

Original scientific articleULOGA INDUSTRIJALIZACIJE
U PROCESU OBLIKOVANJA SOCIJALISTIČKOG IDENTITETANenad PEROŠEVIĆ¹University of Montenegro – History department, Montenegro
Danila Bojovica bb, Niksic, Montenegro
email: nenadpnk@gmail.com**ABSTRACT:**

The paper explains the importance of the role of industrialization in Montenegro in the socialist period. Montenegro is one of the most underdeveloped Yugoslav republics that started the process of industrialization in 1947 when the Five-Year Economic Development Plan was adopted. Like Yugoslav, Montenegrin plan put emphasis on industrial development. Since that time and the until the early 90s, the main force of economic development of the Montenegro was industry. The process of industrialization was principally also the process of modernization of society that initiated the transformation and development of economic, social, urban and cultural opportunities. Socialism proclaimed a humane society and measures implemented in the both the economic and social spheres have really improved the lives of the majority of the population. In the socialist community, ideological orientation of a person by the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, was present from the beginning. Person's belief in socialism was as important as socio-economic reforms that have been implemented.

KEY WORDS: Montenegro, Communist Party of Yugoslavia, Yugoslavia, socialism, industrialization

¹ NENAD PEROŠEVIĆ: born in Niksic on the 1st of August 1973 where he finished elementary and high school. He graduated from the Faculty of Philosophy in Niksic in 1999 at the study program of History and Geography. From 2000 to 2003 he worked at the Historical Institute in Podgorica. Since 2003 he has been working on Faculty of Philosophy in Niksic. In 2011, the title of assistant professor was elected to the rank of associate professor professor was elected in 2016. Since 2015 he has been the Vice Dean for Development and Finance.

SAŽETAK:

U radu se objašnjava značaj uloge industrijalizacije u Crnoj Gori u socijalističkom periodu. Crna Gora, jedna od najnerazvijenih jugoslovenskih republika, pokrenula je proces industrijalizacije 1947. godine kada je usvojen Petogodišnji plan privrednog razvitka. Kao i jugoslovenski i crnogorski plan stavio je akcenat na razvoj industrije. Od tada pa do početka 90-ih godina glavnu snagu privrednog razvoja Crne Gore činila je industrija. Proces industrijalizacije u suštini je bio i proces modernizacije društva koji je inicirao preobražaj i razvoj privrednih, socijalnih, urbanih i kulturnih prilika. Socijalizam je proklamovao humano društvo, a mjere spovedene u ekonomskoj i socijalnoj sferi zaista su unaprijedile život većine stanovništva. Ideološko usmjeravanje čovjeka u socijalističkoj zajednici bilo je od početka prisutno od strane Komunističke partije. Vjera čovjeka u socijalizam bila je jednako bitna kao i društveno-ekonomske reforme koje su sprovedene.

KLJUČNE RIJEČI: Crna Gora, Komunistička partija Jugoslavije, Jugoslavija, socijalizam, industrijalizacija.