



University of Belgrade
Faculty of Geography



University of Novi Sad
Faculty of Sciences



Department of Geography,
Tourism and Hotel Management

**THE THIRD
ROMANIAN-BULGARIAN-HUNGARIAN-SERBIAN
CONFERENCE**



Geographical Research and Cross-Border
Cooperation within the Lower Basin of the Danube

ABSTRACT BOOK

University of Belgrade, Faculty of Geography

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Department of Geography, Tourism and Hotel Management

THE THIRD ROMANIAN-BULGARIAN-HUNGARIAN-SERBIAN CONFERENCE

Abstract book

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- University of Belgrade, Faculty of Geography
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CONFERENCE TIME

From 18th to 21st September 2014

CONFERENCE VENUE

Hotel Danubia Park, Srebrno jezero (Veliko Gradište), Serbia

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

English

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

If you want to publish your paper in any of suggested journals please send the final version of your paper no later than 1st September 2014 because of the journals publishing dynamics.

The addresses of the journals where you should send the articles are:
Bulletin of the Serbian Geographical Society (www.sgd.org.rs/sr_page/glasnik.html)
Geographica Pannonica (<http://www.dgt.uns.ac.rs/pannonica.html>)
Forum Geografic - Geographical studies and environment protection research (www.forumgeografic.ro)
Bulletin of the Faculty of Geography (<http://www.gef.bg.ac.rs/magazines/view/6/Zbornik-radova>)
Migration and ethnic topics (www.imin.hr/casopis-met)

SESSIONS

Plenary Session
Session 1 (Applied geography; Hazard and risk)
Session 2 (Local and regional development; Cross-border cooperation in the Central and Southeast Europe regions)
Session 3 (Geography and global change; Environment and sustainable development)
Session 4 (GIS, landscape analysis and landscape planning; Land use, land cover change and land degradation)
Session 5 (Population and settlement geography; Geographical education)
Session 6 (Geography and EU strategy for the Danube region; Geography of transport in the framework EU strategy for the Danube region; Sustainable tourism policy, planning and development)
Session 7 (Papers of young researchers – Ph.D and M.Sc students)

CONFERENCE AGENDA

Thursday, 18th of September 2014. _ HOTEL DANUBIA PARK

17:00 - 19:00 Registration
19:00. Welcome and cocktail

Friday, 19th of September 2014. _ HOTEL DANUBIA PARK

08:00 - 09:00 Registration
09:00 - 09:30. Opening Ceremony
09:30 - 11:00 Plenary Session
11:00 - 11:30. Coffee break
11:30 - 13:15 Sessions 1, 2 and 4
13:15 - 14:30 Lunch break
14:30 - 16:00 Sessions 3, 5 and 6
16:00 - 16:15. Coffee break
16:15 - 17:00. Sessions 3, 5 and 6 (continue)
17:15 - 19:00. Conclusions at Touristic boat route
20:00 Conference feast
*09:00 - 17:00 Poster presentations

Saturday, 20th of September 2014. _ FIELDTRIP

08:00 - 10:00 Session 7
10:00 - 19:00 Fieldtrip* with lunch

*Fieldtrip route: *Golubac fortress at the entrance to the Iron Gate; Djerdap gorge; Lepenski vir - one of the most important prehistoric sites in Europe from the period between 6000 -7000 BC; The natural stone bridge Šuplja stena; Rajkova cave; Copper and gold mine in Majdanpek.*

Sunday, 21th of September 2014. _ HOTEL DANUBIA PARK

09:00 - 12:00 Official sightseeing and departure

introduced innovative way of 3 methods usage- SWOT&PEST multidimensional analysis provides transparent representation of the results.

By estimating the economical effects of emigration - it was concluded that negative effect of emigration increases, if the level of life and salary grow in emigration-source country. Moldova's GDP

nowadays by more than ¼ consists of remittances. Latvian economy receives fewer transfers from abroad, than taxes, which could have been paid by current emigrants. In Serbia there is opposite case and economy is gaining much more from transfers, than it could have been received by taxes from current emigrants.

Asylum seekers and human smuggling in Serbia

Vesna Lukić

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The Republic of Serbia is facing with the abuse of the asylum system and visa-free regime with the EU and the increased number of irregular transit migrants from countries outside Europe whose destination are some of the EU countries. According to the Stabilisation and Association Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States and the Republic of Serbia, Serbia is committed to respect the principle of prohibition of expulsion and protection of the rights of asylum seekers and refugees, the prevention and control of irregular migration and the adoption of EU standards in terms of integrated border management.

This article focuses on the asylum seekers in Serbia. Most of them are irregular migrants from Africa and the Middle East asking for asylum after the police officers caught them in the country. They stay in one of the reception centers for asylum seekers to rest, while seeking a way to contact smugglers or continue the journey on their own. The age and sex composition of asylum seekers population in Banja Koviljača Asylum Center suggests that asylum is a way to immigrate to desired destination countries.

Key words: irregular migration, asylum seekers, migration policy, Serbia

Disparities of population potentials in Region of Timočka Krajina

Danica Šantić, Marija Martinović, Mikica Sibinović

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Transition of natural population replacement was initiated in East Serbia in the second half of the XIX century and was carried out with different intensity until modern period. Since the 1960s, this area was characterised with depopulation, decline or slow population growth and emigration. The processes of deagrarianization, industrialization and urbanization after World War II intensified all forms of spatial mobility of the population. On these bases, the regional specificities in transition of the population movement types were taking place, i.e., the relations of contribution of natural increase and migration of popula-

tion in forming and maintaining of the total population potentials were spatially polarized. It has determined the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of contemporary population potentials in this area and their possible future development trends. In this paper is emphasized the difference between the spatial distribution of population living in different hypsometrically belts due to well known sentence that contemporary population concentration in Serbia is toward the main Corridors VII and X.

Key words: population, spatial distribution, Corridor VII, concentration, Timočka Krajina.

Current demographic and urban problems in the Danube Dobrudzha (region Bulgaria)

Milen Penerliev

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The administrative units in Dobrudzha in the Bulgarian part of the Danube are the municipalities of Silistra and Tutrakan. The demographic crisis is a very negative circumstance in the country. The article examines the contemporary situation in this part of the state. It treats the trend of decline in the number of population. Reasons and

trends in the future. The decreasing number of children in schools is pointed out. An attempt is made to highlight the problems specific for this part of the country through comparative analysis. The author describes the reasons for these trends.

Key words: population, urban, Danube Dobrudzha, problems, trends