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INDUSTRIAL LOCATION IN ZONE OF PRISHTINA
AND ITS INFLUENCE IN SPACE

Territory of township Prishtina is situated in a middle part of Kosovo valley, but Prishtina city is in east side of mentioned valley. By the space community of Prishtina is the largest in Kosovo and its belongs about 8 % of territory of Kosovo. Prishtina city is in a space where are crossed roads which lead from east (Niš, Leskovac and Vranje), south (from Skopje), north (Belgrade, Kraljevo, K. Mitrovica), from south - west (Prizren) and west (coast Peć-Priština for Niš).

Importance of this was important and in the past. Today in its city's space and out of it ("spinning mill" and "Ulpiana") there are ruins of former settlements of Ilir and Roman origin (IV and V cent. B.C.)¹.

History development of the city past through several phases. For Prishtina an important factor was geographical position. Old caravan communication which was kept in these regions up to technical revolution by the end of last century, caused genesis and development of Prishtina². Prishtina at the beginning of 19th century was an important trade place between Istanbul and Sarajevo³. In its developed busy traffic function is combined and political function⁴. There is a loss of caravan roads after railway building Vardar - Kosovo by the end of 19th century, but Prishtina compensates that by forcing political function from 1975-1888 and was a center of Kosovo, but at the beginning of this century is a main city of Kosovo territory, but these functions, meanwhile, gave an important meaning after world war II (after 1946)⁵.

Though industrial development began after world war II still this space was known by lead output at Novo Brdo (13 km southeast of Prishtina) before B.C.⁶.

Ore production and development of settlements reached culmination in middle century from 12-15th century. At that time in Novo Brdo was gained 650 kg gold. When Turks came mines and settlements lose their importance and it was so up to after world war I st. The work in mines of lead started in 1925 at Kishnica (6 km south-east from Prishtina), 1930 at Ajvalija (3 km south-east from Prishtina) and in 1933 at Novo Brdo⁷.

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During ex Yugoslavia it was built a small termocentral from 150 kwh with 22 workers. From that time dates and three electric mills (2 in Prishtina and 1 at Kosovo Polje). The mill at Kosovo Polje had a capacity per a year 5750 tons with 25 employed workers⁸. At the beginning our century (1905) at the place called Crkvena Vodica started coal exploitation in 1922 with per a year production of 500 tons⁹.

Temporal flow of industrial development

Industrial development in city and zone of Prishtina started straight away after the war. By 1975 were built smaller industrial capacities of refined and graphic industry and at that time are activated the workers of lead, zinc and coal. From 1957 - 1968 started the development of industrial giant REMNK (mine-energetic-metalurgic-chemical combine) "Kosova" at Obiliq (7-8 km north-west from Prishtina), there are new findings of coal, building of thermoelectrane and there is a great spread of textile and food industry. Between 1968 and 1975 there is a great spread of capacity for coal production electricity, gases, starts development of metal, refined and chemical industry. After 1975 great industrial objects are completed, activates new mines of lead nad zinc, gasification objects, fertilizer factory, finished new press, automatic bakery and started a building of phase "B" of REMNK.

Industrial space arrangement

By microlocation all industrial objects can be divided in four zones. In the first zone are industrial objects, which are located in closed city zone (inside city). In this zone are located objects of graphic industry, wood industry, industry for furniture and wall papers, a part of food industry (bakeries) and industry for civil engineering.

Except graphic industry ("Rilindja" and "Jedinstvo") which are in the center of the town (earlier and now), other mentioned industries are located of that time periphery of the city. But with the spread of the city (last 15 years) those objects were in city zone.

2nd industrial zone is now in surrounding zone about 3 km from the center of the city. Inside of this zone on the way Prishtina - Kosova valley, are located objects of textile industry "Kosovka", metal-refined "Amortizeri" and electrotechnic industry "Energoinvest".

In third zone which is formed in addition settlements of Kosovo Valley (Kosovo Polje), Obiliq, Ajvalija, Badovac and Kishnica, in it are industrial and mine objects. This zone is spread half round around Prishtina in a distance from 3-8 km. At Kosovo Polje are objects of food industry at Obiliq REMHK Ko-

sovo mines of lead and zinc at Ajvalia, Kishnica and flotation with separation at Badovci.

In fourth zone are mines of lead and zinc at Novo Brdo, flotation at Marevc and coal at Belačevc. Location of these objects are far from Prishtina 8-15 km. The greatest number of employed (in 1975) is in the third zone (10248), while the second place takes second zone with 2647 employed, then comes first zone with 1475 and fourth industrial zone with 665 employed (in the mines of lead and zinc at Novo Brdo and flotation at Marevc).

Factors for location of these industrial objects

There are several factors which determine place location of these industrial objects. Factor of raw materials for locating mine and industrial objects was primary for locating REMHK "Kosova" at Obiliq. In Kosovo basen there are great coal reserves. Reserves of Kosovo basen with coal make 48 % of total Yugoslav reserves of lignites¹⁰.

Except factors of raw materials for location of REMHK "Kosova" was suitable and railway which is very near (Belgrade-Kosovo Polje-Skopje), then river the Sitnica (for dirty water), free land and relative close approach with Prishtina city.

Factor of raw materials was primary in a case of mine and flotation of lead and zinc at Ajvalia, Kishnica and Novo Brdo. Flotation and separation at Badovci was located between mine at Ajvalia, Kishnica and Novo Brdo.

Factor of traffic and geographical position was important for location of food industry at Kosovo Polje. In fact around old mill which existed and before the was very close to railway station at Kosovo Polje (alb. Fushë Kosova), where built several objects of this industry (mill, grain elevator, slaughterhouse, factory for meat refining, cattle fodder and dairy store). Except railway there is also automobile road Prishtina-Kosovo Polje-Peć (alb. Peja) in which way are linked most surrounding settlements. This industry is supplied with raw material from close surroundings. Cattle farm isn't far from slaughterhouse and from Kosovo Valley comes wheat (by railway or trucks).

Textile and metal-refined industry totally imports raw materials in and out of Kosovo, it isn't located very far from city, from where come and workers.

Graphic industry is located in city zone, and factory for furniture and wall paper. They are supplied with raw materials from Kosovo and outside of it (paper for graphic industry and wall paper factory). Meanwhile, by perspective plan to develop wood industry, it will be located surrounding zone, where there are still free spaces. Object of civil engineering is located in north-east part of the city where are close raw materials.

Amount and structure of mine, industrial products we'll give by industrial branches. At REMHK Kosovo totally are combined technological products of electric energy, coal, technologic steam, thermic gas, ammonia and nitrogen fertiles.

Product of electric energy at REMHK Kosovo has started since 1962, when was activated the first generator from 62 MW. By activating of second generator Kosovo II from 125 MW 1965, product of electric energy was 1206 mil. kwh (1966). Product of electric energy raised in 1972 up to 2816 mil. kwh or for 133 % more than 1966. For next four years product of electric energy increased on 3471 mil. kwh or for 23 % more than 1972. For ten years product of electric energy was increased for 180 %. After finishing of the phase "B" product of electric energy will varied.

Coal product had faster increase in comparing with product of electric energy. It was rapidly increased by building thermocentral after 1962. When was second digging at Bellaqevc (1969), coal product increased even more in comparing with 1963, coal product in 1976 was increased almost for 350 % and during ten years period (1966-1976) that production was increased for 134,5 % for 3.785.043 tons.

Product of thermal gases in 1976 was 92.556.000 m³, in 1977 98.164.000 m³, in 1976 product of nitrogen fertiles was 67.940 tons and in 1977 is increased on 103.132 tons (datas of territory and community statistic service).

Ferrous metalurgy

As product of lead and zinc in mines of Ajvalia, Kishnica and Novo Brdo many times activated and stopped then it's quite reasonable that there are variations in their products. In 1951 from mine at Kishnica is taken 28.300 tons of mine or 3350 tons of lead, zinc and silver. In 1963 product is increased to 249.432 tons and in 1968 to 350.000 tons for five years product is increased for 40,3 % total product in three mines is 734.706 tons (1976). So from 1968-1976 product of ore is increased for 109,9 %. From total producted ore in 1975 (717.398 tons), it was producted 26.350 tons of concentrate lead and 26.250 zinc concentrate. During 1969 was producted 30.200 kg refined silver. Product of ferrous metals from these mines takes part with 25-30 % of total product at Trepca ¹² (near Kosovska Mitrovica).

Metal industry

This industry is a new one for territory of Kosovo. It's presented through factory for shock absorbers, which produces simple and special shock absorbers for "Zastava" cars "FIAT" from Kragujevac. In 1965 capacity of this factory was 176.853 pieces, in 1969 was 421.417 pieces, after building of a new factory capacity is enlarged in 800.000 pieces. Product of shock absorbers during 1976 was 2719 tons. Product of this factory are selling to the car factory "Crvena Zastava" in Kragujevac and to their cooperantes in Poland and SSSU¹³.

Electro industry

This branch of industry is presented with a small factory "Energoinvest" at Obiliq, which started production in 1963. That time worked 110 workers and then are produced safety devices of low and high voltage. This factory employed 196 workers in 1969. New factory "Energoinvest" is built in 1976, but officially is opened in 1977. During that year are produced 139 tons of disassemble aparates of low voltage, 49 tons of high voltage, 450 pieces of trafostations and 5 tons of some other electro materials. This factory supplies Kosovo, Yugoslavia and foreign market (they export in trafostations in SSSU¹⁴).

Industry of civil engineering

Bricks and tiles factory is built in 1949 in order to supply its market (city and surrounding). Durnig 1977 they produced 37,5 mil. of bricks and blocks. This factory employed 163 workers¹⁵.

Wooden industry

Representative of this kind industry is enterprise "Napredak" it was founded with the aim to supply local market (city and surrounding). There worked temporary (in 1947) 40 workers who produced doors, windows and kitchen sets. In 1955 a number of workers increased to 130, in 1977 to 347. With the growth of this enterprise the product is increased, too.

To this kind of industry belongs and wall paper factory which started work in 1966 for local and region market. At the beginning worked 70 workers, but with reconstruction (1972) were automatized many processes so the number of workers reduced to 30. Four years later (1976) it was done and second reconstruction. In 1975 are employed 144 workers and produced 1227 tons of all

wall papers. Number of employed in 1977 is increased to 187 and production to 1842 tons¹⁶.

Textile industry

Production in textile industry "Kosovka" started by the end of 1952 with total 25840 spindles. There were employed 413 workers with total production of 2500 tons of flaxes. This factory several times spread her capacities in 1958/59 for 2080 flaxes, 1960/61 for 11280, 1964/65 for 2504 flaxes and 1968/69 for 17040 flaxes. During 1959 started work textile factory of cotton. That department has 60 wide looms where per a year is produced 700.000 tons of cotton linen. During 1959 in "Kosovka" worked with 31280 spindles¹⁷. Production during 1965 was 4600 tons, in 1976 was 6896 cotton and 127 tons of cellulose flaxes. While during the period between 1965 and 1976 production is increased for 49,9 % and the number of workers increased for 78,4 % or from 830 to 1481¹⁸.

Textile industry 95 % of row materials (cotton) supplies from import, only 5 % supplies for our country (synthetic and celluloid linen), 75 % of production is realized in our country and 25 % abroad.

Food industry

Almost all objects of this industry are located at Kosovo Polje except automatized bakery in Prishtina. Objects of this industry are organized inside PIK "Kosova Export" and work organization "Žitopromet". Capacity of slougherhouse with freezer during fundation was 4-5000 head cattle in 1956 but in 1970 that number is increased to 6000. During 1969 it's produced fresh meat 2165 tons, smoked meat 164 tons, sousages 250 tons, tinned meat 264 tons¹⁹.

Latery is increased production by number and by articles. During 1977 with 395 employed is produced: Fresh meat (beef, pork, sheep, lamb and veal meat) 2917 tons, smoked meat 328 tons, sousages 916 tons, tinned meat 271 t, fat 169 t, bony flour 75 t, technical fatty 31 t, 7848 pieces of neat cattle skins and 16682 sheep and lamb smoked skins.

During 1966 started work dairy store with 7000 l per a day. During 1977 in dairy store at Kosovo Polje where are employed 74 workers, it was produced 2.114.000 l of milk, 15 tons of butter, 88 tons of cheese, 30 tons of kachaval and 1576 tons of milk products. This production covers all necessities for local and regional market (for milk). Factory for production of cattle fodder is founded in 1964 with per a year production of 9000 tons. That production is increased to 20251 tons in 1977. In this factory are employed 84 workers.

Flour industry at Kosovo Polje employs 219 workers (1977). There is a production in it of 19331 tons of white flour, 3066 tons of bread wheat flour and 6694 tons of bran. During 1966 mill capacity is increased to 7 railroads of flour per a day.

Graphic industry

Since is formed graphic firm "Rilindja" and "Jedinstvo" (second was officed up to 1954) make permanent progress at the same time with territory especially with cultural development of Kosovo. "Rilindja" presses newspapers, books and magazines in Albanian language, for Albanians who live in this territory and for Albanians which live in Yugoslavia. "Rilindja" is pressed every day since 1958 and "Jedinstvo" (in serbocroatian language) from the beginning of 1978. During 1963 in graphical industry were employed 397 workers (371 in "Rilindja" and 26 in "Jedinstvo"²⁰. From 1945-1970 are published 1439 headlines of books in 6.941.625 examples. In 1975 in graphical industry are employed 629 workers. During 1977 was produced 1182 tons of newspapers and magazines, 471 tons of books and brochures, 100 tons of blocks and 137 some other stamped material²¹.

Space influence of industry

Space influence of each object depends from his huge (capacity, employed number) and produced quality²². It acts by effusion and diffusion principals, in fact it takes raw material refines, sells and employes workers. By product realization and by employing makes influence in economic situation in changing of economics, social and prophesional structure of population. Through these elements makes influence and in change psychology and behave of people.

Space influence of industry can show through indicators like: capacity of objects, number of employed, realized value of production (through selling) growth of population, daily migration, permanent migration, changing qualified structure of workers, increase of nation income, ext.

Realized value of production

If we want to have a clear show about realized value of production of industrial objects, we'll use datas from 1977.

Tab. 3. Realized value of industrial enterprises in 1977

Industrial enterprise	realized value in 000 dinars	taking part at total value in %	total value cumulatively
REMHK Kosova	2.189.660	54,47	54,47
Mines Kishnica and Novo Brdo	490.774	12,20	66,67
"Kosovka"	313.858	7,80	74,47
"Amortizeri"	265.449	6,60	81,07
"Klanica"	174.149	4,33	85,40
"Žitopromet"	139.262	3,46	88,86
"Fazita"	83.377	2,07	90,93
Flour industry	79.183	1,96	92,89
"Rilindja"	78.789	1,96	94,85
"Napredak"	59.541	1,48	96,33
"Žitopromet" K. Polje	54.209	1,35	97,68
"Energoinvest"	52.098	1,29	98,97
"Mlekara"	25.140	0,62	99,59
Civil engineering	14.041	0,35	99,94
	4.019.530	99,94	99,94

Sours of dates: Archive of statistical office of community, 1978.

From tab.3 we can see that the highest realized value has REMHK Kosova with 54,4 % from total realized value in industry of community of Prishtina. Four industrial objekts give 81,07 % of total realized value of Prishtina industry. Also and by number of employed four industries take part with 80,76 % from total employed in industry of commune. Employed number in REMHK Kosovo is 50,57 %, mine Kishnica and Novo Brdo 13,49 %, "Kosovka" 10,29 %, "Amortizeri" 6,41 %. Other industrial enterprises take part with 2,5-0,92 % from total number employed in industry of commune.

Number of people and employed

Concentration of industrial objects challenge increases and concentration of people and employed in space. In order to justify proposed idea, we shall use datas in index about increased population in Kosovo, in commune of Prishtina, city of Prishtina and in surrounding settlements which developed industry.

Tabel. 4 Number of population in Kosovo, commune, city and in surrounding settlements

		1948	1953	1961	1971	1975
Kosovo	apsol.	733034	815908	963988	1243693	1405000
	index	100	111,3	131,5	169,6	191,6
Commune	aps.	65588	76477	102516	152744	178500
Prishtina	index	100	116,6	156,3	232,8	272,1
City	aps.	19631	24081	38593	69524	-
Prishtina	index	100	122,6	196,5	354,1	-
Kosovo	aps	847	1122	2423	6992	-
Polje	index	100	132,4	286,0	825,5	-
Obiliq	aps.	1217	1613	3646	6906	-
	index	100	132,5	299,6	567,5	-
Graçani-	aps.	1087	1240	1891	3478	-
ca	index	100	114,0	173,9	319,9	-

Sours of datas: Pokrajinski zavod za statistiku, stanovništvo i domaćinstva po opštinama i naseljima, Priština, 1975.

From reported datas we can see that index of increased population in commune of Prishtina is higher than Kosovo's, index of increased population of city is higher than commune's and index of increased population of settlements of Obiliq and Kosovo Polje is higher than index of increased population in city of Prishtina. Population of commune of Prishtina in 1975 in comparing with 1948 is increased 2,5 times. Meanwhile, increased population of Prishtina city was more intensive because in period between 1948 and 1971 it is increased for more than 3,5 times. It's interesting that population of settlement of Kosovo Polje from 1948-1971 was increased for 8 times, and population of Obiliq more than 5,5 times. Last years increased population at Obiliq isn't so intensive because of smoked air and by opening bus lines for workers employed in REMHK Kosovo.

Developed industry had a great influence not only in increase of population, but an increase of employed totally in industry of commune, Prishtina city and in settlements (K. Polje, Obiliq, Ajvalia, Gračanica ext.).

Tabel. 5 Number and index of employed in commune

	1961	1965	1971	1976
Number of empl.	19271	24145	31891	41678
index	100	125,3	165,5	216,3
Empl. in indus.	5133	8548	12377	14615
index	100	166,5	241,1	284,7

Sours of datas: Pokrajinski zavod za statistiku, zaposleno osoblje u društvenom sektoru, 1974 and 1976 Prishtina. Pokrajinski zavod za statistiku, privredni razvoj Kosova 1947-1972., Prishtina, 1974.

Number of employed from 1961-1976 is increased more than 2 times, and number of employed in industry almost for 3 times (index 284) for the same temporal period. Participation of employed in industry in comparing with total number of employed in commune was from 26,6 % (1961) to 38,8 % (1971) and 35,0 % in 1976. These datas show that the greatest number of employed in industry was between 1961 and 1971.

By analyzing datas about increased and decreased population during period from 1961-1971 we can see that 52.7 % settlements (49 settlements) did an increase population from 0,1-30 %, 21 settlements (or 22,6 %) did an increase from 30-60 %, 7 settlements (Prishtina with surrounding settlements) had increase from 60-90 %. The highest increase in this period had Kosovo Polje (Fushe Kosova) for 188 %. During ten years period only 14 settlements had decrease of population mainly peripher mountined settlements. Some of peripher mountined settlements had relatively less increase population from 0,1-10 %.

It came to an increased concentrated population in settlements of Prishtina, Kosovo Polje, Obiliq Gračanica.

Tabel. 6 Participation of mentioned settlements by employed number in commune during period from 1948, 1948, 1961 and 1971.

Years	Prishtina		Kos. Polje		Obiliq		Gračanica	
	Popul.	Employ.	Popul.	Employ.	Popul.	Employ.	Popul.	Employ.
1948	29,9	-	1,3	-	1,8	-	1,6	-
1961	37,6	58,5	2,4	3,8	3,5	5,7	1,8	1,8
1971	45,5	59,8	4,6	6,4	4,5	5,2	2,3	2,6

Sours of datas: Savezni zavod za statistiku, Migraciona obeležja stanovništva, Beograd, 1974.

Increased population of commune for two temporal periods (1948/61 and 1961/71) had settlements of Prishtina, Obiliq, Mazgit, Orloviq, K. Polje, Gračanica, and Dobrevia. The greatest number of settlements (72) 77,4 % had reduced participating of population in comparing with population of commune in two temporal intervals.

Developed industry and minety and some other economic and noneconomic activities did an influence of increase of employed in a great number of settlements. 36 settlements (or 38,7 %) had an increase participation of employed in comparing with total number of employed in commune in period from 1961-1971. To this settlements belongs Prishtina and settlements which are at gravitating zone of minety and industrial objects.

Increase and space spread of active population in minery and industry

Building and activating of each object has two the greatest effects; employing and production. Employing stands proportional with size of objects and conversely proportional with distance. But, as big is object and number of employed in it, then and its space influence stronger and bigger. As a prove is indicator participation of active population in minery and industry for temporal period 1953, 1961 and 1971. Increase of active population in minery and industry can be followed through maps 1, 2 and 3. Followed increase of active population in these economic branches straight away can be seen increased settlements with bigger participation of active population in minery and in industry from 1953-1971. From map nr. 1 we can see that greater part of active population was around settlements Dobro Selo (close to Obiliq) where there is a daily digging coal around lead and zinc mine at Ajvalia, Kishnica and Novo Brdo. City of Prishtina in 1953 had only 7 % of active population in minery and industry. Map nr. 2 shows farther increase of settlements with greater participation of active population in secondary activities. Development of REM-HK Kosovo at Obiliq about 1960 was more intensive because of that and its influence in space started to get forced. Mine of lead nad zinc at Ajvalia and Kishnica influenced more in close space, so it's less influence in farther space. Mine influence at Novo Brdo was narrowed, as in those years has done research about new findings.

At that time, at the beginning of development of industry in zone of Prishtina and K. Polje, so and participating of active population in secondary activities was less from 15 % (14,5 %). By far there developing REMHK Kosova at Obiliq, by opening of new diggings of lignites at Belačevc, by developing of food industry at K. Polje, by spreading of industrial capacities of firms in zone of Prishtina, mines at Ajvalia, Kishnica and Novo Brdo, still increases even more participating of active population in minery and industry.

With increases of employed in minery and industry, increases and the number of settlements where is increased participating of active population in mentioned activities. In city of Prishtina 1971 participating of that population was 21,3 % less than at K. Polje (26 %) and at Obiliq 50,6 %. During 1961-1971 number of activated population in secondary activities of commune is increased from 8076 to 12861 or for 59,2 %. In city of Prishtina that number is increased for 73,0 % (from 3431 to 5936) for the same temporal period. Participating of active population in secondary activities of city of Prishtina at total number of active population of secondary section of commune is increased from 42,5 % in 1961, 46,1 % in 1971.

Share of migrated population and daily migrants as an indicator of industrial development

Industry does a challenge and a movement of population from rural to urbanized industrial centers²³. Prishtina as biggest and the most developed center in Kosovo, was the most attractive for migrants. Between two registrations for population (1961 and 1971) in commune of Prishtina immigrated 25926²⁴ from that in city 22419. Share of new comers from the same commune was less (33,9 %) from share of new comers from other communes (60.9 %). From total migrated population from other communes in city settled 56,9 %²⁵. From other republics in period of 1961/71 in city came 2872 persons.

From map nr.4 can be seen that the share of autochton population (who since they are born live at the same place) is less (and around then) where are industrial objects, and in those settlements where are better traffic lines for daily migration of the working place. Except permanent migrants (new comers) and daily migrants are an important indicator to show attractivity of any commune or to some of her settlements. From 56090 of daily migrants in Kosovo in 1971, in commune of Prishtina where 11030 or 41,5 % from totally employed in commune. In 81,5 % settlements (75), share of daily migrants in population with employed is more than 75,1 %. Less share of daily migrants have settlements Novo Brdo, Prishtina (17,4 %), Badovc (12,2 %) Belačevc (34,4 %). Settlements of Obiliq and Kosovo Polje take and give daily migrants.

Decrease of agricultural population as a consequence of developing industry

Transfer of agricultural and nonagricultural population is closely combined with industry development and other economic and noneconomic activities. In fact that can be noticed in example of Kosovo and Prishtina. In ten years period (1961/71) agricultural population in Kosovo relatively is decreased from 64,0 % to 51,0 % but in commune of Prishtina from 39,0 to 23,0 %. As consequence of intensive development of Prishtina, came to absolute decrease of agricultural population from 39873 to 34955 (for 4918 persons) in mentioned period, that case isn't with agricultural population on level of territory, where came to an absolute increase of agricultural population from 618.381 to 640.629 (for 22.248 persons)²⁶.

Active population in primar activities in commune of Prishtina is decreased for 19,8 % (from 12405 to 9950) during ten years period. Active population in primar sector in 1961 took past in active population of commune with 41,6 and in 1971 with 26,9 %.

Active population of primar sector in city is reduced from 953 (1953) to 750 (1971). Share of that population in total active population is reduced from 13,8 to 4,3 % (for the same temporal period). Datas for settlements in 1971 show that came to higher reduce of agricultural active population in settlements of Prishtina city, K. Polje, Obiliq and in settlements and its close gravitating zone. Reduce effect of agricultural population can be noticed and in space dimension. The greatest number of settlements with more than 75 % of active population in primar sector is at the east mountinous part of territory of commune. Those settlements were almost isolated (without nowadays roads and traffic lines). But, by activating of lead and zinc mine at Novo Brdo it was possible and gave an opportunity to employ alot of people in minery and abandon agriculture.

Increase of national income

Results of developed industry as a branch of economy are manifested and in increase of nationale income. During 1975 industry in commune of Prishtina took part with 43,2 % in making national income (civil engineering 15,0 % and hotel menagements 19,8 % and by number of employed in 1976 industry took part with 35 %.

Tabel. 7 National income by head of population in Kosovo

	1966	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Kosovo	-	2884	3449	4263	5791	6954	7176
Prishtina	674	5988	7346	8815	11888	14075	14874
Kosovo (Prov- 100 ince nivel)	-	207,6	213,0	206,8	205,3	202,4	207,3

Average amount of national income by head of population in commune is twice higher than in territory. But, relative increase of nationale income by head is same like in commune of Prishtina like in province. National income by head in Province from 1971/76 was increased for 148,8 % like that and in commune of Prishtina (148,4 %).

Thanks to industrial developing and other economic and noneconomic activities in commune of Prishtina came to great changes in space (building many economic, cultural and other objects) and in social, cultural, psychological and other spheras of social life.

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LOKACIJA INDUSTRIJE U PRIGRADSKOJ ZONI PRIŠTINE I NJEN UTICAJ U PROSTORU

Priština nalazi se uz istočni obod središnjeg dela Kosovske kotline. Grad je lociran na mestu gde se ukrštaju mnogi putevi koji stižu sa severa, istoka, zapada i juga. Zahvaljujući takvom geografskom položaju, zatim blizini mineralnih i organskih sirovina (ruda olova, cinka, uglja, plodnog zemljišta i poljoprivrednih proizvoda) u poslijeratnom periodu počela se razvijati industrija.

Do 1957. godine podignuti su manji industrijski pogoni preradivačke i grafičke industrije i aktivirani su rudnici olova, cinka i uglja. Od 1957 do 1968 godine razvija se rudarsko energetski-metalurško-hemijski kombinat u Obiliću na bazi uglja, zatim se proširuju kapaciteti tekstilne i prehrambene industrije. Između 1968 i 1975 godine osim proširenja već postojećih kapaciteta razvija se i metaloprerađivačka, hemijska i elektro industrija. Posle 1975. godine proširuju se postojeći kapaciteti.

Rudarski i industrijski objekti su locirani u samom gradu (grafička, drvena i industrija građevinskog materijala) na periferiji grada (tekstilna, metaloprerađivačka i elektro industrija), u Kosovom Polju (prehrambena), u Obiliću (termocentrale, hemijska industrija) zatim u Badovcu (flotacija) i Novom Brdu.

Osim tekstilne industrije svi ostali objekti snabdevaju se sirovinom iz blizine, sa Kosova ili iz naše zemlje. Industrijska proizvodnja je namenjena lokalnom, regionalnom, jugoslovenskom i stranom tržištu. Od svih objekata četiri njih najveća (REMHK, rudnik Kišnica i Novo Brdo, "Kosovka" i "Amortizeri") daju 81,07 % ukupne ostvarene vrednosti.

Broj zaposlenih u industriji je porastao za 2,84 puta (od 5133 1961 godine na 14.615 1971. godine). Zahvaljujući disperznoj lokaciji rudarskih i industrijskih objekata za relativno kratak vremenski period došlo je do relativno brzog smanjenja poljoprivrednog stanovništva ne samo u Prištini, u rudarskim i industrijskim naseljima, nego i oko njih. U naseljima gde se nalaze industrijski objekti došlo je do povećanja stanovništva od 1948 do 1971 godine za 2,3 do 8,2 puta, zatim je došlo do povećanja broja i udela zaposlenih, poboljšanja kvalifikacione strukture aktivnog i zaposlenog stanovništva, porasta narodnog dohodka idr.