

HISTORICAL HERITAGE, GEOGRAPHY AND EDUCATIONAL TOURISM: EXAMPLES OF FOUR SITES FROM BOSNIA

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Ranko Mirić

Boris Avdić

Nusret Drešković

Edin Hrelja

Faculty of Science, University of Sarajevo, **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

ABSTRACT

The basic values of certain cultural and historical sites in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in addition to tourism valorization, have a strong educational component in terms of primary, secondary and higher education. The presented historical monuments with their content represent a real potential in the aspect of developing positive moral and cultural attitudes towards the homeland and its past. Their use in education has a double value: it develops perceptual abilities, as well as awareness of the importance of cultural heritage. The historical heritage in Bosnia and Herzegovina is generally not adequately protected today. For that reason, this paper will present the basic characteristics of historical sites of Gornji Kotorac, Arnautovići, Breza and Bobovac, which are to some extent incorporated into the educational processes.

Keywords: Historical heritage, education, Gornji Kotorac, Arnautovići, Breza, Bobovac

INTRODUCTION

The basic values of certain cultural and historical sites in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in addition to tourism valorization, have a very pronounced educational component in terms of education in almost all segments of schooling (primary, secondary and higher education). The presented cultural and historical monuments with their content represent a real potential in the aspect of developing positive moral and cultural attitudes towards the homeland. Their use in education has a double value: it develops perceptual abilities, as well as awareness of the importance of cultural heritage (positively directs the attitude towards culture). The cultural and historical heritage in Bosnia and Herzegovina is generally not adequately protected today. Predominant cause should be sought in political and administrative division of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is recognized as crucial limiting factor that affects multiple problems for more dynamic development of tourism sector according to existing resources and potentials [14]. For that reason, we will present the basic characteristics of medieval sites of Gornji Kotorac, Bobovac, Breza and Arnautovići, which are to some extent incorporated into the contents of textbooks and other literature in the educational process, and their state in terms of promotion, articulation and presence in tourism offer.

Education is becoming an increasingly important component of tourism activities and the tourist experience. A large part of tourism activities includes a certain form of formal or informal education, and educational tourism is becoming an increasingly important part of the tourism market. Consumers of tourism contents meet their educational needs through visiting destinations, and many destinations have the image of a place with

developed infrastructure of this type. Educational tourism is activity of a tourist for whom education at the destination is the primary or secondary motive for visitation. These activities include study tours, school excursions, student education at foreign universities and exchange programs.

The period of postmodernism (since the late 1980s) is characterized, among other things, by the growing interest of tourists in various alternative types of tourism. Educational tourism as a modern form is based on motivational factors where elements such as raising awareness of the importance of education for self-affirmation, curiosity and analytical skills, the need for active stay at the destination, as well as socializing with people who share similar interests, or belong to the same generation. Therefore, in our opinion, professional and scientific inclusion of educational institutions (especially universities, as well as professional associates in primary and secondary schools) is necessary in the formation of the educational tourism product, related to study trips. Educating tourists about the cultural characteristics of the destination (e.g. local communities) is extremely important as a means of contributing to the elimination of various predictive stereotypes, which also enhance the establishment of intercultural dialogue.

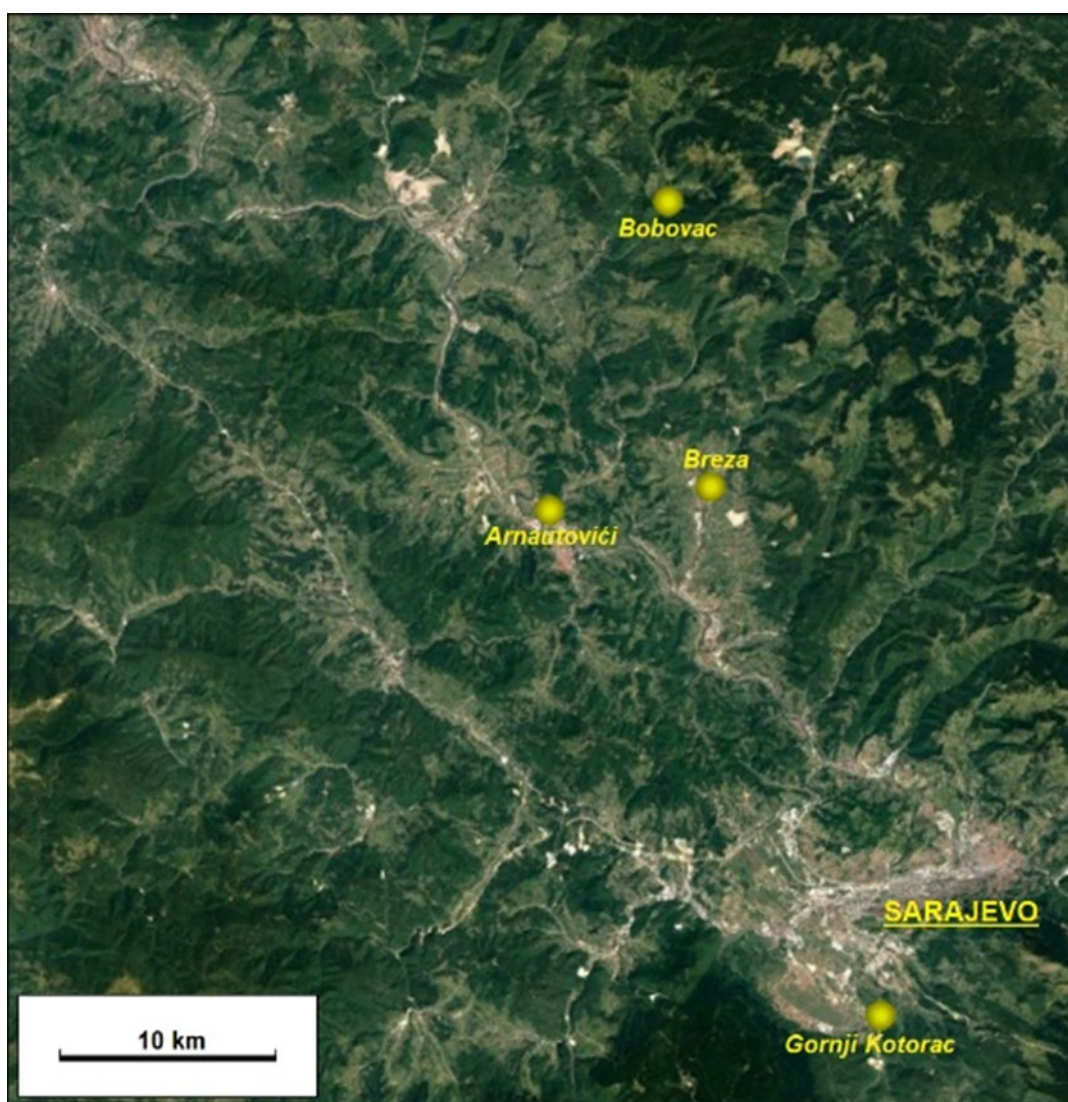


Figure 1. Location of researched localities. Source: Google Earth.

On the example of case studies of these cultural and historical monuments in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which are characterized by exceptional symbolic values, originality, uniqueness and representativeness, this paper seeks to present the recent situation that can be defined as a process of marginalization in terms of their articulation in tourism offer.

- Several segments specifically point to this process, and above all the following:
- Small number of agencies that include educational tours in their offers;
- Insufficient or non-existent presentation in the media;
- Very rare inclusion of visits to the mentioned localities in formal education system (primary, secondary and higher education);
- Considering that these are exceptional contents of the cultural and historical heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina which in the process of education have exclusive significance within the state, the intention of this paper is to draw attention to their potentials in the process of education, but also possible affirmation in tourism trends.

In this part paper will present the basic characteristics of historical sites of Gornji Kotorac, Arnautovići, Breza and Bobovac (Figure 1), which are to some extent incorporated into the educational processes.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE GRADAC ON ILINJAČA IN GORNJI KOTORAC

In November 2004, the Commission to Preserve National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter: the BiH KONS Commission) issued a decision declaring this site a National Monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This area is dominated by the remains of a prehistoric hillfort, the remains of a late antique fortress and of a contemporary church, archaeological finds kept in the National Museum in Sarajevo and the Museum of the City of Sarajevo, and various archaeological finds in the country.

The most valuable literary information about this period was provided by Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus (905-959) in the closing sections of XXXII Chapter of his work „De administrando imperio“ (149 - 151), where he relates that: “In baptised Serbia are the inhabited cities of... and in the territory of Bosona Katera and Desnik“ [9]. At this point it would worth pointing out that the above sentences of the Eastern Roman emperor represent (for the time being) the oldest reference to the name of the country of Bosnia [13]. Archeological site of Gradac at Ilinjača in Gornji Kotorac is located in the municipality of Istočna Ilidža (part at the City of Istočno Sarajevo), and is thought to be abovementioned location of medieval Katera.

Archeological site is in a very poor condition, practically with any designation, endangered by human activities (TV tower), and currently without any tourism related infrastructure. Gradac (Ilinjača), Gornji Kotorac is so far the most extensively examined archaeological site in the Kotorac zone. A fairly large and a more significant prehistoric and perhaps protohistoric hillfort settlement was situated at this site, characterised by a long continuity of development. The existence of a late antique refugium with a church was recorded in the southern half of the former hillfort. The walls of the refugium covered the entire upper plateau of the former hillfort. Samples of ancient ceramic material were found in the entire area, while an ancient castle was also found to be in secondary use in the church, according to Archaeological Lexicon of Bosna and Herzegovina.

The following protection measures have been designated as permissible in this area: only archaeological research and conservation works are allowed, including those aimed at presenting the monuments, with the approval of the Ministry of Republika Srpska responsible for spatial planning, including the expert supervision carried out by a relevant department in charge of protecting the cultural heritage at the level of Republika Srpska.

This decision specifies that no construction of any new buildings will be allowed, nor the installation of any temporary or permanent structures whose purpose is not exclusively the protection and presentation of monuments, including the ban on any construction or execution of works that could potentially affect the area and change the environment, and any infrastructure works (other than those approved by the competent ministry and accompanied with the expert opinion of the competent protection service). The monument facility will be open and accessible to the public and can be used for educational and cultural purposes. In order to undertake the urgent measures aimed at protecting the National Monument, it would be necessary inter alia to remove the PTT relay and arrange the access road on the east end of the site ranging from the last village houses to the top of Ilinjača [5].



Figure 2. PTT relay and vegetation hide the walls of Gradac.
Photo: Ranko Mirić.

Based on a series of field research exercises, the presence of a relay equipped with a number of telecommunications devices was detected, while access to the site was made difficult by a narrow and highly inaccessible road which is intensively covered with shrub-like vegetation and trees, which have „masked“ the remains of the walls and ramparts beyond recognition.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE MILE

In July 2003, Commission to Protect the National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina issued a decision declaring this site a National Monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The archaeological site formerly known as Mile (its official name has been Mili since

2009) is situated in the municipality of Visoko. It is situated in a part of the settlement called Arnautovići, which is situated in Visočko polje (Visoko Field), near the Goruša River confluence to the Bosna River. The site itself is adjacent to the high railway embankment, a local road and the riverbed of the Bosna River. In its immediate vicinity, there are several famous historical and cultural sites of medieval Bosnia (the old town of Podvisoki, and Biskupići and Moštre). To the north, there are the well-known historical and cultural medieval places of Sutjeska and Bobovac, while to the south there are the places called Milodraž and Fojnica. The site covered by archaeological remains is known as Zidine (or Crkvina), and it is placed next to the northern part of the settlement called Arnautovići, along the right bank of the Bosna River [6].

The construction of a railway line back in 1947 had a special influence on the current landscape of the area. At that time, the site ruins were roughly levelled and some barracks were built on them to accommodate a number of communist youth work brigades. A narrow-gauge railway was also built, which was later turned into a road cutting this site together with the church into two parts. Along the way, some private residential buildings were built, one of which is situated next to the site [3].



Figure 3. Archeological site of Mile – crown and burial place of medieval Bosnian kings Photo: Ranko Mirić.

The examined section of the Mile site (in literary sources known as: Mile, St. Nicholas, Visoko, Mileševo) is situated in the area of a former rich Neolithic settlement which dates back to the period from around 2600-2400 BC. It is first mentioned in the Charter of Bela IV in 1244 as the property of the Bosnian Diocese („in Mel apud eclesiam Cosme et Damiani“, i.e. in Mel near the Church of St. Cosmas and Damian) [3]. In the 14th century,

near Kraljeva Sutjeska, in Mili, there was the seat of the local governor or ban and the centre of the country's life. On the land of the Bosnian Diocese, which is mentioned in the Charter from 1244, Bosnian governor or Ban, Stjepan (Stephen) II Kotromanić, built the first Franciscan Monastery of St. Nicholas [1].

Mile is one of the places where Bosnian state and ecclesiastical synods were held. An old and large cemetery, together with the graves of Stephen II and Tvrtko I, emphasize the importance of Mili as the centre of the posthumous cult of these rulers. The complex archaeological area in Mili is made of four architectural units that stand out in specific spatial and chronological relations. These are remains of a Romanesque and Gothic church, and the tombs of King Tvrtko I Kotromanić and King Stjepan II. The highly valuable finds of remnants of material culture are exhibited in the medieval collection of the National Museum in Sarajevo (parts of the royal cloak of King Tvrtko I, made of brocade canvas with representations of the royal coat of arms, four gold rings, seal rings, etc.)

Unlike Gornji Kotorac, the current condition of this site is partly better, but it is far from what is required. The space is fenced on three sides, with a clearly displayed site notice board that shows the basic historical data. A small panel was built, which provides the space for a larger number of visitors in the context of their education. However, due to the accommodation within the settlement, the site is visually degraded by residential buildings and by a road situated in the immediate contact area, and is thus exposed to a number of associated risk factors (such as, e.g. traffic, pollution, noise), while despite its regular maintenance, the area is potentially exposed to higher deterioration due to a number of adverse circumstances.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF LATE ANTIQUE BASILICA IN BREZA

Similar to the previous sites, and on the basis of the criteria used for declaring an asset a National Monument, in November 2004, the BiH KONS Commission issued a decision declaring this site a National Monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was included in the Spatial Plan of BiH applicable until 2000 as a Category I monument. The basilica itself is situated in the municipality of Breza (about 27 km northeast of Sarajevo), in a valley extension on the right bank of the Stavnja River (right tributary of the Bosna River), at the site called Crkvina. With its location, the basilica makes one part of the immediate town centre area and it is surrounded by a number of housing units. This national monument is made of an archaeological site with the remains of a late antique basilica and artifacts found in the archaeological site which are exhibited in the National Museum in Sarajevo, all of which is listed in the inventory books of the Museum [7].

Due to its specific position within the urban settlement, specific protection zones have been identified in order to preserve the National Monument. The first zone (Figure 4) is a fenced area where only research and conservation-restoration works are allowed (including those aimed at presenting the monument), following the approval of the competent ministry. Due to the existence of a great number of housing units and land estates, it still remains evident that the provisions about the second and particularly the third protection zones are inapplicable (establishment of a 50 meters wide zone along the boundaries of an area occupied by the I and II protection zones, where it is exclusively permitted to build the structures whose purpose is the presentation of the National Monument).



Figure 4. Crkvina – remains of late antique basilica in Breza. Photo: Ranko Mirić.

The site setting and signage combined make this national monument easily accessible, since the site markings and information panel are displayed in plain sight. In the Spatial Plan of BiH until 2000, it was included as a category I monument. In prehistoric and ancient times, the area of Breza belonged to the Central Illyrian area and the ethnic area of the Daesitiatis tribe. This tribe lived in the area that included the upper valley of the Bosna River, west to the upper valley of the Vrbas River and east to the town of Rogatica. The Daesitiates were one of the most important and one of the largest Illyrian tribes. They had 103 decuries (fraternities) and belonged to the Naronian Convent (CONVENTUS NARONITANUS – a judicial and administrative centre of the region or district). They were often mentioned in antique sources, especially after the uprising of the 6th century AD staged against the Romans [10]. This is also evidenced by a Roman inscription found at this site, which contains the references to Valens, son of Varon, (princeps Daesitiatum), or a nobleman of the Illyrian tribe of Daesitiates and a castle (castellum Daesitiatum). According to various sources, the origin of the basilica is dated back to the 6th century, during the reign of Emperor Justinian. A tomb was discovered in its compounds, where a bronze shield boss or umbo was found, a Byzantine work dating back to the 6th century.

The distinctiveness and originality of the structure is not only its spatial concept, but also the rich stone plastic. The pillars are made on a lathe and decorated with rings made of shallow grooves. The column capitals, which are in terms of their shape similar to impostes, consist of two plinthes between which sharp arches are placed. Other, smaller types of pillars were also found, which are presumed to have belonged to the frontal triforium [4]. Inspection into the location of the monument itself shows that the basilica

area is surrounded on three sides with a number of private land plots and individual residential buildings (particularly on the south side). A particular problem appears to be the concrete pillar in the first protection zone, which visually degrades the unique ambience of the basilica. The construction itself (walls, pillars) is in good condition, given the age of the building. One of the authors of this study used the basilica space as a football field nearly half a century ago. According to the 2004 BiH Commission to Protect National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Commission report about the current condition of this monument (based on statements given by local residents), local children use this space occasionally to play football matches. History repeats itself, regardless of the extent to which this site is protected.

MEDIEVAL ROYAL FORT OF BOBOVAC

Commission to Preserve Natural Monuments made a decision in November 2002., to declare this site as a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The area is located in the west side of municipality of Vareš, along the border with municipality Kakanj. The site can be found above the mouth of Mijakovska River to Bukovica, on the mountain slopes of Dragovske and Mijakovske Poljice. Arrival from the direction of Kakanj leads across the settlement of Kraljeva Sutjeska where the royal court dating from XIV. and XV. century is located (national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina). These two monuments were the most important centres of cultural life of the medieval or so-called Upper Bosnia in between of these two listed periods with specific intensity, stylistic and regional characteristics (so called medievalbosnian cultural cycle). Access to Bobovac is also possible from the urban center of Vareš from the east.

In the protection zone with a minimum width of 2 km from the boundaries of the protected complex the construction of industrial objects, highway infrastructural objects, quarries or locating potencial environmental pollutants is not allowed. Royal town of Bobovac represented complex architectural object of impressive size, on an area of around 2,20 hectares, with 1.100 meters fortified ramparts 100-150 centimetres thick. This area is home to artifacts dating from the Bronze age and Early Iron Age (II millenium to 400. year before Christ) and from an ancient period. Information from written sources during medieval Bosnian country cover the period from 1350.-1463. For the Ottoman period documents date to 1626. when it was definitely abandoned because of Ottoman advancement to the north and spreading of the occupied territory, it lost its strategical value [2], [12].

As the royal headquarter, the town was a administrative-military center of Bosnian country and the royal Bosnian crown was kept in it. As the seat of Bosnian ban Stjepan II Kotromanić, who took the first steps on its construction some time before the half of XIV. century, then to the Bosnian kings from Tvrtko I to Tomaš, i.e. until year 1461. Bobovac was the key to Bosnian kingdom. The Bosnian kings Ostoja, Tvrtko II and Stjepan Tomaš were burried there. Last Bosnian king Stjepan Tomašević (1461.-1463.) because of imminent danger from the Ottomans transferred the royal court to Jajce. After the occupation, the town of Bobovac was destroyed in 1463. for justified, strategic reasons, which was confirmed by the archeological research and then the Ottomans built necessary objects for their stay in the town on the ruins of royal court (1463-1626) [8]. Bobovac, in all its components, is a expressive example of one unique specifical medieval urban agglomeration, characteristic of the whole of continental Europe. The royal palace which dominates in the architecture of this site is located on physically the best fortified area of Bobovac, on five karst reefs. Inside the walls of royal court was kept Bosnian

crown. The tomb chapel of Bosnian kings and the great church form the second part of this complex. It is assumed that king Ostoja repurposed the old Bobovac church into the royal tomb chapel. Three royal tombs and panels which belonged to kings Ostoja, Tvrtko II and Tomaš were found in the chapel. The artistic value of these panels is above the European average of its kind at the time, and within the former Hungarian-Croatian state they stand at the very top [2].

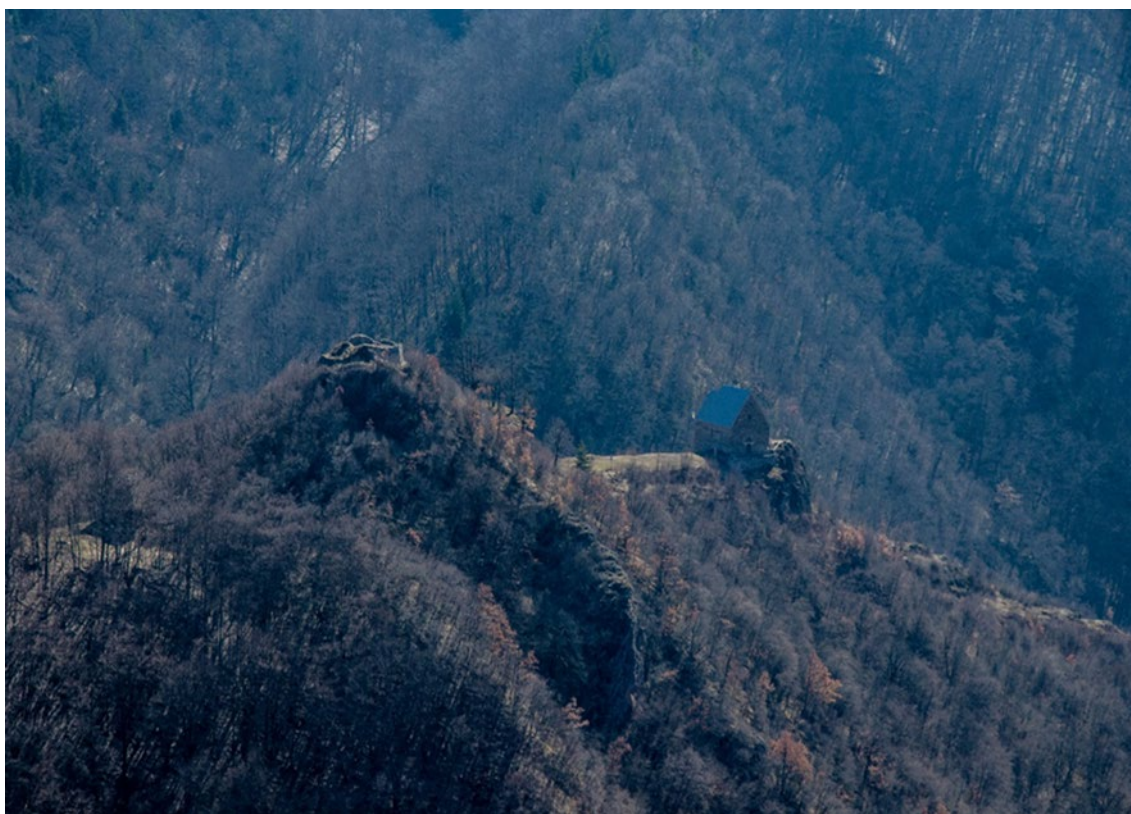


Figure 5. Remains of medieval fort Bobovac. Photo: Slaviša Vračar.

It is extremely important to mention that Bobovac is the only medieval town -fortification in Bosnia and Herzegovina whose royal court has been fully investigated and is a characteristic example of medieval architectural and urban ensemble which is perfectly blended into the natural environment. The educational valorization of this monument is extremely high because it represents the potential to acknowledge elements of material culture and historical and political development of medieval independent Bosnian state. Unlike other presented localities, at the very entrance to royal town Bobovac there is a souvenir shop of the Tourist info centre of the municipality Vareš, where since 2014. there is a daily tourist guide. Entrance fee to Royal town Bobovac is charged in the amount of 2 convertible marks. In order to promote tourism, since 2017. the event "Gastro Fest" is organized by non-government organisations („Čuvari bosanske krune Bobovac”, "Progresivni razvoj organizacija i individua", and "Alterural") with the support of the Municipality of Vareš and the French Embassy in BiH.

DISCUSSION - ASSESSMENT OF THE TOURISM AND EDUCATION VALUE OF THE PRESENTED CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL SITES

Tourist valorisation denotes the process of identification or evaluation of tourist attractions, i.e. an assessment of tourist attractions for all those phenomena, facilities and spaces, which, in addition to other characteristics, also have the property such as attractiveness, i.e. the quality of being interesting to tourists and which ensures that through such attractions the tourists can meet their tourism-related (cultural or recreational) needs. The most important method of tourist valorisation is a combined qualitative-quantitative and comparative method whose basic principles are synthesized through the possibility of comparing tourist attractions of the same type (cf. monument-to-monument), determining the elements on the basis of which to evaluate and compare, by making comparison that includes a greatest deal of well-established motives, plus the applicability and principle of complementarity by including other types of motives in the overall evaluation. The process of tourist valorisation of medieval fortified cities was carried out through the assessment of tourist-geographical position, artistic value, tourism value of the environment, tourist attractiveness and recognizability, and the extent to which the site is built and equipped but also integrated into tourist wealth [11]. The particular scores for each specific parameter of tourist valorisation are ranging from 1 to 5. Having in mind the affirmation of the selected destinations in the process of education, the study has also used some cultural and tourism related sub-indicators according to the model designed by McKercher and du Cros, which are instrumental primarily in defining the value of market attractiveness, designing a tourist product and its educational and cultural significance.

In an analysis of the selected cultural and historical monuments, one may conclude that all these monuments belong to the cognitive and educational types, and that their tourist function is focused primarily on the cognitive, educational and contemplative aspects. With these functions in mind, seasonality can be observed readily from the point of view of their year-round consumption regime, which is still partly subject to local climate conditions.

As a result, the evaluations of certain parameters that valorized the aspect of educational-cultural and social values (ex.: important national symbol, historical and scientific-research value, rare cultural property, etc.) according to the authors deserved the highest evaluations. Some cultural and tourism sub-indicators, which are primarily in the function of defining the value of market attractiveness and designing a tourist product, received very low marks, which is realistically confirmed by field research. This was especially evident in the valorization of sub-indicators such as the level of utilization for tourist purposes and tourist attendance, which, apart from the Bobovac site, have the lowest scores. In this part, the authors created valorization parameters that are primarily aimed at assessing their inclusion in the education process in terms of the presence of content in electronic and print media at different levels of organized education.

Table 1. Evaluation of parameters and average scores for the general tourist values of the selected tourist facilities.

Tourist site/ National Monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina	KOTORAC - ISTOČNO SARAJEVO	BAZILIKA - BREZA	BOBOVAC - VAREŠ	ARNAUTOVIĆI - VISOKO
Subindicators:				
Tourist-geographical position	3	4	3	3
Artistic (aesthetic) value	2	4	5	3
Environmental qualities	2	3	4	2
Attractiveness	3	3	5	3
Levels of construction and equipment	1	3	4	2
Level of integration in tourist wealth	1	2	4	3
Degree of utilization for tourist purposes	1	1	4	1
Access to anthropogenic tourist motifs	1	3	4	2
Representativeness	4	4	4	4
Tourist attendance	1	1	4	1
Recognizability outside the local area	1	2	4	2
An important national symbol	4	4	5	4
An interesting narrative about the locality	5	5	5	5
The destination is associated with culture	5	5	5	5
Service-related benefits	1	3	4	2
Historical value	5	5	5	5
Educational value	5	5	5	5
Social value	5	5	5	5
Scientific research value	5	5	5	5
Rare cultural good	5	5	5	5

Based on the previous valorization according to the mentioned sub-indicators, the conclusion is that there is no adequate offer that would include the selected sites in the tour arrangements. According to available sources, the number of travel agencies that include visits to these sites is minor. It should be noted here that, apart from Bobovac, none of the remaining three destinations are directly included in the offers of travel agencies.

Presentation in electronic media is insufficient or non-existent in terms of tourism and educational values. In this aspect as well, the exception is Bobovac, which, thanks to the agility of the local community, has a quality presentation with extensive educational content. The most pronounced absence of adequate educational and tourist content in the electronic media is related to the site of Kotorac. A search on the Internet (Google search) showed that Bobovac has the most connections for general information (6.250), and in combination with the terms "tourism" and "education", that number is somewhat lower (4.270 that is 2.920). An interesting result is related to Gornji Kotorac, which is mentioned in 2.270 connections for general information, but in combination with the term tourism only 9 times.

Table 2. Evaluation of parameters and average scores for the general tourist values of the selected tourist facilities – aspect of education and presentation.

Turistički objekat	KOTORAC – ISTOČNO SARAJEVO	BAZILIKA – BREZA	BOBOVAC – VAREŠ	ARNAUTOVIĆI – VISOKO
Subindicators:				
Involvement of the destination in tourist arrangements	1	1	3	1
Presentation in electronic media	1	1	4	1
Inclusion in the process of organized educational contents:				
Primary education	1	1	4	2
Secondary education	1	1	4	2
Higher education	1	1	4	1
Presence in literature:				
Textbooks and books - primary education	5	1	3	1
Textbooks and books - high school education	5	1	3	1
Textbooks and books - higher education	5	2	4	2

The inclusion of visits to the mentioned sites in the system of organized educational contents (primary, secondary and higher education) and so on is also very rare. Bobovac is an exception here as well, because this national monument is intensively included in the system of organized educational visits by primary and secondary schools in the close neighborhood (Vareš, Kakanj, Visoko) and already traditional visits in the higher education system (eg. University of Sarajevo). Certain types of the educational aspect are also present at the Mili site (also in the teaching process in primary and secondary schools, and for the City Day of Visoko).

In terms of presence in the literature at different levels of education, the site of Gornji Kotorac is due to its historical and geographical significance (the first written mention of Bosnia and its settlements) incorporated in textbooks from primary and secondary (mostly in subjects Geography and History) to higher education. However, despite the fact that this site is an outstanding example related to the cultural, historical and state-building development of Bosnia and Herzegovina, its potentials in education and tourism are extremely little used. Bobovac is also mentioned relatively often, while the Basilica in Breza and Mile/Mili are mostly more related to literature at higher education institutions (tourism oriented studies).

CONCLUSION

Based on previous considerations on the example of case studies of listed cultural and historical monuments in Bosnia and Herzegovina, their objectively high level of cultural and educational potentials characterized by exceptional symbolic values, originality, uniqueness and representativeness is determined. Applying an adequate methodology, the general conclusion is that the recent state of these monuments can be defined as a process of marginalization from the aspect of their articulation in the field of educational tourism. The main shortage, in addition to the permanent aggravating factors in the tourism sector

of Bosnia and Herzegovina (unfavorable political and economic situation, lack of strategic development documents, insufficient investment in infrastructure), are represented by the institutional absence of necessary professional and scientific inclusion of educational institutions (especially universities/faculties, and professional associates in primary and secondary schools).

This lack is related to several factors that have negatively affected the recent situation. There are a negligible number of travel agencies with arrangements for visits to these sites, insufficient presentation in electronic media, and very rare inclusion of visits to these sites in the system of organized educational content (primary, secondary and higher education). Bobovac should be mentioned here as a positive example, which according to a number of indicators is an example in the efforts to develop positive tourism and educational processes

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