



GEOGRAPHIC VIEWS ON REGIONAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF BOSNNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

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- Regional differences and regional planning of economic activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been analyzed in the paper. Within that, development of economic activities as an indicator of the differences in modern regional development of Bosnia and Herzegovina was more closely discussed.
- Urban developmental differences in Bosnia and Herzegovina are characterised by regional polarization of population and function.
- Regional development of Bosnia and Herzegovina was analyzed at two levels of spatial analysis. The first one is existing regional structure, and the second is an envisaged regional structure similar to the European Union.

The European Comision presented its vision of regional development through spatial plans in Bosnia and Herzegovina, on the basis of five regions, as follows:



Sarajevo economic region (about thirty municipalities),
Northeast Bosnia (about forty municipalities),
Northwest Bosnia (about thirty municipalities),
Central Bosnia (about twenty municipalities) and
Southeast Bosnia (about thirty municipalities).



Table 1: Cities of Bosnia and Herzegovina according to the rank-size rule, 1981-2010.

City	Population		Position		Real order	Population
	1981	1991	1981	1991	-	2010
Sarajevo	448.519	527.049	1	1	1	750.000
Banja Luka	183.618	195.692	2	2	2,7	225.000
Tuzla	121.717	131.618	3	3	4,0	174.000
Mostar	110.377	126.628	4	4	4,2	112.000
Bihać	65.544	70.732	10	11	7,5	63.000
Doboj	99.548	102.549	6	6	5,1	80.000
Prijedor	108.868	112.543	5	5	4,7	95.000
Goražde	36.924	37.573	15	15	14,0	17.000
Bijeljina	92.808	96.988	7	7	5,4	100.000
Brčko	82.768	87.627	8	8	6,0	100.000
Zenica	132.733	145.517	3	3	4,1	127.105

Table 1, of 15 selected cities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, based on application of the rank-size rule, indicates that Sarajevo is the largest city, and the next group of cities is a group of approximately equal cities (Fig.1). Frequency distributions of cities according to the rank-size rule have shown that the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina prefers living in larger cities.

Fig.1: Network of developmental centres in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in 2010 Author: Nurkovic, 2011

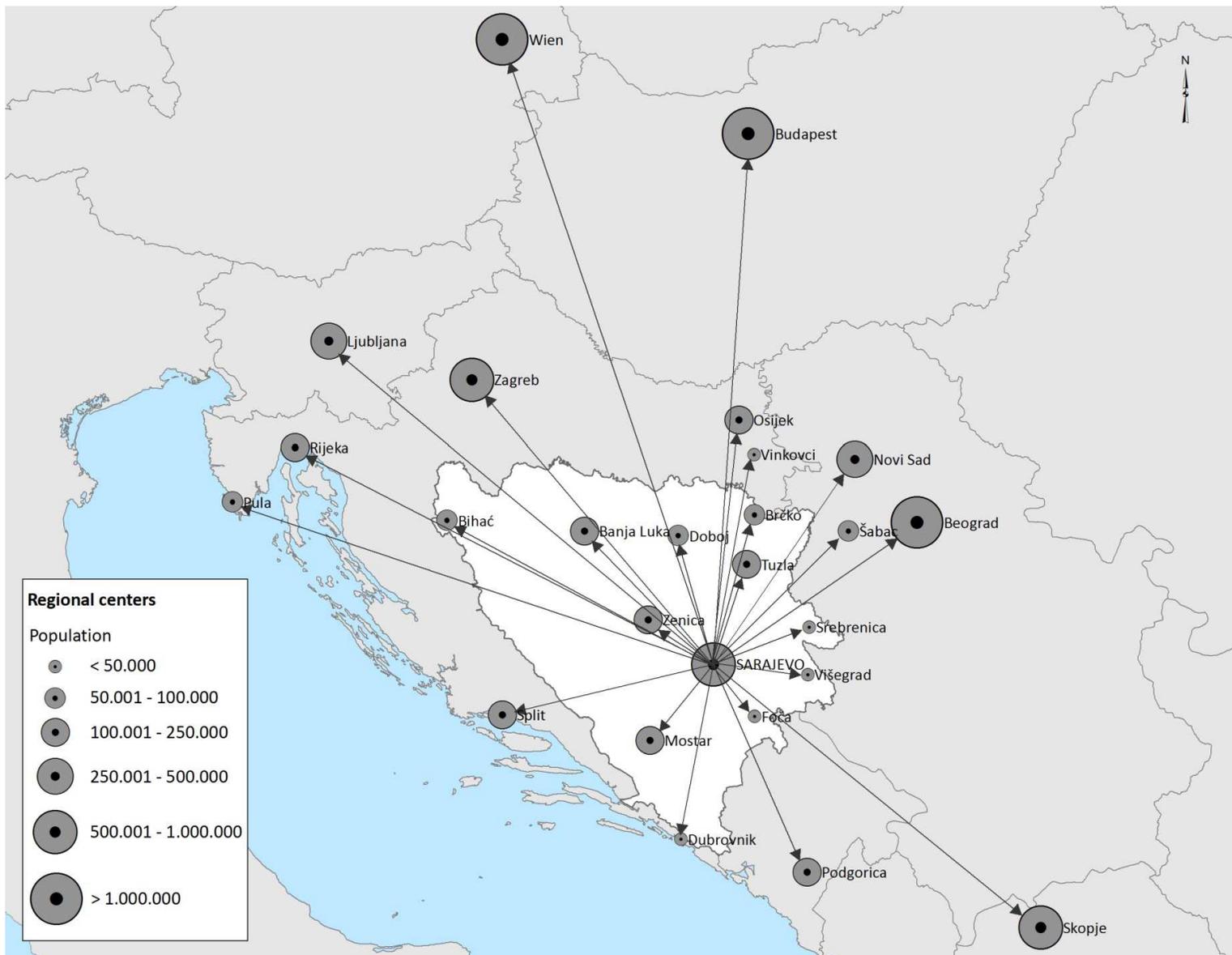


Table 2: Centres according to number of workers in economy from 1991 to 2011



Centres	Employed in economy in 1991	% 1991	Employed in economy 2002 (Estimation)	% 2002 (Estimation)	Employed in economy 2011 (Estimation)	% 2011 (Estimations)
Sarajevo	184.674	46,9	185.873	41,0	94.165	28,0
Mostar	44.124	11,0	57.878	12,7	54.622	16,2
Banja Luka	65.026	16,2	67.345	14,8	70.958	21,1
Zenica	54.991	13,7	69.163	15,2	54.622	16,2
Tuzla	51.852	12,9	72.856	16,0	60.994	18,1
Total	400.667	100	453.115	100	335.361	100

In 2011, in Bosnia and Herzegovina 5 cities had over 19.000 of the employed people according to number of employed people. In 2011, Sarajevo was the largest center of work with more than 99.165 of employed people, Tuzla with 60.994, Zenica with 54.622, Banja Luka with 70.958 and Mostar with 54.622 in public sector (Table 2 and Figure 2).

Figure 2: Centres of work according to number of workers in public sector 1991-2011

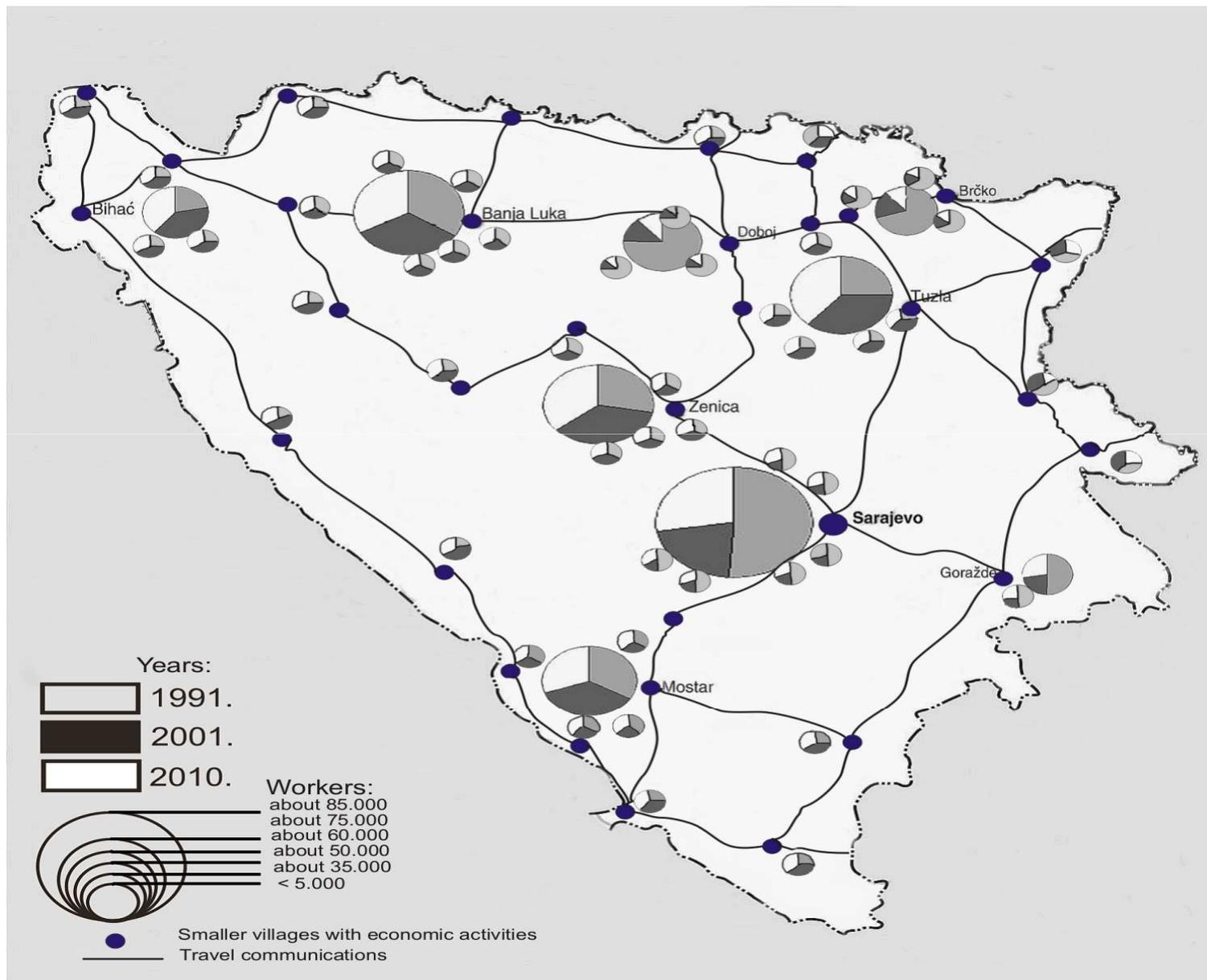


Fig 1: "Arizona Brčko", 2011

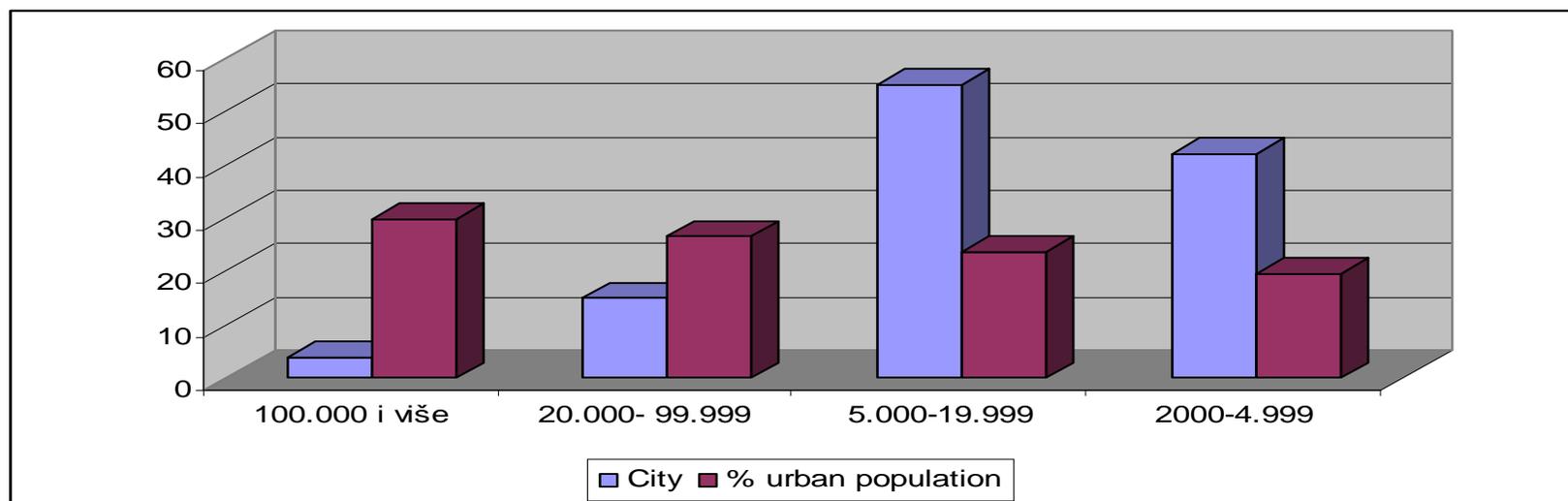


Table 3.: Structure of urban population of Bosnia and Herzegovina according to size of urban settlements, 2011



Size of urban settlements according to number of inhabitants	Number of urban settlements	% of total number	Number of inhabitants	% of total urban population	% of total active population
100.000 and more	4	4,0	980.000	29,9	6,9
20.000- 99.999	15	3,0	870.000	26,6	56,4
5.000-19.999	55	1,1	780.000	23,8	23,3
2000-4.999	42	2,1	640.000	19,5	13,4
Total	116	100	3.270.000	100	100

Fig. 1: Structure of urban population of Bosnia and Herzegovina according to size of urban settlements, 2010.





The highest growth of the number of settlements was achieved in a group of the settlements with 2.000-10.000 inhabitants, and the highest demographic growth had the settlements in group of 50.000-100.000 inhabitants.

Spatial arrangement of the settlements with more than 2.000 inhabitants, respectively 10.000 inhabitants, with basic road infrastructure and directions of concentration of population and activities is seen on Map 1. Some sociologic researches indicate that in such rapid quantitative changes of the size of cities one should seek also a significant incapability of adjusting the settled population to urban conditions, intolerance, aggressiveness and alike.



CONCLUSION

Transition, respectively the processes of economy and society restructuring in Bosnia and Herzegovina, on the whole, are ongoing very intensely, but also under significantly deteriorated and special conditions.

Standard package of transition, applied more or less in most of the post-communist countries was completed by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, in accordance with principles of neoclassical regionally, developmental.

By transition from the post-communist to the market system, Bosnia and Herzegovina uses its substantial natural-geographic and traffic, as well as demographic advantages.

In period from 1996-2000, high economic growth rates were achieved, which in certain years exceeded 20 per cent.