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THE ANALYSES BUSINESS PERFORMANCES OF AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES IN VOJVODINA DURING THE CURRENT CRISIS*Jasenska Bubić,¹ Jasmina Hajnrih²***Summary**

Since the global economic crisis has spilled out into the real sector of Serbia, companies are facing a significant worsening of the financial situation and business efficiency, affecting the country's overall economic activity. Agricultural activity, as the pillar of the successful development of the Vojvodina region, is also experiencing the negative effects of crises that have only deepened the already existing problems of bad privatization and its failure to restrict the level of companies' total debt, especially short-term debt. The goal of this paper is to estimate, by using indicators of financial health, the corporate success of leading agricultural enterprises in Vojvodina in the period 2008-2010 and to determine the prospects for their business efficiency for the next two years. Based on financial statements, analysis and assessment of business performances shall be done using BEX index in the selected sample of agricultural enterprises, with the prognostic expectation for the further period.

Key words: *agricultural enterprises, analysis, business success, prognosis*

JEL: *Q12*

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IMPACT OF ENERGY PRICES ON INCOME OF LABOUR ON FIELD CROP OPERATIONS¹

Sanjin Ivanović², Saša Todorović³, Lana Nastić⁴

Summary

The starting point of the paper is the fact that the economic effects of field crop operations is highly conditioned by energy prices (primarily diesel fuel prices) as well as by the raw material whose prices to a large extent depend on energy price (fertilisers). Hence, it is determined on the basis of the model of family farm (specialized in field crop production) that the change in the prices of the given inputs influences the change in gross margin and farm profit.

A special attention is paid to the changes in gross margin per worker and per working hour, as well as to the profit per worker and per working hour, which is caused by a varying of the purchase prices of raw materials, whose prices depend on energy prices (diesel fuel and fertilisers).

It is determined by the analysis that diesel D-2 is distinguished because of its importance for profitable business operations of the examined family farms regarding that the 20% price increase of diesel D-2 leads to the decrease in family farm profit by 35.56%. In the second place, the highest impact on the profit is created by the prices of different NPK fertilisers, whereas the prices of KAN and UREA fertilisers do not have so significant impact on the farm profit. By subsidizing the price of the aforementioned inputs for

1 This paper is a result of the research projects No. 179028 - "Rural labor market and rural economy of Serbia - Income diversification as a tool to overcome rural poverty" and No. 46006 - "Sustainable agriculture and rural development in terms of realizing the strategic goals of the Republic of Serbia within the Danube region" financed by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Serbia.

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family farms, it is possible to produce greater economic effects of labour on family farms and thus influence the reduction of rural poverty. This solution is acceptable only in the short run, but in long term perspective it is needed to emphasize investments instead of subsidies.

Key words: *family farms, gross margin per worker, profit per worker, gross margin per working hour, profit per working hour.*

JEL: *Q10, Q12, Q14*

THE ANALYSIS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS FOR ORGANIC PRODUCTION IN MONTENEGRO¹

Miomir Jovanović, Aleksandra Despotović²

Summary

Food production and agriculture still play an important role in the economic development of Montenegro. The share of agriculture in total GDP of Montenegro was 8.4 % (2008) and share of Gross Value Added in total GDP was 6.9% (2007). One of the structural characteristics of Montenegrin food production is higher share of agriculture in gross domestic product in comparison to the food processing sector. This indicates a low level in finalization of agricultural products, as well as the emphasized sales of agro-food products through unregistered trade channels. The prevailing existence of extensive agriculture in Montenegro provides a good basis for development of organic agriculture. Development of the organic sector is therefore considered as an important and contributing factor for the overall economic development and rural poverty alleviation. The paper analyzes the socio economic situation of agricultural producers in Montenegro in terms of procedures for organic production.

Key words: *food production, organic, market, economic.*

JEL: *Q12, Q13*

1 This paper represents a part of the research on the project of the FAO, entitled Project: TCP/MNE/3201 "Organic agriculture in Montenegro: concerted support for small-scale growers in organic agriculture".

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JOB SATISFACTION AMONG THE EMPLOYEES IN NOVI SAD'S TOURIST AGENCIES

Bojana Kovačević¹, Tamara Gajić², Mirjana Penić³

Summary

This paper deals with current issues in the tourism sector, which is employee satisfaction, and result in the synthesis of theory and research findings on employee satisfaction in travel agencies, a factor for success and achieve greater profitability and competitiveness. The primary goal of this study was to determine the extent of employee satisfaction among staff in Novi Sad's tourist agencies, as well as to determine the parameters of employee motivation and enable the possible influence on bigger productivity and business competitiveness. The main objective of this study was to confirm a specific hypothesis. In this paper, the main hypothesis is that generally observing, staff employed in Novi Sad's travel agencies are mainly pleased with all offered segment or determinants that affect their business and it was confirmed. The basic method in this study is to survey a random sample, and analysis of results obtained from the data collected. Data processing used the SPSS program, version 17.0. Included were 107 respondents and the outcome reached by applying or use of statistical methods and secondary publications, confirming certain hypotheses that have been posted in the paper. Analyzing and processing the survey, which completely had a research character, led to the concrete and practical conclusions, proposals and guidelines about job satisfaction in tourist agencies in Novi Sad.

Key words: *job satisfaction, tourist agencies, Novi Sad*

JEL: *J28*

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APPLICATION OF FACTOR ANALYSIS IN EVALUATION OF THE CONSULTING DEVELOPMENT IN SERBIA¹

Branko Mihailović², Rajko Tepavac³, Maja Kovačević⁴

Summary

The aim of this study is to determine the main factors of development consulting services in Serbia. The verification was done by a procedure, by which have been achieved relevant scientific conclusions – by data research in the field, where had been respected factor analysis criteria, according to which had been possible adequate conclusions and generalization. Namely, taking into consideration the results of empirical research, it can be concluded the following: Three the most important factors of consulting services development are: education and awareness, developmental projects and affirmation of market business. In regard to actual consulting trends in the countries of our region, as well as a level of consulting development in the EU countries, the market of consulting services in Serbia has not developed significantly in last period. The owners and managers of enterprises still do not feel a need for external services, by which they would resolve business problems.

Key words: consulting, development factors, education and awareness, affirmation of market business.

JEL: M21

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APPLICATION OF FACTOR ANALYSIS IN EVALUATION OF THE CONSULTING DEVELOPMENT IN SERBIA¹

Branko Mihailović², Rajko Tepavac³, Maja Kovačević⁴

Summary

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Key words: consulting, development factors, education and awareness, affirmation of market business.

JEL: M21

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DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVES IN AGRICULTURE AND RURAL AREAS IN SERBIA IN THE EU INTEGRATION PROCESS

Miroslav Antevski, Pero Petrović, Dobrica Vesić¹

Summary

The paper deals with two related issues that are important for Serbia's development: firstly, development prospects in agriculture and rural areas and, secondly, harmonization of rural development with the European integration process. The European Union market offers great export opportunities for the Serbian agriculture, the status of candidate country provide a number of benefits and support, but results will depend on success in improving two key determinants of competitiveness: productivity and quality.

The present situation in rural areas is a result of earlier industrialization and urbanization, on the one hand, and of the transition process on the other. Its main characteristics are: depopulation, ageing of rural population, unbalanced regional development, and income disparity.

Integral development of rural areas should be based on the following elements: multifunctional agriculture, diversification of economic activities in rural environment, rural and eco tourism, organic food production, small and medium-sized enterprises, and cooperation between small and medium producers. Such a development will lead to improved demographic, social, and income convergence.

Key words: rural areas, agriculture, development, integration

JEL: F15, O13, Q01, R11

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CONSUMER PROTECTION IN BULGARIA: EU CHALLENGES

*Corina Ene*¹

Summary

Consumer protection represents today a key-concern for each modern economy, as it reflects its potential of providing well-being for citizens and of empowering them to act efficiently on the markets. In the European Union, consumer policy for 2007-2013 address several challenges, including those related to the extension of the EU, given the discrepancies between Member States.

This paper aims to underscore challenges that Bulgaria is facing today in the European context, based on relevant data resulting from surveys and reports. It also suggests several steps to be undertaken in the pursuit of better consumer protection at national level.

Key words: *consumer protection, consumer policy, Bulgaria, challenge*

JEL: *D18*

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HOW TO MAKE AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION IN PROTECTIVE AREAS PROFITABLE? - PROJECT IDEA ON THE EXAMPLE OF REPUBLIC OF CROATIA -

Tea Golja¹, Sanja Dolenc², Vladimir Marinkovic³

Summary

Agriculture has a significant impact on many economic activities. Its development is very important for every economy. Modern lifestyles as well as the increasing recognition of the value of sustainable development had influenced organic farming which importance has risen on the market as a significant and sustainable in the long-run. The subject of this paper is farming in protected areas in the Republic of Croatia. The same is achieved by conducted empirical research on shopping centres in Istria (primary research) and specific systematization and analysis of data from secondary sources. This has also proven the fundamental hypothesis that in the long run the agricultural situation in the Republic of Croatia is unsustainable due to the fact that too small and fragmented farms with inadequate institutional structure cannot be competitive and survive on the market. The goal of the paper was achieved by presenting proposals and arguments to improve the conceptual design of the present state in Croatia through the OTN Company, with special emphasis on production in protected areas.

Key words: *agricultural production in protected areas, project management, Organic Trade Network, Republic of Croatia.*

JEL: *M11, M21, Q13, L22*

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THE INFLUENCE OF BUSINESS INFORMATION SYSTEMS ON SERBIAN COMPANIES' BUSINESS PERFORMANCES

Saša Spasojević¹, Boško Vojnović², Aleksandra Nikolić³

Summary

Industrial era has been replaced with the information era of development. Under such influences of surroundings, all the companies have been forced to introduce information systems in their organizations in order to be competitive. Since Serbia technologically tags along the developed part of Europe and bearing in mind that adjusting to changes is the condition of success, this paper aims at answering the question: how many companies in Serbia have an information system, when and how was it introduced and which fields of business were integrated in that way? We came to the conclusion that all the interviewed business subjects use the information system to a greater or lesser extent and mostly for the needs of accounting, sales and supply and that in most cases all fields of business were integrated into a unique IS, which led to the notable savings in business.

Key words: organization, integration, IS classes, planning, implementation.

JEL: O32

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SERBIA – ZONE OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION*Petar Veselinović¹, Vladimir Mičić², Dalibor Miletić³***Summary**

A fall in the population's living standard and the growth of poverty in Serbia are, first of all, the consequence of a significant decrease in the economic activity. The problem of poverty and social exclusion is additionally intensified and made bigger by the world economic crisis influence. The subject of the paper is the analysis of the current situation, which is crucially significant for solving the stated problems, i.e. suppressing negative phenomena which are the cause of poverty and social exclusion. The paper is aimed at gaining an insight into basic causes responsible for poverty in Serbia as the basis for the determination of necessary measures and activities for problem solving. The poverty indicators used in the analysis are the poverty rate, poverty depth and severity. Solving poverty problems is the priority task Serbia has to deal with on its way to integrate into the EU and it requires reaching new strategies for reducing poverty as well as its efficient implementation.

Key words: *poverty, social exclusion, poverty indicators, social protection, Serbia*

JEL: *I30, I32*

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ECONOMIC VALUE OF BIODIVERSITY AS A PRODUCTION RESOURCE

George Zheliazkov¹, Darina Zaimova²

Summary

In the last few years the interest towards sustainable development issues and management of biodiversity has rapidly reached global dimensions and undergone changes with meaty character. One of the main reasons for this is the changed proportion between economic purposes and interests; the wider span of ecological priorities; and preserving breeds, which represent society interest and have potential for market demand.

The goal of the present study is twofold: to utilize conceptual framework of the business related to biodiversity preserving; and to analyze the economic value and market effect of biodiversity as a production resource. A special attention is given to the balance between economic and market growth, and the system of financial stimuli for those economic subjects whose economic activity and private consumption implies the two sustainability criteria: ecology and social equity.

Key words: *sustainable development, biodiversity, agriculture, economic value*

JEL: *Q51, Q57, Q58*

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SUVA PLANINA AS DEVELOPMENT AREA OF RURAL TOURISM

Novica Randelović¹, Vidoje Stefanović², Nedžad Azemović³

Summary

In this paper, an attempt was made to emphasize the importance of the phenomenon of rural tourism once again providing the example of the Suva Planina (The Suva Mountain) since rural tourism is increasingly attracting the attention of potential tourists because they see in it the compensation of what they lose in big agglomerations. The Suva Planina has many attributes to develop this type of tourism and thus to enrich the tourist offer of city of Niš and its environment. The aim is to prove that the Suva Planina mountain area may be an important factor in the development of rural tourism. In proving the hypothesis that the initial development of rural tourism should be accelerated as soon as possible, we used inductive-deductive method and the method of comparison and description. Measures are proposed in order to achieve faster development of rural tourism in this region.

Key words: *rural tourism, economic valorization, development, Suva planina.*

JEL: *R00, Q01*

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IN MEMORIAM

Akademik Prof. dr Branko Bajčetić

Gospodo Vesna, ćerko profesora Bajčetića, voljeni dedini unuci Predraže i Vlatko, omiljeni praunuče Aleksa, uvažene njegove snahe, poštovani zete Mladene, draga rodbino, cenjeni profesori, studenti, poštovaoci lika i dela prof. dr Branka Bajčetića.

Iako ne možemo birati ni mesto ni vreme zaustavljanja kazaljki na našem biološkom časovniku, ipak je sedmomajski dan, iako, hrabro, energično, izdržljivo i istrajno, zaustavio otkucaje ljudskog pleminitog srca prof. dr Branka Bajčetića.

Tog dana sudbinsko sečivo je bilo jače i pokosilo je njegove napore i želje za ozdravljenjem i umeće lekarske ekipe koja je u tome pružala pomoć.

Sedmi majski dan je sudbinskom silom učinio da za navek klone njegova glava koja je mislila roditeljski, drugarski, prijateljski, rodbinski i profesorski, onako kako dolikuje visokom intelektualcu i čovekoljupcu.

Ništa u ovom životu nije stalnije od smrti i ona je vernija od života jer nikoga ne napušta, a uradila je to i sa prof. Bajčetićem.

Ona je za navek sklopila njegove oči koje su do poslednjeg trenutka isijavale toplinom pogleda i iskrenim razumevanjem, za navek je prekinula njegov glas, smeh, govor i razgovor, za navek je zaustavila njegov korak kojim je žurio da na vreme stigne u slušaonicu i amfiteatar, da stane pred njegove studente, da stigne na savetovanja, simpozijume, kongrese i studijske boravke, da uradi planirano i obećano, i iznad svega da dođe svojoj kući u toplinu svog porodičnog gnezda.

Za navek je sudbina prekrstila njegove ruke vredne i radne, kojima je grlio svoju ćerku Vesnu, svoje unuke Predraga i Vlatka i najumiljatijeg praunika Aleksu, ruke koje su nas pozdravljale, kojima je ubirao plodove svog rada, kojima je ispisivao formule, pravila, hipoteze, ulivajući tako znanje svojim studentima, magistrantima i doktorantima i za navek je začutalo njegovo srce u kome je bilo širine za svoju porodicu, rodstvo, bratstvo, prijatelje, kolege i nada za sve, za njegove studente.

Smrt je grubo ime i odredila je gde će da zaseče i nanese bol i tugu njegovoj porodici i rodbini i nama koji smo radili sa njim.

Njeni udari su polomili njegov stas i intelektualnu snagu kojom je dostojanstveno i časno nosio životni teret.

Sve profesorove godine, a bilo ih je 91, ispunjene su životnim teretom, radom ali i radošću, jer je na svom životnom putu stekao porodicu, rodstvo, bratstvo, prijatelje, drugove, kolege i poznanike.

Gajio je dobro prema ljudima, bez obzira da li su mu rod ili pomogli Bog, iako su samo poznanici ili slučajni prolaznici.

U životu je mnogo više davao nego što je uzimao. Radovao se iskreno radostima drugih, a svoju radost je tiho ispoljavao.

Bio je dragi prijatelj za iskreno druženje i prijateljstvo, imao je gospodsko držanje i bio je uvaženi i visoko cenjeni profesor Beogradskog univerziteta. Oličenje je čvrstine, velike radne energije, postojanosti i pravičnosti.

Nosio je u sebi i sa sobom čvrstinu bilečkog, bosansko-hercegovačkog kraja u kome je ponikao 27. oktobra na Petkovdan, 1920. godine, baš u njegovom selu Mirilovići.

Po uspehu odličan sarajevski gimnazijalac, upisao je i završio Poljoprivredno-šumarski fakultet u Beogradu 1949. godine.

Učesnik je NOR-a 1944. godine.

Iskazao je svoje profesorsko umeće u srednjim poljoprivrednim školama u Prištini, Valjevu i Bijeljini. Vrednoća njegovih ruku ispoljila se i na radnim akcijama Brčko-Banovići i Šamac-Sarajevo.

Radoznalost i nemir za naukom nisu ga ni trenutka napuštali, pa je titulu doktora poljoprivrednih nauka stekao 1959. godine na Poljoprivrednom fakultetu u Sarajevu. Na istom fakultetu iskazao je svoje znanje i pedagoško umeće na radnom mestu u zvanju asistenta, docenta, vanrednog i redovnog profesora.

Nemir naučnog radnika ga je odveo na specijalizacije i studijske boravke u Austriju, Švajcarsku, Holandiju, Nemačku, Bugarsku, Norvešku, Englesku, Francusku, Čekoslovačku, SSSR i SAD.

Direktor Ogladnog dobra Butmir, šef Zavoda za organizaciju poljoprivrednih gazdinstava i ekonomiku poljoprivrede, šef Katedre za ekonomiku poljoprivrede, predsednik Saveta fakulteta, direktor Instituta za ekonomiku poljoprivrede i prehrambene industrije, dekan Fakulteta, savetnik za biološke nauke u Republičkom Savetu, član Komisije za visoko školstvo SR BiH, su samo neke od dužnosti koje je savesno i vrlo uspešno obavljao.

Pored nabrojanih dužnosti koje je obavljao na fakultetu u Sarajevu, dolaskom na Poljoprivredni fakultet, Univerziteta u Beogradu, kao profesor za predmet Organizacija poljoprivrednog preduzeća, postao je i dekan ovog Fakulteta, predsednik Saveta Instituta za organizaciju i ekonomiku poljoprivrede i prehrambene industrije, kao i predsednik Zajednice poljoprivrednih fakulteta i viših poljoprivrednih škola Jugoslavije.

Član je Akademije nauka i umetnosti SR Bosne i Hercegovine.

Učestvovao je sa naučnim radovima na brojnim naučnim skupovima u zemlji i inostranstvu.

Odlikovan je Medaljom za hrabrost (1945), Ordenom rada sa zlatnim vencem (1967) i Ordenom zasluga za narod sa srebrnim zracima (1973).

Iskazao je upečatljiv naučni doprinos u oblasti planinskog gazdovanja i u organizaciji i ekonomici poljoprivrednih gazdinstava. Jednom rečju, dao je veliki naučni doprinos u oblasti agroekonomskih nauka i visokoškolskom obrazovanju, što je pokazao svojim brojnim radovima i objavljenim udžbenicima.

Govorio je nemački, francuski, ruski i engleski jezik.

Prema problemima koje tretiraju, njegovi naučno-istraživački radovi se mogu grupisati u pet grupa: Naučni radovi (Planinsko gazdovanje; Ekonomika govedarstva; Ekonomika ovčarstva; Organizacija proizvodnje krmnog bilja; Organizacija i ekonomika poljoprivrednih gazdinstava), Stručni radovi, Objavljeni referati, Udžbenici i Važnije studije.

Naučno-istraživačku aktivnost je započeo u oblasti planinskog gazdovanja. Radovima iz ove oblasti pripada i njegova doktorska disertacija „Planinsko gazdovanje Donje Hercegovine“. Ekonomskom analizom originalnih rezultata istraživanja u doktorskoj disertaciji doprineo je shvatanju organizacionog jedinstva planinskih objekata i poljoprivrednih gazdinstava. Zatim je sistematizovao i razjasnio svrhu povezivanja mediteranskih poljoprivrednih gazdinstava sa planinama i najzad razradio metode utvrđivanja ekonomske međuzavisnosti planinskih objekata i gazdinstava. Na osnovu podataka dobijenih višegodišnjim eksperimentalnim radom doprineo je razjašnjavanju uticaja lokalnih faktora na rezultate proizvodnje.

Radio je na proučavanju specifičnih organizaciono-ekonomskih uslova i rezultata proizvodnje na društvenim gazdinstvima planinskog reona. U tim radovima posebno je razjašnjen uticaj specifične strukture faktora proizvodnje na ekonomske rezultate planinskih gazdinstava.

Više radova odnose se na utvrđivanje organizaciono-tehnoloških rešenja u podeli pojedinih faza proizvodnje mesa između planinskih i ravničarskih (dolinskih) preduzeća. U ovim radovima objasnio je ekonomske implikacije različitih vidova podele rada u govedarskoj proizvodnji među navedenim preduzećima, odnosno njihovim delovima.

Takođe je zapažena studija čijom je izradom rukovodio a u kojoj je izneta i obrazložena koncepcija i mogućnost razvoja društveno-organizacione poljoprivrede planinskog reona SFRJ, sa težištem na podeli rada između planinskih i dolinskih gazdinstava, sa razrađenim rešenjima za pojedine subregione.

U industrijskoj organizaciji proizvodnje govedeg mesa važno mesto zauzimaju nerešeni problemi racionalizacije rada. Jedna od prepreka za uvođenje potpune mehanizacije i automatizacije u velikim aglomeracijama životinja, predstavlja raznovrsnost strukturnih elemenata obroka (suva i sočna kabasta hraniva i koncentri). Tim autora koji je sa dr Bajčetićem obrađivao ekonomske aspekte problema, proučavao je fiziološko stanje životinja, količinu i kvalitet proizvoda i ekonomsku celishodnost utvrđenih rešenja u kojima se nalaze i raznovrsne strukturne komponente obroka.

Proučavajući bioekonomsku prirodu zamene prirodnog mleka zamenjivačem mleka, razradio je ekonomiku različitih postupaka ishrane podmlatka goveda u raznim periodima razvitka, od priploda do godine dana uzrasta.

Kao rukovodilac tima istraživača i obrađivača ekonomskog dela radova doprineo je poznavanju organizaciono-ekonomskih uslova i rezultata u tovu jagnjadi. Ovi rezultati istraživanja zasnivaju se na višegodišnjim ogledima. Praksa je dobila nova saznanja u različitim varijantama organizacije mesa u ovčarstvu. Rezultati istraživanja saopšteni su i na simpozijumu za ovčarstvo balkanskih zemalja u Bugarskoj. Ekonomika ovčarstva razmatrana je u više stručnih radova i referata.

Kao rukovodilac tima i obrađivač više priloga u kompleksnim radovima, doprineo je sistematizaciji uslova koji opredeljuju izbor različitih organizacionih oblika u praksi društvenih gazdinstava, i dao doprinos organizaciji funkcija u poljoprivrednim preduzećima.

Bio je profesor visokog i širokog formata, mentor i član komisija mnogobrojnih diplomskih radova, magistarskih i doktorskih teza i član komisija za izbor u nastavno-naučna zvanja. Držao se visoko profesionalno i vrlo odgovorno vodeći računa o ugledu profesije kojoj pripada. Časno je kroz život nosio svoj krst.

U radu je od drugih tražio mnogo, ali nikada više nego od sebe. Pokazivao je kako se treba odnositi prema životnim iskušenjima i opstajati u teškoćama. Nije robovao izrečenim istinama, već je stalno proučavao, analizirao i proveravao. Istina je za njega bila ono što se može proverom dokazati i kritikovati razumom.

Ugradio je u naš Institut i Fakultet svoju životnu intelektualnu snagu i doprineo njihovom razvoju i imenu unapređujući i produbljujući agroekonomsku struku i nauku.

Odlazak sa scene vrsnog naučnog stvaraoca, visoko cenjenog profesora i čoveka punog ljudskosti je prevelik gubitak za naš Institut i Fakultet.

Visoka zahvalnost profesoru za veliku naučnu, profesorsku i ljudsku ozbiljnost koju je nosio u sebi i ispoljavao je prema nama. Neizmerna zahvalnost za sadržajne savete, brojne susrete, za častan razgovor i iskreno izgovorene reči, za nesebičnu brigu iskazanu prema studentima i saradnicima i za puno ljudsko pokriće. Ostavio je dela po kojima ćemo ga dugo pamtiti i poštovati sećanje na njegov lik.

Umiranje nije kazna nego zakon Božji, a život umrlih je u pamćenju nas živih. Profesor je otišao tamo da nas sačeka, gde ćemo jednog dana svi doći.

Profesore Bajčetiću, počivajte u miru večne tišine, neka Vam sree i duh budu spokojni, neizmerno Vam hvala i neka je milost Božja sa Vama.

Prof. dr Dragić Živković
Poljoprivredni fakultet Beograd

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