old Mountine. Although very similar in terms of natural and geomorphological characteristics, these places are possessed various aspects of development in Serbia and Bulgaria. There are many similarities but also important differences at the village on the eastern slopes of Old Mountine in Bulgaria (along the border with Serbia), and the villages on the western slopes of Old Mountine in Serbia (along the border with Bulgaria).

In terms of density agglomerations in the network of settlements in Bulgaria is observed a small number of the village (up to ten) in the municipal district, while in Serbia a large number, often over thirty. (Simonović, 1970) This can be partly explained by pronounced need for individuality among the Serbian population, where the former existence of a family community (as an important factor of social organization of the population) and custom separation by establishing new and younger members of the household, as a rule, on a new suitable space, generated by the creation of the nucleus of the future of the village. On the other hand, the spirit of collectivism and social conditions, conditional on the retention of the Bulgarian population in concentrated communities.

If we look at the transport infrastructure in Bulgaria is standard solid traffic accessibility in urban and rural settlements, while in Serbia uneven, and depending of the compartment in which the villages are located. Wide paved roads width of 6 to 7 m. are typical of the routes in the Bulgarian regions. The quality of asphalt base is not always in good condition, but this is compensated by the traffic comfort. In Serbia, the transport accessibility of rural settlements uneven. In the hilly terrain regional roads to the village is width of 5 to 6 meters, while in the hilly and mountainous areas usually existing wide paved asphalt or makadam roads small diameters (up to 3 meters).

From the point of view of the degree of urbanization of the village, in Old Mountine on the Bulgarian side, village and their centers are more pronounced urbanized and landscapes are less cultured. In Serbia, the poor expressed urbanization of rural settlements and their centers and insufficient regulation of the landscape. In rural areas the socialist period in Bulgaria was included industrialization, urbanization and improvement of natural and constructed landscapes of villages, causing the expansion zone regulated part of the settlement, so that today have significant elements of urbanity. In Serbia, the rural areas are treated as part of the past and backwardness, as the areas of which should be taken, and at them in terms of standard of living a little to invest. In addition to the cooperative buildings are rarely constructed, reconstructed or rebuilt other facilities.

All settlements on both sides of the mountain, are the genesis of spontaneously formed and compact structures, but in Bulgaria during the time in whole or in part regulated, while in Serbia it happened only with the individual, and only partially. Urban regulation of settlements in Bulgaria, occurred mainly as a result of "socialist collectivization." (Kojic, 1950) As a rule, the greatest importance was given to the content on the main routes. The main dwelling area urbanized locating extensions - market or larger plateau, around which were placed administrativen, educational - cultural and commercial service facilities. The second level of regulation represented a wide tracing town and village roads on which were placed the typical residential building for officers and non-agricultural population. Only partial control of some rural settlements in Serbia (secondary centers, primary administration) (Simonovic, 1970), resulting in a distinctive type of compaction Timok tipe of villages. This villages in its incidence wear characteristics of the pre-industrial period.

If it considers the effects of the socialist social order on the development and content of the planned settlement arrangement of rural settlements in Serbia and Bulgaria possessed some differences because of the development of socialism led to different directions. A specific form of socialism, which was formed in Yugoslavia, was a consequence of Informbiro Resolution (politics) 1948. But in addition to ideological - political passing, the basis of building a socialist society in both countries, based on methodological principles similar to the Soviet model. Typical content of rural centers in Bulgaria is "Reading room" ("Čitalište"), while it is in Serbia "Community house" ("Zadružni dom") (in both cases the objects, which must include, among other elements - the contents of culture in the broadest sense). The general heading of Serbian and

**Bulgarian villages consisted of both facilities for culture to the fullest extent, which are massively built after World War II. As the building with a specific function, were achievement of socialism and their role was backbone of future socio - cultural development of the village. They were built in both cases on the basis of model projects, and their capacity is dependent on the size of settlements for which they are planned.**



**Picture 1 - The center of village Rakovica (Bulgaria) with "Reading room" - "Čitalište" and admistration - "Kmetstvo" (left), and the center of the village Donja Kamenica (Serbia) with the Church (14th century), City Office and the Cooperative house (right)**

**Municipal development of rural centers and whole settlements is developed in Bulgaria than in Serbia. In the Bulgarian villages on Old Mountine, the emphasis in this area is to protect the environment (modernization mode of collection and disposal of garbage, as well as worries about further decomposition of harmful substances), which can be seen in two aspects. The first is relatively recent, and thus the construction of more modern centers and municipal infrastructure, and other obligations and guidelines in terms of environmental protection, that are imposed by the European Union Bulgaria as a member state. Serbia is considerably less represented municipal development centers and rural settlements (except for some secondary centers). The problems are reflected in the lack of urban infrastructure (water supply, sewerage, electrification ...) but to a large extent, and in insufficiently regulated river flows through the village and in the absence of regular, regulated and properly constructed landfill garbage.**

**Almost every village in Bulgaria comprises at least one industrial plant and many more of them, while in Serbia only secondary centers possibly have some form of industry. In both countries these facilities in the villages of Old Mountine today are not in operation. The reason may be their "political" character of factories, which were designed to keep the population and prevent the depopulation of rural areas. These facilities were built mainly in the outskirts of the village, and very often with them are**

**built flats for workers. Degradation of that superstructure, from the viewpoint of possible repurposing, are extremely unfavorable circumstances.**



**Picture 2 - Double houses for workers by standardized projects in Bulgaria - Rakovica (left) and the diversity and colorful in form of houses in Serbia - Kalna (right)**

**In Bulgaria, as well as in Serbia, mostly in settlements represented residential buildings from the interwar period, (the first half of the 20th century) and the post-war period (the second half of the 20th century). In both countries, the observed villages, are very scarce housing, and other purposes and objects of recent date. In the Bulgarian villages, the houses are very similar to each other or identical (built mostly by standardized projects). On the other hand, home in Serbia are very different to each other in the organization of space, and by the materialization and form. In both areas, notes the existence of residential high-rise (from 2 to 4 floors), which today are partially populated, and abandoned by former tenants, mostly workers, civil servants, teachers, doctors and others who have moved due to the termination of the need for their activities or seeking better living conditions in another location.**

**In both countries, the study area of the mountain, there are preserved buildings of traditional rural architecture, but not to a very large extent. The reason for this is their elderly and decrepitude, or the negligence of the owner to maintain, due to lack of funds for maintenance. Vernacular architecture in Bulgarian villages are represented mainly in the construction of rural economic content, a less common in apartments (very rare, but therefore very successful, renovation of traditional residential buildings for the needs of the tourist purposes). In Serbia, the vernacular architecture represented mainly in villages in the hilly and mountainous regions, and rarely in a settlement near the main road, which the fate of unsuccessful urbanization.**





**Picture 3 - Housed and unfinished collective residential building in Ciprene - Bulgaria and group of collective buildings in Kalna – Serbia**

The aesthetic value of architecture and created environments in villages on the Bulgarian side is uniform, without major fluctuations, which are in Serbia in the lower regions abound, even commonplace. The architecture of the village in a very hilly and mountainous areas, at a greater distance from the base of the main roads on the Serbian side is more uniform aesthetic value. In Serbia, there was less investments in buildings, the period of them construction is older, but due to less influence of standardized and poorly designed projects and facilities, a higher degree of indigenous folk works, spontaneity and rationality of the architectural process, preserve the ambience of a traditional village and the tameness of rural areas. The complete opposite of this are the villages at the foot of the mountain, near the main roads where existing the incidence of inadequate housing facilities which moustly visibly distorts the rural landscape.

Looking at the general characteristics of the architecture of the village in west Balkan (Old Mountain) on Bulgaria side is ambience that indicates the social climate and ideological influences dating from the reign of socialist realism. This impression is more pronounced in local rural centers than in smaller, the main directions remote settlements. In them only through the existence of standard civil service residential buildings and small industrial or agricultural buildings, can feel an attempt to collectivization and land reclamation of life in the countryside. How many residential architecture of different periods in Bulgaria moderate and modest in their appearance, that many public architecture, sometimes is blatantly ideologically colored. Similarly is, on the other hand, in Serbia: the extent to which they are peripheral and remote indigenous villages, and preserved the original visual identity, insofar as certain new buildings for different purposes, mainly in the area of the main routes, undermined the atmosphere, retarded the quality of the space and visually disturbed pass.

## **SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN THE VILLAGES OF OLD MOUNTINE**

**From the previous comparative analysis summarized in the previous section of this paper, we can observe the comparative advantages and disadvantages, in terms of ambient preservation and authenticity, as well as cultural - historical value and rootedness - the authenticity of rural settlements on both sides of Old Mountine.**

**Although the Serbian villages were burnt down during most of the Serbian - Turkish war in 1876, and even in later wars, the village was soon rebuilt on the basis of experience and many years (centuries old) building tradition. Applied is the same organization of the village, housing, and gardens in a way that built the generations of indigenous peoples. The Turkish censuses (and taxpayers) from the 15th and 16th centuries, according to the names of the villages in Old Mauntine, which still exist. (Stamenkovic, 2001)**

**On the other hand, in a rural village on Old Mauntine, in Bulgaria, considerably more is invested: its are more urbanized, had industrial plants (which most now are not working) as an attempt of violent deagrarization, more modern, far closer to the city's appearance, have a greater and more diverse housing fund and less give the impression of abandonment, unlike most villages by the Serbian side. The global crisis is largely drove to larger population centers, but is still a decent part of the working age population stayed in the villages, relying on agrarian tradition and enjoyment of works of material assistance through pensions or employment in non-agricultural (civil service) activities in the villages.**

**Unlike the village on the Bulgarian side of Old Mountine, which give an impression of regulated rural settlements, reformed under the influence of ideological matrix design (socialist villages), settlements on the Serbian side exude an atmosphere of centuries-old tradition, which is formed of the Middle Ages in continuity. Spontaneously created and formed during the great period, the village on the Serbian side, thanks to later specific internal social organization (after the 2nd World War), and neglect the wider community for them, survive to this day in authentic form in hilly - mountainous areas.**

## **PROPOSAL ACHIEVING THE SETTLEMENT OF CROSS - BORDER CONNECTIONS AND NETWORKING SPACE**



**Geomorphological structure of the Old Mountain, whose range extends in a north - south cross is intersected by deep gorges small mountain river, pointing to the board (of various forms of transport), overcoming the mountain ridge running east - west and/or Bulgaria - Serbia and vice versa. This created a series of micro - environments, and in some places the opportunity to create and open a small border crossings and greater connections of the local population, but also the formation of interesting themed tourist routes. There are two possible directions of creating new border crossings:**

**1. Minićevo - Vitkovac - Ošljane - Novo Korito - Pass "Kadibogaz" - Salash - Belogradchik, and**

**2. Kalna - Balta Berilovac - Ravno Bučje - Pass "St. Nikolas" - Chuprene - Vrbovo - Belogradchik.**

**Further development of centers of winter - ski tourism, particularly in terms of system expansion path, it is possible to create a connection in the future Serbian center (which is in progress) in the area of Babin Zub, or Jabucko Ravniste, and Bulgarian of skiing complex in Berkovica further south. These systems can independently expand and integrate the new system of trails in one or another country. Such ventures would be logistically relying on the existing villages, using their resources and improving their standard and range of possible tourist attractions.**

**As a third option of linking nature areas on both sides of the border, and thus the network of settlements, there remains a huge range of possible tourist activities, which, depending on the specifics of the necessary preconditions can be developed at international level. This refers to the possibility of joint development of tourism based on hunting, fishing, mountain climbing, hiking, sports (including extreme), ecology - protection of natural resources and the observation of nature, health recovery, horseback riding, cycling, driving jeeps, and a number of other outdoor activities .**

**Besides these, there are preconditions for the realization of themed tours on the international level, whether it comes to circularly move around the two sides of the Old Mountain, whether it is the alternating border crossings, such as entering on the pass Vrška čuka to Bulgaria, return to Serbia on the pass Kadibogaz, across St. Nikola crossing back to Bulgaria and again, across Gradina border back to Serbia. Those designed themed tours will be intended to visit major natural and man - made values, with reliance on the local cultural context, ethno - tourism, sacral architecture, archaeological sites, folklore and vernacular art, related events, changing urban and**

rural environments, lowland and mountain landscapes, natural - geographic phenomena and other benefits.

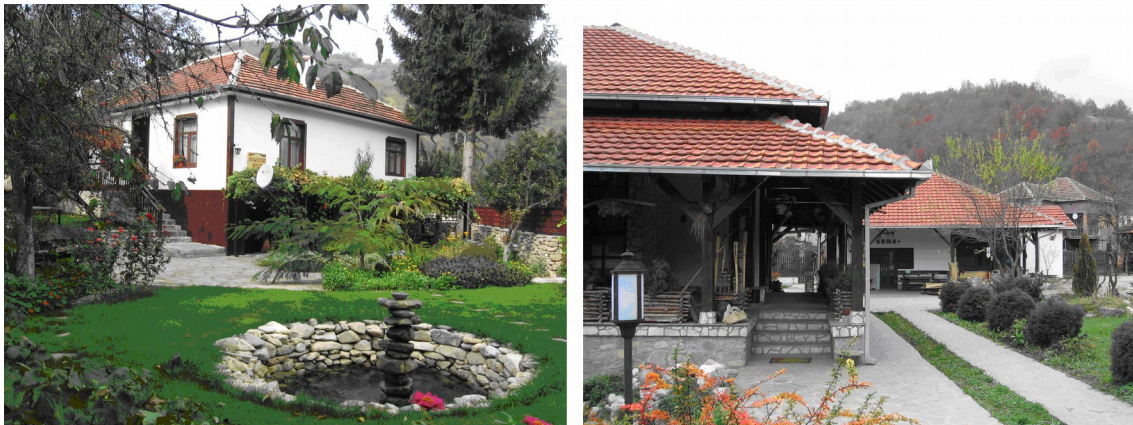
## **RENOVATION OF VILLAGES THROUGH IMPROVING THE CONTENT, THE AFFIRMATION OF TRADITIONAL VALUES AND CULTURAL - HISTORICAL HERITAGE**

Construction Fund in the villages on both sides of the border mainly makes residential architecture, seen integrally with garden and economic facilities located on the plot. In villages it is impossible to visually separate experience physical structure of housing and economic part of the yard because the usable - functional sense apartment with paper presents a unified whole. Quenching of agricultural activities in the villages or going age people seem to environmental entities seen as a collection of exclusive residential properties as the wrong approach. Economic activities testify to the lifestyle and traditions of a particular area, and need to be treated as part of the garden as a unified whole.

In the monitored area, it is necessary to clearly define the settlements and environments where they can freely operate (every state in the area of their interest), even in terms of improvement and modernization of the economic production of goods in different aspects of agriculture, through locating small farms, where there exist conditions and interests. The obligation of experts is to improve, expand rural physical structure with recognizing and respecting the regional characteristics of the local architecture. In this regard, it is important to successful transposition of the principles of traditional construction on a modern building, and the obligation to build new facilities in accordance with local tradition, in order not to disrupt the harmony in ambient experience of space.

In addition to housing - economic content, any public buildings in the settlements, and the habitats outside the construction zone of the village, may be subject to repurposing and remodeling, then reconstruction and upgrading. In the absence of space in the villages that would be useful to support the tourist character development, redevelopment of existing buildings that are abandoned and decaying, represent a rational approach to dispose of the physical structure of the village, while promoting the principles of environmental protection and preservation of landscape and natural and manmade environmental values.

**In a significant number of villages of the study area will require careful interpolation of new content into the existing structure of the village, in order to preserve the regional character of the architecture and ambience. The solid number of villages, will require even more careful, almost museological approach, because it is an authentic villages with preserved traditional rural architecture and such an environment will be challenging in terms of interventions, since they represent the tourist attraction of the first order.**



**Picture 4 - Renovated tourist households with elements of traditional architecture in Bulgaria - Stakevci (left), and Serbia - Inovo (right)**

## **CONCLUDING REMARKS**

**The study Serbian and Bulgarian village on Old Mountine, can be concluded that the essential disadvantage in the spatial hierarchy of settlements, lack of local - secondary centers, or its stagnation in terms of development, whereby cease to represent support for the settlement of minor significance. In addition, the unfavorable situation further endangering the loss of power of the central functions of small towns, which represent the highest form of settlements in the region, which also have the problem of depopulation and weakening economic growth.**

**The analysis of settlements in urban - morphological meaning, come to the conclusion that most of them have a specialty in the identity, character and ambience, which is required in a professional and sensitive manner to further develop and improve. (Marić, Kovačević, 2014)**

**In addition, some of the resorts in the territorial system, are potential carriers Centers, either:**

**1. Having a higher specificity and functional significance in terms of content compared to other villages.**

**2. They contain distinctly different character (concentration of traditional rural architecture, a specific natural environment, visibility and ease of getting around in spatial, different specialty in the phenomenal sense).**

**3. Represent the center of the area gravitating to places of significance in terms of a natural or anthropogenic (close naturally and created specifics).**

**Such a settlement, it is also necessary in a hierarchical sense treated special, give them importance and help their accelerated development in relation to the other in the system. In such circumstances, it is necessary in a professional manner and quality planning to target certain settlements inside and outside. Inside, it is necessary to recognize the potential for the development of central functions and connect them with the outside environment and create favorable net of settlement of relations, which will each of the villages, regardless of the place in the hierarchy, enable the logical continuation of the interrupted development.**

**In terms of the stagnation and decay of the village in the hilly - mountainous areas, it is necessary by different planners secured turn into an opportunity for development stereotypes about their bad predispositions for progress. In particular, border village of the Old Mountain, can be by different setting priorities and basis for the development, convergence strategies and joint performance in the tourist industry, will lead into an opportunity for renewal in a completely new and so far unpractised ideas in the planning and implementation intentions.**

**Authentic values of rural areas, it is necessary to bring into harmony with modern trends in the development of the village, so it does not negate the specific character and identity of the other communities. The realization of new connections, traffic and modern technology, the implementation of new strategies, improving the physical structure and residential - service - accommodation capacities settlements, implementation of new programs, it is necessary to balance the quality of life in the city and in the countryside, while respecting their particularities. It is necessary to take advantage of the tendency of the population that lives in rural areas, not only temporarily, but permanently stimulate such intentions overcoming poor quality of living standards, which are unreasonably tied for the village.**

**The inclusion of villages in different physical and virtual network, especially in border areas like here analyzed, stimulates interest in activities and livelihood to**

housing and continuity of residence in the healthy, and environmentally superior space. The assumption able to achieve in terms of interstate common and acceptable to all economic - development interests through complementary action in certain spheres and even in tourism, opening up new possible directions and perspectives of reconstruction and further development of peripheral mountain areas.

Similarities and some differences evidenced in this area indicate the potential that could be developing a quality way to harmonize and improve and so consequently affect the preservation of Old Mountain areas through the development of different types of tourism in the internationally recognizable ecological context. This would achieve more attractive to users, activation of the local community, the greater economic effects and more balanced territorial development in neighboring environments, primarily in relation to other richer areas.

#### References:

- Цвијић, Ј. (1922): *Балканско полуострво и јужнословенске земље, Основе антропогеографије*, Књига прва. Београд. [Cvijić, J. (1922): *Balkan Peninsula and the South Slavic countries, Fundamentals of anthropogeography, Book One*. Belgrade.]
- Цвијић, Ј. (1931): *Балканско полуострво и јужнословенске земље, Основе антропогеографије*, Књига друга. *Психичке особине јужних Словена*. Београд. [Cvijić, J.(1931): *Balkan Peninsula and the South Slavic countries, Fundamentals of human geography, Book Two*. Psychological traits of the southern Slavs. Belgrade.]
- Živančević, J. (2011): *Soviet in Content – People’s in form: The building of Farming Cooperative Centres and the Soviet-Yugoslav Dispute, 1948-1950*. SPATIUM International Review, No. 25, pp. 39-49.
- Којић, Б. (1973): *Сеоска архитектура и руризам*. Београд: ГК. [Kojić, B. (1973): *Rural architecture and regional planning*. Belgrade: GK.]
- Којић, Б., Симоновић, Ђ. (1975): *Сеоска насеља Србије*. Београд: ИЦС. [Kojić, B., Simonović, Đ. (1975): *The villages of Serbia*. Belgrade: ICS.]
- Крунић, Ј. (1948): *Задружни домови, Збирка пројеката масовне изградње на територији уже Србије, Аутономне покрајине Војводине и Аутономне Косовско – Метохијске области у 1948. години*. Београд: Издање задружне књиге и Секције архитеката ДИТ-а. [Krunić, J. (1948): *Cooperative Homes, Collection of mass development projects on the territory of Serbia, the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the Autonomous Kosovo - Metohija province in 1948*. Belgrade: Release cooperative books and Sections architects DIT.]
- Крстић, Д. (2003–2004): *Етно – културне разлике између Торлака у Србији и Торлака у Бугарској*. Београд: Гласник ЕМ, бр. 67–68, стр. 139-154. [Krstić, D. (2003-2004): *Ethno - cultural differences between Torlaks in Serbia and Torlaks in Bulgaria*. Belgrade: Messenger EM, no. 67-68, p. 139-154.]
- Крстић, Д. (2011): *Сабор на Кадибогазу: Прилог познавању граничних сабора*, Теме, бр. 4, стр. 1575-1602. [Krstić, D. (2011): *Mitting on Kadibogaz: Contribution to the knowledge of border mittings, Themes, No. 4, p. 1575-1602.*]



- Maksin, M., Pucar, M., Milijić, S., Korać, M. (2011): *Održivi razvoj turizma u Evropskoj uniji i Srbiji*. Beograd, IAUS. [Maxine, M., Pucar, M., Milijić, S., KORAĆ, M. (2011): *Sustainable Development Tourism in the European Union and Serbia*. Beograd, IAUS.]
- Марић, И., Манић, Б., Бајић, Т. (2011): *Појам етно-села и његов значај за развој туризма у Србији*. Београд: ИАУС, Посебна издања бр. 64. [Marić, I. Manić, B., Vajić, T. (2011): *The concept of ethno-village and its importance for the development of tourism in Serbia*. Belgrade: IAUS, Special Publication no. 64th]
- Марић, И., Никовић, А., Манић, Б. (2011): *Културно наслеђе, природне вредности, и нови програми у функцији развоја туризма руралних подручја*. Београд: ИАУС, Посебна издања бр. 64. [Marić, I., Niković, A., Manić, B. (2011): *Cultural heritage, natural values, and new programs in the development of tourism in rural areas*. Belgrade: IAUS, Special Publication no. 64th]
- Marić, I., Kovačević, B. (2014): *Pravila uređenja i građenja ruralnih naselja u probalju Dunava – tendencije u urbanizmu i arhitekturi*. Beograd: IAUS, Posebna izdanja br. 73. [Marić, I., Kovačević, B. (2014): *Policy Planning and construction of rural villages in the coastal Danube - trends in urban design and architecture*. Belgrade: IAUS, Special Publication no. 73.]
- Milijić, S., Banićević, D., Krunić, N. (2009): *Strategic Evaluation of Economic feasibility of Mountain Tourist Region Development – Case Study of Stara Planina*, SPATIUM International Review, No. 19, pp. 56-68.
- Сибиновић, М., Мартиновић, М. (2010): *Територијално - демографске промене Општине Књажевац*. Часопис „Демографија“, књига 7. [Sibinović, M., Martinović, M. (2010): *Territorial - demographic changes of the Municipality of Knjaževac*. The journal "Demography", the book 7th]
- Симоновић, Ђ. (1970): *Центри заједнице села у Србији – сеоске варошице и сеоске чаршије*. Београд: ИАУС, ГК. [Simonovic, Đ. (1970): *Community Centers villages in Serbia - rural towns and rural old centres*. Belgrade: IAUS, GK.]
- Стаменковић, С. (2001): *Географска енциклопедија насеља Србије, књ. I – IV*. Београд: Географски факултет, Агена, Стручна књига. [Stamenković, S. (2001): *Geographic encyclopedia Serbian village, vol. I - IV*. Belgrade: Faculty of Geography, Agena, Education books.]
- Стојанчевић, В. (1960): *Миграције из Бугарске у Србију за време владе кнеза Милоша*. Зборник радова ГИ САНУ „Јован Цвијић“, бр. 8, стр. 61–78. [Stojančević, V. (1960): *Migration from Bulgaria to Serbia during the government of Prince Milos*. Proceedings of GI SASA "Jovan Cvijić", no. 8, p. 61-78.]

#### Documents and other sources:

- *Regions, districts and municipalites in the Republic of Bulgaria, 2014*. Sofia: National Statistics Institute.
- *Просторни план Републике Србије од 2010–2020. године*. Београд: Службени гласник Републике Србије, 88/10. [Spatial plan of the Republic of Serbia from 2010-2020. years. Belgrade: Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, 88/10.]
- *Просторни план подручја посебне намене Парка природе и Туристичке регије Стара планина*. Београд: Службени гласник Републике Србије, 115/08. [Spatial plan of special purpose nature park and tourist region of Old Mountine. Belgrade: Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, 115/08.]

- **Закон о туризму, Београд: Службени гласник републике Србије 36/09, Члан 15.**  
**[*Law on Tourism, Belgrade: Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia 36/09, Section 15.*]**

