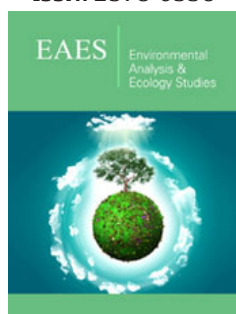


Urban - Rural Demographic Movements Caused by The Covid 19 Pandemic

ISSN: 2578-0336



***Corresponding author:** Knežević Marija, University of Business Studies, Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Submission: 📅 January 28, 2022

Published: 📅 February 14, 2022

Volume 9 - Issue 4

How to cite this article: Knežević Marija, Mirka Kovačevića, Dragičević Vedrana, Nikole Dobrovića, Račić Jelena. Urban - Rural Demographic Movements Caused by The Covid 19 Pandemic. Environ Anal Eco stud. 9(4). EAES. 000719. 2022.
DOI: [10.31031/EAES.2022.09.000719](https://doi.org/10.31031/EAES.2022.09.000719)

Copyright@ Knežević Marija, This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits unrestricted use and redistribution provided that the original author and source are credited.

Knežević Marija^{1*}, Mirka Kovačevića², Dragičević Vedrana³, Nikole Dobrovića⁴ and Račić Jelena⁵

¹University of Business Studies, Bosnia and Herzegovina

²Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina

³University of Novi Sad, Serbia

⁴Beograd, Serbia

⁵Serbia

Summary

Covid 19. brought certain and visible social changes in terms of moving places of living and working from urban to rural areas. These are sociologically encouraging indications of changes that will lead to relieving cities, both with people and things, and on the other hand will revive rural areas that are, in our country, great wealth and potential for healthier life and survival of future generations. These demographic shifts should be encouraged by the state and all relevant departments, as these developments are of both regional and global importance. They fit into the new pandemic (or post-pandemic) time - a time when health care will be much more important and will be valorized through the search for a healthier environment for housing, healthier food, sports and recreational activities, and life and business with less stress, urban congestion, high utility prices, wasting time in various forms of waiting. These developments open new challenges for lawyers, given the many unresolved property and legal relations in our rural area, as well as for managers of the accommodation industry - converting current forms of accommodation into new ones, as required by new economic and tourist activities in rural areas. all caused by the pandemic virus COVID 19, which seeks a global redesign of ownership of land and facilities on it.

Keywords: City, Village, Covid 19, Circular economy, Ecology, Concessions

Introduction

Almost two years after the advent of the COVID 19 virus, we have some experience that can be an orientation to sociologists, environmentalists, lawyers and other scientists dealing with people, population and demographic trends [1-5]. The first paradigm is man and his health, where it is evident that capital in the form of money, buildings, land and other resources are not the basis for a successful business, but it is a man or his health. The pandemic has shown that everything stops in the event that people become ill en masse, and it is a great warning and task that man must redesign his relationship with nature, other people and business. Nature is endangered, the criteria of sustainability and sustainable development are violated. The harmonious relationship between man and nature, ecology and economy and the social environment in which economic, social and factors of protection of human health and nature are balanced have been lost [6-10].

Unburdening Urban Spaces with People and Things

The number of inhabitants on our planet is constantly increasing, and thus the need for food and water is increasing, and the amount of clean food and clean water is decreasing. According to existing estimates, it is estimated that by 2025, two-thirds of humanity will experience

severe water shortages. Another big problem is waste, garbage that threatens to pollute the environment, endanger human health, but also the health of flora and fauna [11-16]. Scientists are responding to the circular economy, sustainable development, ecology and the growing promotion of the need for greater protection of the environment and the working environment. However, science has omitted the need, necessity and obligation that such a cycle must take place in the cycle of matter in society, in the economy, production and consumption, because it is also the so-called. "The natural order of things." This omission was first noticed and began to be developed by British economists Turner and Pearce, (Turner, R. K. Pearce, D. W, 2015). They criticized the traditional - linear economy that was based on the simple exploitation of nature: take, process, use and discard, which led to today's kilogram of garbage per day, per capita of the only planet - Earth [15]. Diverting attention to energy efficiency and environmental sustainability is the foundation of this way of thinking, and it can be applied to all aspects of life. The main benefits of this model are economic savings, new jobs, resource and energy savings and a contribution to mitigating climate change and environmental incidents, the latest form of which is a pandemic of viruses that no longer have their healthy habitat and therefore started this war with man [16-18].

Pressure on Rural Areas and the Environment

It is high time for humanity to fully dedicate itself to preserving its natural habitat, ie the planet Earth, which has already been so damaged by pollution and destruction of the environment that we ourselves have witnessed negative consequences, the most obvious of which is global climate change. more and more media space. Appropriate legal support is also urgently needed, which should keep pace with the development of new technologies, allowing the use of those technologies that either do not have or have minimal negative consequences for nature and the environment. There is no use of passive observation, and we have already seen enough of environmental disasters, so it is time to take action to save our planet, perhaps even high time. Realizing the political vulnerability of sustainable development, in the last chapter of the Bruntland Commission Report from 1987, entitled "Our Common Future", attention was paid to proposals to institutionalize sustainable development [9-16].

More than twenty years ago, it was noted that the transition to sustainable development would require a large number of complex and politically difficult public policy choices. The essence of sustainable development is to correct the shortcomings of governments (social dimension) in order to address the issues of market failure (economic dimension) that are responsible for unsustainable development (environmental dimension). Sustainable development - achieving the greatest prosperity today, while preserving future prosperity - requires cross-sectoral and cross-border action, the participation of intergovernmental organizations and as many individuals as possible. The EU has played a significant role in establishing a framework for managing

such diverse activities, such as the flagship initiatives of the Lisbon Treaty and the Europe 2020 strategy on resource efficiency and innovation [16-19]. The legal basis for these amendments is the Treaty of Lisbon amending the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty establishing the European Community (OJ C 306, 17.12.2007), which is closely linked to the EU Charter, which emphasizes a high level of protection and improving the quality of the environment, which must be integrated into Union policies and ensured in accordance with the principle of sustainable development.

This orientation should be the guide of modern demographic shifts, so that the rural areas of underdeveloped countries would not become landfills for people, their activities and industrial waste. Lawyers should place special emphasis on the legal regulation of the exploitation of natural resources, in order to prevent their destruction, because these resources are the greatest wealth of our rural areas. Pandemics will increasingly shape the health, economic, political and social aspects of man's future existence on planet Earth. We need to turn to already existing resources, natural resources, reshape and enrich natural, tourist offers with new medical and health facilities. A global warning in the form of an existing pandemic will turn us to healthy, clean water, natural river springs, spas, mountain or sea air, eco-production, natural food, greenery, rural and untouched natural environments.

In order to preserve health, quality, organized cooperation and constant mutual communication and coordination of health, tourism, sports, entrepreneurship and economy are necessary. Constant networking, joint strategies and activities will justify and strengthen the health system in RS, and then wider in the region and the EU. Entrepreneurs should use the experience of COVID 19, in order to develop new ideas and innovations in areas that have gained importance in this pandemic: local level, rural areas, health areas, utilities, care for the elderly, rehabilitation from pandemics in pure environment, in a healthy environment with healthy food.

The standard of living around the world, due to this pandemic and future pandemics, will fall globally, which means that the entrepreneur must think about how to make a profit with less investment, less cost and waste and, of course, how to do business with less profit. services in rural areas are more favorable, primarily due to lower utility costs. The costs of labor, which live on their estates, are also lower, and employment in the village comes as additional income.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Humans still, despite a marked increase in environmental awareness, do not see that they are themselves responsible for preserving planet Earth. It is also currently difficult, almost unrealistic, to expect a developed environmental awareness from the people of poor countries, because their primary goal is survival and will remain so if rich countries continue to deal only with their environmental problems and mitigate them by endangering the poor. even distribution of waste". It is high time for humanity to

fully dedicate itself to the preservation of its natural habitat, i.e., the planet Earth, in its entirety and with clear legal regulations, especially in the area of sanctions and ignoring regulations. Honest, not just declarative and marketing, implementation of the right to natural resources can lead to economies that are healthy and sustainable. We realized that we must cooperate, that we must solve such problems together, because all countries in the world are weakened by the pandemic, especially those that relied mostly on global market trends, foreign financing, tourism and services [19].

The corona virus pandemic will weaken and mitigate its effects over time, but it is likely that we will have to live with various pandemics in the future, especially if man does not do something drastic about nature conservation and is more likely to be late than solve global catastrophes. which support it: ozone holes, global warming, waste problem, drinking water and the like. The corona virus pandemic has posed many questions to humanity about its survival in the only habitat - the globe. We are given the task to think about changing life habits, priorities and sustainability of life on the planet. In a harder and more expensive way, we realized that profit and personal interest are not the most important measures of happiness, that health is a privilege and "Man's greatest wealth".

References

- Amidžić B, Biočanin R (2004) Environmental management in the function of protection and improvement of the environment.
- Cvetkovic K, Jovović M (2018) Improving the business process by engineering as a concept of contributing to business success. Economics, Theory and Practice Number 3.
- Dragičević V (2021) Megaevents in the accommodation industry of the future, Master thesis, University of Business Studies, Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- Dragičević V (2018) Spa tourism in the Republic of Srpska. University of Novi Sad, Serbia.
- Duvnjak, Valentina (2000) A sudden event (Covid 19 pandemic)- impact on the financial crisis. Journal of Business Studies: pp. 23-24.
- James Paul, Magee Liam, Scerri Andy, Steger Manfred B (2015) Urban Sustainability in Theory and Practice: Circles of Sustainability, London.
- Knežević M, Djokić A (2017) Sociology of management, University Textbook, ITEP, Banjaluka, Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- Knežević M, Kovačević B (2013) Ecology and Ecological Crisis.
- Kovačević S, Mušanović L (2012) Lifelong Learning for Sustainable Development, School Gazette, issue 61, Zagreb, Croatia.
- Lutovac M I (2016) Modern innovation requirements in the system of ecological safety and energy efficiency. Scientific Meeting, Novi Pazar, Serbia.
- Milenković P, Stojšin S, Pajvančić Cizelj A (2015) Society and space: Epistemology of space. Social space and cultural-historical meanings. Novi Sad, Serbia.
- Mitrović S, Radosavljević I (2015) Circular economy as a chance for the development of Serbia, IMPACT Project, Serbia.
- Račić. J. (2013) The principle of prohibition of conflicts of interest in public administration, Master's thesis, Faculty of Law, Belgrade, Serbia.
- Nešković S (2017) Modern paradigm of corporate security and methodology of crisis management implementation in the Western Balkans. IU Travnik, Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- Rađenović, Kozić B, Čerko M (2021) Sustainable development, Covid 19 and environmental ethics in the context of corporate social responsibility, Danube cooperation, Beograd, Serbia.
- Stefanović Đ (2020) Religion, Sports and Human Health in the Period of the Covid 19 Pandemic. Proceedings "Society and Covid 19", Belgrade, Serbia, pp. 91-92.
- Vojković G (2016) Maritime property and concessions, Zagreb, Croatia.
- Vojković G (2013) New legal framework of concessions in the Republic of Croatia, Croatia.
- <https://www.aa.com.tr/ba/ekonomija/svjetska-banka-covid-19-%C4%87e-odvesti-globalnu-ekonomiju-u-najgoru-recesiju-od-drugog-svjetskog-rata/1869607>