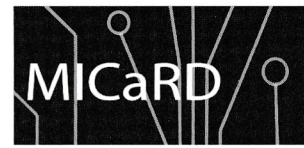


**Regional
Studies
Association**



**University of Belgrade
Faculty of Geography**

Studentski trg 3/III, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia



**International Scientific Conference
"Contemporary Migration in a Changing World:
New Perspectives and Challenges"**

Organizers:

University of Belgrade – Faculty of Geography

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The "refugee crisis" and the clash of narratives

The arrival of huge number of asylum seekers was one of the most important events in Europe in 2015. The so called "European refugee/migrant crisis" sparked a vivid debate all over Europe. Competing views about the nature of the event, its causes and consequences have emerged. Media and social networks have been full of theories about who are people coming to Europe and how will they affect the life in the individual countries and the continent as a whole.

The paper investigates different narratives of the "the crisis" found in Slovene media and on social networks and there influence on states policy towards the asylum seekers. The narratives can be broadly divided into two opposing groups based on a general attitude towards the asylum seekers. The first represents them as the ultimate "Other", as a threat to Slovenia and Europe. The second represents them as "one of us", as someone who needs our help and can enrich Slovene/European society.

Slovene government policy on the issue has been heavily influenced by the narratives from the first group. The main goal of the policy was to avert the asylum seekers from coming/staying to Slovenia. In order to stop "the Other", the government build a barbwire on Southern border and put a lot of effort to close the so called "Balkan migrant rout". At the same time it has introduce new stricter asylum legislation.

Key word: refugee crisis, Slovenia, European Union, migrations, asylum

MIGRATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS IN SERBIA AND REGION

Natalija Mirić, University of Belgrade - Faculty of Geography, Serbia

Immigrants in Serbia at the Beginning of the XXI Century – Territorial Aspect

Based on data from the Census of Population and Households 2011, this paper analyzes the immigrants from other countries on the territory of the Republic of Serbia. The first objective of this paper is to point to extent of immigration on the territory of Serbia since 2001., while the second objective is the determination of territorial distribution of immigrants within Serbia. Using the index of concentration will enable a detailed analysis of the territorial distribution of immigrants by areas of the Republic of Serbia. Census 2011 has showed that 84 634 people immigrated in Serbia after 2001., who constitute about 11% of the total immigrant population from other countries. Approximately $\frac{2}{3}$ of them immigrated from the former SFRY republics, and the rest of them from other countries. About 40% of immigrants have been concentrated in the region of capital city, 18% in South Bačka area, then 6% in Srem and Mačva areas, while the share of those who have been concentrated in other areas is less than 2%.

Keywords: Serbia, immigrants, territorial distribution, Census 2011.

Marija Anđelković Stoilković, Vesna Lukić, Institute of Social Sciences – Belgrade, Serbia

Interconnection Between Migration and Regional Inequalities in Serbia

Growing regional disparities across the regions of EU and inter-regional and intra-regional disparities observed in European countries is one of the most pressing challenges in Serbia too. Transition to market economy, structural changes in the Serbian economy and regional implications of deindustrialization stepped up regional inequalities affecting the intensity and direction of migration flows.

This paper focuses on interaction between migration and regional inequalities in Serbia in conditions of negative natural increase, emigration and small scale immigration that challenge balanced distribution of population, attempting to contribute to the existing research on this topic.

The aim of the paper is to explore interaction between migration and regional inequalities in Serbia using the regression analysis. The indicators used are the rate of migration balance for the intercensus 2002-2011 period, as a dependent variable, and set of demographic, economic and geographical indicators as independent variables. Analysis of major migration flows between municipalities in Serbia point to the concentration of population in larger regional centers, while the peripheral areas are affected by long-term emigration. Migration patterns follow the patterns of economic development intensifying regional disparities. Results of regression analyzes confirm the interaction of internal migration and regional development suggesting the importance of geographic location. Particular problem is strategically important border and traditionally underdeveloped areas, which are affected by long-term emigration. Measuring the effects of individual factors that affect migration is significant to determine the causes of imbalances in demand for establishing policy relevant measures.

Key words: migration, regional inequalities, border municipalities, regression analysis, Serbia

Aleksandra Malić, Mikica Sibinovic, University of Belgrade Faculty of Geography, Serbia

The Dynamics of Commuters from Stara Pazova Municipality to Belgrade Region

The municipality of Stara Pazova, located next to the city of Belgrade, belongs to his gravity area and forming a nodal region. Due to its favourable geographical position and the traditional orientation of the population towards the gravitational centre, municipali-

ty has a high frequency of commuters. The economic development of the municipality is based on attracting foreign investment in work zones, and employing labour in the secondary and tertiary sector. However, despite investments remains a major proportion of the population works outside the place of residence, where there are job offers according to their educational attainment. This paper will research the proportion of commuters within the municipality of Stara Pazova to other districts and municipalities, based on the last census from 2011, in order to determine the share of commuters oriented to the region of Belgrade.

Keywords: commuters, nodal region, investments, Stara Pazova, Belgrade.

Cadey Korson, RELATE Center of Excellence, Geography Research Unit, University of Oulu, Finland

Indigenous identities and Slum Settlements in the Urban Periphery: A Case Study of internal migration in Nouméa, New Caledonia

Over the past few decades New Caledonia, a French territory in the South Pacific, has experienced significant internal migration from rural indigenous-dominated villages to the capital city, Nouméa. Internal migrants and those from other Pacific islands are competing for land and services in slum settlements surrounding Nouméa. This situation presents a challenge for policy makers in the capital city and throughout New Caledonia. The French system of public housing has failed to meet the needs of these migrants and politicians are looking for new solutions to the lack of adequate and sustainable housing. However, internal migration to urban centers has also impacted the indigenous Kanak culture: generating an increasingly individualistic Westernized society far removed from the collectivist system established in rural areas. The sustainability of indigenous cultures is affected by this pattern of migration: the loss of identity is exacerbated by a lack of access to traditional livelihoods in settlement communities. Migration in New Caledonia is also inextricably linked to the current independence debate, ethnic discrimination, citizenship, and social, political, and economic