

SCIENTIFIC CONTRIBUTION AND SIGNIFICANCE OF LIFELONG WORK OF PROFESSOR DR. ANDON KOSTADINOVIC

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BIOGAPHY OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR DR ANDON G. KOSTADINOVIC

Emeritus professor dr Andon G. Kostadinovic was born in a village called Donji Komren, nowadays already a suburban settlement of the town of Nis. His first contact with the scientific institution dr Andon Kostadinovic has established at the Higher Educational Institution in Nis, at the Department of French language and literature. After graduating at the above mentioned higher education institution he continues his studies at the Faculty of Philology and the Faculty of Philosophy in Belgrade at the Department of Sociology. Upon graduation at the Faculty of Philosophy he enrolls at the postgraduate studies at the Faculty of Law and the Faculty of Political Sciences in Belgrade profiling for the Occupational Sociology as previously advised by professor dr Danilo Z. Markovic. He has defended his doctoral theses at the same faculty in the area of the Educational and Occupational Sociology.

A working career of professor dr Andon G. Kostadinovic was commenced in the Railway Industry in Belgrade where he was engaged in the area of human resources further education and soon he was elected an editor-in-chief for the newspaper called "Signal" and the chief executive of the human resources sector of this company. He leaves the Railway Industry in Belgrade at

the beginning of 1980 to devote himself to human resources further education, and was then elected a vice director of the Railway Industry educational centre in Belgrade, and a teaching assistant at the Higher Railway School engaged for the courses in Marxist Philosophy and Sociology.

He continues with his scientific and teaching activities all the way until 1986 when he was promoted to an assistant professor at the Belgrade University - Technical Sciences Faculty in Bor, Serbia for the following courses: Occupational Sociology and Research Methods. He then also taught at the Master studies of the same faculty. During his work at this faculty he was really distinguished by his work in the scientific area and a productive and cooperative attitude to students.

At the end of his working career to his always being distinguished and easily recognized for his achievements professor dr Andon G. Kostadinovic was elected a professor emeritus in 2017, at the University "Union Nikola Tesla" in Belgrade, Serbia, and then he starts up with his brother privately owned Faculty of Law, Security and Management "Constantine the Great" based in Nis, Serbia and becomes its Dean. This faculty is an integral part and unit of the University "Union Nikola Tesla" in Belgrade, Serbia. Today emeritus professor dr Andon G. Kostadinovic is a currently acting Vice Rector of the University "Union Nikola Tesla" in Belgrade, Serbia.

In Plovdiv, Bulgaria, on December 8, 2018, on the premises of the Higher School of Security and Economics in Plovdiv, Bulgaria, Academic Council of this esteemed higher education institution awarded the highest degree - a **Doctor of Science (PhD) Honoris Causa degree** to emeritus professor dr Andon G. Kostadinovic as a token and gratitude for the significant contribution to the cooperation between this and the Serbian Faculty of Law, Security and Management "Constantine the Great" based in Nis, Serbia, within the University "Union Nikola Tesla" in Belgrade.

This highly significant award **Doctor of Science (PhD) Honoris Causa degree** which was awarded to a currently acting Vice Rector of the University "Union Nikola Tesla" in Belgrade, Serbia and a former Dean of the Faculty of Law, Security and Management "Constantine the Great" based in Nis, Serbia, emeritus professor dr Andon G. Kostadinovic was based on high expertise help and support and myriad of other activities initiated by him during his regular activities, his highly appreciated contribution and expertise knowledge in the fields of security science, sociology and occupational sociology. In addition the **Doctor of Science (PhD) Honoris Causa degree** was awarded to professor dr Andon G. Kostadinovic for the following:

- contributions in the development of the successful cooperation between the two higher education institutions, namely Higher School of Security and Economics in Plovdiv, Bulgaria, and the Faculty of Law, Security and Management "Constantine the Great" based in Nis, Serbia, within the University "Union Nikola Tesla" in Belgrade.
- reinforcement of partner relationships of the two above mentioned higher education

institutions, and mutual direct cooperation of these higher education international institutions. The **Doctor of Science (PhD) Honoris Causa degree** was awarded by professor dr Manolov Georgi at a specially organized honorary meeting of the Academic Council of the Higher School of Security and Economics in Plovdiv, Bulgaria.

A specially organized honorary meeting of the Academic Council of the Higher School of Security and Economics in Plovdiv, Bulgaria convened to award the **Doctor of Science (PhD) Honoris Causa degree** to emeritus professor dr Andon G. Kostadinovic was attended on the Serbian side by the following esteemed members: Milija Miletic, member of the National Assembly of Serbia, vice president of the Serbian Chamber of Commerce, Milovan Kocic, and the president of the City community " Crveni Krst" in Nis, prof. dr. Miroslav Milutinovic.

SCIENTIFIC CONTRIBUTION AND LIFELONG WORK OF PROFESSOR DR. ANDON KOSTADINOVIC

Scientific contribution and overall work of professor dr Andon Kostadinovic belongs to rare professional carriers of the university professors who by their enormous energy and imagination have realized the significance and achievements of the scientific workers and he himself has such a career pursued to the fullest. This is not only reflected only in the very strict norms of behaviour in the scientific activities but also in the very scientific imagination of the above mentioned person. Primarily a sociologist by vocation, one would imagine that this profession and area of interest was a field of scientific activity most appropriate to professor dr Andon Kostadinovic, by the scope of topics this scientific field is characteristic and delineated.

Professor dr Andon Kostadinovic has opted for the field of sociology of work, or occupational sociology which was thoroughly explored previously only by a very distinguished and reputable professor Danilo Z. Markovic. As his predecessor professor dr Andon Kostadinovic has in a way continued the work of professor Danilo Z. Markovic extending the scope of work in the sociology of work, or occupational sociology in many areas of working activities where sociology of work, or occupational sociology was not even known, or recognized as a special field of research and possible studies.

Professor dr Andon Kostadinovic's respectable number of 150 scientific papers surely witnesses appropriately that he was and still is taking the course of the sociological imagination offered by the ordinary life itself. Rounding off this field of research professor dr Andon Kostadinovic has authored several research studies, textbooks, monographies and scientific papers, has attended numerous scientific symposia and conferences in the country and abroad. In the area of the sociology of work, or occupational sociology professor dr Andon Kostadinovic has authored four publications, in the area of education and technical progress and other similar scientific fields three publications, in the area of the sociology of work and other closely related scientific fields, or occupational sociology, he has authored three publications.

In no way has he forgotten, being a quite versatile personality and author, to write about ordinary life topics and the development of our country throughout the earlier epochs. In that manner he has written a book called "Fiery dawns" thoroughly

covering the topic of the first free working initiatives in his own home village Donji Komren. A great many topics professor dr Andon Kostadinovic has devoted to the sociology of work and ecology, fully comprehending the causal relationship of these two sciences in the hectic on going industrial world and society. In this respect he always emphasises the role of the environmental science and the interplay between it and other scientific fields of management and the sociology of work.

To cut a long story short we can conclude the following: professor dr Andon Kostadinovic has during his working career performed always thoroughly, in detail, theoretically based and practically proven in the course of his working engagement at the Faculty of Technology and Mining in Bor, Serbia, and where his profound thoughts have always encountered thoughts about humankind and its great opportunities, and all other things that humankind can do to its immediate environment but also within the broader picture as well. His thought have always ranged from the world of work and the world of education all the way to the technical progress and everything else that encompasses work in an immediate or indirect way. Many of his research studies on a micro and a macro level as well, were published in lots of journals and were critically reviewed. Professor dr Andon Kostadinovic is a laureate of lots of awards and prizes starting from those earned in his expertise knowledge and those earned and awarded by the society at large and social community in general, ranging also towards many organizations which are dealing directly with the working process.

He has spread and passed down his knowledge throughout Serbia and was

acting in the capacity of a visiting professor at a large number of different faculties in Serbia: Belgrade, (Faculty of Economics, Faculty of Law, Security and Management "Constantine the Great" based in Nis, Faculty of Philosophy in Kosovska Mitrovica, the University "Union Nikola Tesla" in Belgrade.) He was also teaching at the Teacher Training Faculty in Prizren. He was a member of the advisory committees or mentor of many undergraduate theses, master thesis and doctoral dissertations. During his teaching career he was engaged to deliver following courses: sociology of work, or occupational sociology, sociology of education, human resources management, sociology of sport, social ecology, etc. he was also teaching at the Braca Karic faculty in Belgrade, then in Novi Sad at the Educons university, the International university in Brcko, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and a visiting professor at the University of Plovdiv, Bulgaria.

As an extremely active, engaged and inventive person professor dr Andon Kostadinovic was gladly invited to join and become a member of many associations, professional and amateur ones. Thus we can note his membership in just some of them: Association of the sociologists of Yugoslavia and Serbia, general secretary of the association "JUNIR", the Balkan Association for the sociology of the countryside, Association of the sociologists of Komren, a member of the Association for the investigation of the oldest history "SERBONA", etc. He was also the first editor - in- chief of the newspaper "JUTRO" (DAWN), journal for cultural issues "NIZ", also journal for culture and arts "TRAZENJA" (QUESTS), a member of the magazine "JUG SRBIJE" (SOUTH OF SERBIA), journal for culture and arts as well, he also acted as an editor, member or a reviewer of many Proceedings from

different conferences, then monographies, leaflets in Serbia Yugoslavia and Europe as well.

He has used his professional engagement and zealot to organize many symposia, international conferences, round tables, scientific gatherings - domestic and foreign ones as well. He is the founder of the "Research Development Centre" of the higher education institution in which he worked. Professor Kostadinovic has delivered lots of scientific papers and lectures at many international conferences (Russia, Romania, Bulgaria, Bosnia, Macedonia), and was especially distinguished in organizing Research Development Centre "NIRA" in the CIP TRAFFIC INSTITUTE in Belgrade. He was also noticed in the European Railway with headquarters in Paris by his remarkable engagement and expert in the permanent education of the executive personnel in the railway industry. Due to his fervour engagement and great achievements he was proposed to receive the emeritus title at the University "UNION-Nikola Tesla" in Belgrade, (2017), while in 2018 he became an academician of the SKANU in Belgrade.

Through his many years of work experience - over 40 years of working career, prof. dr Andon G. Kostadinovic has significantly contributed to the development of further engagement of other and younger researchers in our area and wider, and has remarkably encouraged them to explore the area of the sociology of work and work processes, as well as protection and safety in the course of work processes. He has also worked along the other strand of his interests, namely on the development of scientific methodology, which was related to the sociology of work and other related disciplines.

Professor dr Kostadinovic has immensely contributed to the rise of many working groups, their analysis and processes in it, especially in the railways - ŽTP, and the European railway industry where he gathered and animated a series of persons, to continue his studies in accordance with the most contemporary values in the process of work, as well as the time in which we live.

ON SOME PROFESSIONAL MONOGRAPHS OF PROFESSOR DR. ANDON G. KOSTADINOVIC

Monograph: "The Impact of Technical Progress on Education and Culture of Work in Large Systems on the example of the Railway Industry", Želind, Belgrade, 1987"

This monograph, although published a number of years ago, has not lost any of the significance and value of what it wanted to explore at the moment of creation. It was created as an example of the research of the interdependence of technical progress, education of the culture of work in large work enterprises. This monograph comprises 262 pages and about 450 bibliographic units (there were thereof cited 450 bibliographic units, 234 monographs, 76 cited journals and 140 documents). This monograph primarily deals with the following processes: 1. "Theoretical and methodological approach to the study of the impact of technical progress, culture of work, education and continuing education. 2. "Railway as a major system and subject of scientific research" in which the phenomenon of traffic development in the then existing state of Yugoslavia is explored, with a special emphasis on rail transport. 3. The third chapter deals with the "Impact of technical progress on the changes and the development of professions

necessary for changing the curricula and the qualification structure of the employees of the Yugoslav Railways. Some factors of changes are being considered here caused by the emergence of the new technologies, especially with switching from steam to diesel locomotives as electro-traction energy for performing railway operations. 4. In the fourth part, the book deals with "Technical progress, education and permanent education". 5. In the fifth part of the monograph, the author dedicates his full attention to the "Contemporary Technique and Technology in the system of the Yugoslav Railway Systems as well as Problems of Personnel Education". 6. This section deals with the "development of rail transport in Yugoslavia with a special focus on Yugoslav Railways".

The book written by prof. dr Andon G. Kostadinovic is also significant in that it uses a historical-comparative method as well as empirical results and techniques of research as an analysis of content, a statistical method, and observation with participation. This book is therefore an immense contribution to the sociology of work as a scientific discipline which the author has been developing for several years, as well as a valuable contribution to an understanding of the work in our society shown on the example of one of our biggest enterprises in our country.

"INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY OF WORK", BELGRADE, 1989

Prof. dr Andon G. Kostadinovic, emeritus, has devoted his first monograph to the "introduction to sociology" in 1989 and with this work he has showed a special gift for perceiving a comprehensive potential of the science of sociology and by calling it "academic introduction" he has shown his academic modesty.

Nevertheless, this sociology is not just an introduction to this science, but much more than that, it reflects the desire of the author to be regarded as a sociologist in all domains that this science encompasses in human society. The emphasis of this monograph is on the process of work, that is, the work processes and all of its elements that accompany it.

In particular, the methodology used by prof. dr Andon G. Kostadinovic in the process of scientific knowledge acquiring in the work processes, is particularly important. The work process is part of every community and as such it cannot be avoided. The author has therefore tried to connect in his monograph more thoroughly and closely with processes that accompany work and scientific facts that qualify work as a social category, combining sociological aspects with the necessary basics of social processes.

Hence, in his monograph, prof. dr Andon G. Kostadinovic analyzes, among other things, the emergence of the sociology of work, the title of the subject, interrelation processes and relations of sociology of work and general sociology. After these analyses, the author goes into more detailed processes of mutual relations of sociology of work and general sociology. The bottom line starts from the so-called diagnostic materialism, methods in sociology of work, and the collection of the experiential facts. Already in the next chapter, prof. dr Andon G. Kostadinovic goes on to explain the human work itself as sociological categories, introducing us closer to the notion, elements of the process of work, division of labour and types of work. The author, also in the next section, speaks about the basic types of production groups which have preceded the industrial work unit - the development of

production forces. Finally, the monograph ends with the topics of the technical progress in work as well as a growing need for education in work processes, which are increasingly complicated. The monograph itself is concluded with a very richly quoted literature - both international and the international ones, which refer to the basics or introduction to the sociology of work.

"TECHNICAL PROGRESS AND CHANGES IN EDUCATION - SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEWS", "CENTER 018", NIS, 1995

For this monograph, it could be said that Prof. dr Andon G. Kostadinovic, emeritus, has invested a lot of effort and has emerged himself in very delicate work, namely, the analysis of technical progress and changes in education. This monograph is said to deal with the sociological experiments and reviews and determines its research field more closely. The monograph itself belongs to the so-called rare books, or professional books which determine their research field more closely. Prof. dr Andon G. Kostadinovic believes that theoretical and technical considerations must be given to what determines the scientific field of research when it comes to "technical progress and education". Here we would also include the explanations of the "technical progress", "technical progress and the culture" of work.

The impression is that the author has very authentically defined sociological development, socio-technical and cultural-parallel relationships in society. This, moreover, represents a leading motive into deeper study and involvement in the processes of socio-technical and cultural-parallels between the world of work and the culture of labour.

Prof. dr Andon G. Kostadinovic gives the basic settings of each society in technical progress, as well as education itself, and what is needed for one society to call itself perfect, progressive and constantly progressing. According to the author, the world of work cannot be viewed in isolation unless one does not include in it a part of the culture, that is, as part of every society, and therefore the working process in the society. The author has successfully and semiotically merged the world of work, the world of education, the world of technical progress and the world of culture, giving all these processes a priority in the development of society.

The above mentioned study was created as a result of various and already published texts in many important journals in the country. Taking into account a certain variety of texts, thanks to the author, they are successfully combined into one whole, and one unity, and they act homogeneously and instructively, which in this manner gives a broader picture of the unifying world of work and society as a whole.

Prof. dr Andon G. Kostadinovic is one of the more fruitful authors, on our sociological scene, especially in the analyzes of human work and everything that it brings with it over the course of time. Nevertheless, the author does not "stand still in his thinking" when it comes to the sociological challenges. Concluding his work with previous discussions on sociology and sociology of work, the author turned to an interesting field of sociology research – the research of the sociology of village and its significance in the process of its survival. In the important work entitled "The Importance of Sociology for the Survival of the Village", prof. dr Andon G. Kostadinovic is more concerned with the research of the Serbian village, looking at our great predecessors from the late 19th and early 20th century.

Thus, the author emphasizes: "The importance of sociology is at the same time accelerating and speeding up the return and survival of the village. Social changes on the world scale are evident both in the restructuring of the economy and in the field of non-agricultural activities. A large number of the countries in the world is advancing in terms of economic development, due to particularly natural resources they have at their disposal, on the one hand, and the development of service-related services that are needed for citizens, on the other.

Agriculture is a very important activity in our country because we have a huge land area for the development of agricultural and other staples for the domestic and foreign markets. Sociology and economy have an important mission in terms of the return of village and the survival of villages and employment of young people, which are the starting lines in the introductory part of the text in the work of the author of the above mentioned paper.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SERBIAN VILLAGE IN SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF PROF. DR. ANDON G. KOSTADINOVIC

In the further part of the paper, we are introduced to the "sociological study of the rural economy", in which sociologists have an important mission in the socio-economic and cultural development of the society. Criticizing some well-known scientific meetings, such as the ones held in Nis in the early 1980s, at the Faculty of Philosophy in Nis, prof. dr Andon Kostadinovic believes that this gathering under the title "Sociology of the Economy and Sociologist in the Economy", in some way overshadowed the importance of agriculture and its significance, that is, the economic activity of the Serbian village.

Hence, the author of the paper emphasizes that sociology has a task, especially the sociology of work, comparing it as a unique process in the development of human society, contrary to the views of many sociologists participating at that conference, who advocated that the work could be abolished. Therefore, "science (s) should reveal the legitimacy of the functioning of work and the possibility of transformation into a higher form of breadwinning professions, which is already now abolishing hard and monotonous work, thanks to the introduction of the cutting-edge technology. Man's power was replaced by machines, motorization, robots, and the like. Work is an existential requirement in the lives of young people in the field of production of life staples and essentials in their own household, but also those meant for sale on the domestic and foreign markets as well ", says prof. dr Andon G. Kostadinovic.

What is certainly worrying about the current processes taking places in the village, prof. dr Andon G. Kostadinovic points out, is the a gradual, slow disappearance of the Serbian village, with the alarmingly growing decline in the population number - especially of the young people in the countryside, with a small birth-rate increase, and the natural immigration and moving out of the young people from villages to larger towns. Young generation leave their parents in their old age, who cannot cope with the further work in the countryside, who are left to care for themselves, reaching out to their minimum needs, with the expectation of the ultimate end which comes inevitably. This fact is more and more alarming for our village, says prof. dr Andon G. Kostadinovic, because in his opinion, a number of state

bodies would have to be involved in resolving this problem: University Public, Cooperative Association of Serbia, Socio-Political Communities, Local Communities, and in the broader sense cities, townspeople as well as the Council of Citizens and the Local Community in many rural communities.

If we look at this kind of treatment in terms of preserving rural communities, it is not only an alarming, but also a warning signal that our villages are disappearing - they disappear altogether, especially in those higher mountainous areas.

What actually happened and what has caused our village to face such a situation - its disappearance? The author, prof. dr Andon G. Kostadinovic, is of an opinion that the problem lies in the abolition of the former "VILLAGE COMMUNITIES", declared by the former politicians as unsuitable for the new changes that are taking place in the contemporary world. In addition, they also qualified as part of an outdated form of community without any ideological system.

Moreover, while in the time of the development of socialism, the village had a rather important function, primarily as a food production source, with the change of political relations in the world, after the breakdown of socialism, all began to collapse, especially rural institutions, rural cooperatives, as the former main actors and drivers of rural life. And while in the period of the development of capitalism and the industrial revolution, especially in England, it was often said that "sheep ate people" and the emergence of a new era - the period of the development of capitalism and industry, today we are again returning to the old scene – we are facing the return of the old model from the West - capitalism.

However, it has been forgotten, especially in the countries of the East (or former socialist countries), that the countries in the West have maintained their rural communities, with the help of capital investment and overall restructuring of the village in accordance with the new age. Professor dr Andon G. Kostadinovic, claims that according to the academician Danilo Vidić, and his monograph, practicum, "Protecting and Designing Organic Food Production", one of the possible ways of recovering the village, especially in those countries (and even in our own country), which were once abolished by rural cooperatives, is to return them today as a way out of the social crisis.

Hence, prof. Andon G. Kostadinovic quotes Risto Kostov, associate of the Academy for the Village of SANU, that "if 2017 was marked as an experimental in the renewal of cooperatives and the awakening of interests for cooperating in associations, now (2018) nothing more can be attributed to the random incidence: 72 cooperatives in Serbia have received four times more money from the Cabinet of the Government of Serbia, 797.4 million dinars, without obligation to return them, and 320 new cooperatives were established as a direct incentive in the project "500 cooperatives in 500 villages". The number of agricultural cooperatives increased by as much as 20%."

In this regard, prof. dr Andon G. Kostadinovic points out that up to 300 small households have already joined the village cooperatives, namely households totalling up to 6 family members. Out of this, at least two members are capable of working (husband and wife). They joined in a cooperative, for the joint production and processing of the healthy organic food for the domestic market and export opportunities as well. In such a way of cooperating in associations, it would be

possible to multiply and simplify production processes, to increase the efficiency of work, to achieve high product quality, to employ all capable people in the state (we could end up even with a lack of labour force). To begin with, a minimum monthly salary of 1,000 Euros per worker is projected, which means 24,000 Euros per year per household. Family household after five years of full crop productivity, to deal with, could realize the annual total income by 4-5 times higher. In such rich households, their various social problems that they encounter could be solved. In this manner, as it is emphasised, we would overcome the first kind of difficulty in establishing rural cooperatives.

Therefore, prof. dr Andon G. Kostadinovic points out the attitude of minister Krkobabić's project, which once again "served the Academy for the village of SANU and the academician Dragan Škorić for the rescue of the village, and is regarded as a historic apology for earlier unmerciful moves towards cooperatives." (the Politika, dated December 17, 2018). As published in the Politika on December 7, 2018 it was also announced that the Minister in charge of the regional development and coordination of the work of public companies in Serbia, Milan Krkobabić, signed in Belgrade contracts with representatives of two newly created large fruit growers, "Složni voćari" and "Naši voćari", allocating around 59 million dinars of grant funds for their development – which was reported by the agency "Beta".

This kind of co-operative associating could be successful, and it could represent a certain step forward in the development of rural cooperatives, especially as emphasised by the state authorities and the ministry of agriculture, guaranteeing that they will be strengthened.

Now, the cooperatives are in some way guaranteed to "circulate the idea of association again in Serbia ..." which could also be explained by the data "... that contemporary co-operatives in the cooperative associating bring in their product or services and do not take risks, as their ancestors, to be threatened or god forgiven, put their possessions, machinery or equipment at stake. Moreover, the old Serbian co-operatives (established until 2016) can get 15, and the new ones even more, 7.5 million dinars. "Such" happy "cooperatives at an unprecedented magnificent event for Cooperatives - signing a grant agreement in the Palace" Serbia "on November 22, 2018 were 70." (the Politika, December 17, 2017).

In the rest of the text, professor dr Andon G. Kostadinovic advocates renewal of the rural cooperatives as a condition of all conditions, and as a protection of family households and their proper use of arable land. He believes that this would result in the recruitment of young people in the countryside, their return to their homes and their renewal. They would deal with agriculture, vegetable farming, fruit growing, floriculture, fishing and rural tourism. All listed, it could be achieved with a little invested funds and a help from the state, while the profit generated by all of these would be known and versatile. It is believed that such a model of rural cooperatives has still been kept in Europe, and that it is financed successfully. Citing the aforementioned author D. Vidic, professor dr Andon G. Kostadinovic points out that this "model", a cooperative, is not a capital company, but an interest association of small family households in agriculture.

The model defined possible capacities associated with the production and processing of organic safe and certified healthy foods. Associated small family households demographically decide on all important issues of cooperative business

and agricultural distribution. It rests upon them that they themselves agree on important issues, govern according to cooperative principles, according to the statute of the cooperative, contractual and signed provisions and other written and agreed rules. Everything is further subordinated to the interests of the members in the agricultural cooperative.

In this way, cooperatives would be protected and secured. The state would be the guarantor of their work and the agrarian policy, but the state would not interfere with the professional and expertise related independence of the cooperative and its integrity. In itself cooperatives would be governed by the relations of democratic principles, contributions and exclusions from the cooperative for various reasons would also be self determined, if they do not suit the principles of the cooperative society. In the end, the co-operative would in some sense be a safe place for all the members of the cooperative who would deal with the planning, organization, production and processing of food, its certification, the quality of food and their export to the foreign market.

Through his tireless activism and enthusiasm in various fields of scientific activity, especially in the sociology of work, prof. dr Andon G. Kostadinovic best illustrates the diversity of his interest in various factors of social development. In addition to the basic scientific orientation - sociology of work, prof. dr Andon G. Kostadinovic was very much interested in following the social dimension of the disappearing of our villages, as well as in the totally devastated agrarian lands, without the population who had left, or rather, are still leaving their former households in search of a better life and comfort of better life.

Today, in Serbia, we have double prospects of the rural agrarian and the village itself. One is the one which is advanced in economic terms by having the convenience of being close to a larger city and are able to exploit its resources, and the other is that villages in the hilly regions which are completely left to the initiatives of the state and the notion of a "no return" policy.

This is exactly what happened in most of the mountainous settlements, where today we find completely abandoned rural areas, grown into deep weeds and the locked rusty entrance gates or doors on semi-destroyed domestic hearths. The elderly were extinct and the young people in their prime have abandoned their homes in such for a better life in other Western countries, where they could go to find better jobs and earn a certain salary, which again would match their profession they had in their country but which was very low paid. Worst of all, it could have happened, that many of these families were completely assimilated in the new circumstances for them, and the generations grown up after them. Already, the third generation of immigrants has completely begun to forget its origin and language, assimilating into the local population of the country, to which their grandchildren came. Sometimes they would return to visit their old households, but they soon would leave them altogether, because they did not even know how they could accomplish their dream of being blessed in completely neglected villages, without any inhabitants.

On the other hand, in the villages closer to the city, occasionally, and sometimes even permanently, the older generations returned, who amongst the first left their original environment, and with earning lots of money they started building luxurious housing facilities and wanted to show off in front of all those who stayed in the village,

while they worked abroad. Today, we have so-called "luxury villages" with modern houses and a stylish architecture that our immigrants transferred from the West and have completely furnished the interior but have also left their houses completely empty. Such houses are inhabited and guarded by old parents in the old houses they live in, while the newly built luxury and furnished houses are kept for their immediate family living abroad, hoping that someday would return from abroad and live in his or her fatherland. Unfortunately, this kind of thing rarely happens.

In all this we can recognize the behaviour of capital in its monetary form. Villages, which by their appearance have the status of luxury villages, have, through their established assets, a good basis for the development and progress of the village, but this does not actually happen for many economic, social, and other reasons. On the other hand, the villages in the hilly terrain seem to have been lost forever, because they are slowly covered with ferns, wild bushes and flowers growing everywhere and for such villages there is no hope of recovery. Rural cemeteries are completely crushed by vegetation and slowly overlap with the planting and forgetting of young people to return to their homeland and their ancestors soil.

Prof. dr Andon Kostadinovic has repeatedly warned, as a sociologist of work and other auxiliary disciplines, about such a grim view of the future of our villages, and with his numerous publications about them he has remarked much and warned seriously about what could happen if certain political and other measures for the protection of agricultural goods were not implemented in the protection of the village settlements as basic sources of food and other agricultural goods, as well as the suppression of livestock breeding.

What all this can, in the end, lead to total production in the development of our country remains uncertain up to this moment.

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