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CONTENT

1. Miletić Vesna, Milosavljević Dušan, Kostić Boban
**INSTITUTIONAL INVESTMENT POLICY FRAMEWORKS
FOR THE AGRICULTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA . . . 363**
2. Nițescu Cristina
**FACTORS ANALYSIS REGARDING THE GROSS
PROFITABILITY OF WINE MARKET - CASE STUDY 375**
3. Prentović Risto, Kurjački Arsen, Cvijanović Drago
HUNTING IN RURAL AREAS OF BACKA 385
4. Radivojević Dušan, Ivanović Sanjin, Radojičić Dušan,
Veljković Biljana, Koprivica Ranko, Božić Steva
**THE NUTRITIVE AND ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF AEROBIC
TREATMENT OF SOLID MANURE 401**
5. Ševarlić Miladin, Raičević Vuk, Glomazić Rade
**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF
THE FARMERS' COOPERATIVE SYSTEM IN AP VOJVODINA. 413**
6. Đorđević Dejan, Bogetić Srđan, Čočkalo Dragan, Bešić Cariša
**CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT IN FUNCTION OF IMPROVING
COMPETITIVENESS OF SMEs IN SERBIAN FOOD INDUSTRY . . 433**
7. Gnjatović Dragana, Ljubojević Ratko, Milutinović Irina
**OWNERSHIP CHANGES ON ARABLE LAND IN
THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE. . . 447**
8. Ivančević Savo, Mitrović Dragan, Brkić Miladin
**SPECIFICITIES OF FRUIT FREEZE DRYING AND
PRODUCT PRICES 461**
9. Jovanović Slobodanka, Sikora Sonja, Petrović Slobodan
**INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RELATED TO
TRADITIONAL AND MODERN AGRICULTURE IN SERBIA . . 473**

10.	Marković Katarina, Njegovan Zoran, Pejanović Radovan FORMER AND FUTURE REFORMS OF COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION.	483
11.	Petrović Jelena, Dimitrijević Žarko AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF NIS DEPENDENT UPON SECURE ENERGY SUPPLY.	499
12.	Purić Sveto, Purić Jelena, Gligić Savić Anja AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, OCCUPATION AND A WAY OF LIFE.	513
13.	Rajić Zoran, Novaković Vaso, Gligorić Miladin, Lačnjevac Časlav, Grujić Ranko, Živković Dragić EFFECTS OF AERATION ON GROUNDWATER QUALITY FOR IRRIGATION	523
14.	Simonović Zoran, Jeločnik Marko, Vasić Zoran ECONOMIC POSITION OF SERBIAN AGRICULTURE IN THE TRANSITION PERIOD	535
15.	Wigier Marek, Darvasi Doina DIRECT EFFECTS OF THE CAP IMPLEMENTATION IN POLAND - EXPECTATIONS UP TO 2020.	547
16.	Prikaz monografije RAZVOJNI ASPEKTI TURISTIČKE DELATNOSTI.	557
17.	Monograph review ROLE OF MARKETING TOURISM IN DANUBE REGION IN REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	559
18.	In memoriam PROF. DR JEREMIJA SIMIĆ	561

INSTITUTIONAL INVESTMENT POLICY FRAMEWORKS FOR THE AGRICULTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

Vesna Miletić¹, Dušan Milosavljević², Boban Kostić³

Summary

Investments are of great importance to agriculture, which has a special role and place in the overall economic development of the Republic of Serbia. Analyses show unfavorable agricultural credit conditions, which are not in accordance with its role and its importance. The principal aim of this research is to contribute to designing optimal measures of investment policies in the Republic of Serbia.

The current economic and financial crisis during the transition process and the European Union accession process caused lower foreign direct investment inflows. It is necessary to sustain agricultural competitiveness, because it will face reduction of customs barriers and fierce competition in the free European market at the moment of becoming a member of the European Union. This requires institutional support while creating attractive conditions for foreign investments, in other words more favorable credit conditions and bigger budget for investments in agriculture which offers a huge production and export potential. EU accession processes include the liberalization of the agricultural produce market, and at the same time require a secure government support for agriculture in the tradition of developed countries. Therefore, it is necessary to systematically and continuously remove the obstacles during the harmonization process of our agricultural policy and that one of the European Union countries which is characterized by its highly subsidized agricultural production. At the end of this document are given conclusions of conducted research and recommendation for improvement investments to agriculture of Serbia.

Key words: *investments, agriculture, investment frameworks, agrarian budget, credit policy, the Republic of Serbia*

JEL: *Q10, Q18*

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FACTORS ANALYSIS REGARDING THE GROSS PROFITABILITY OF WINE MARKET - CASE STUDY

*Cristina Nițescu*¹

Summary

Small vineyard holdings become profitable in a market increasingly globalized. However through a process of structural adjustment supported by external and internal funds, technical modernization is essential in conditions of appropriate training structures, so that it can be used to the full resources available. This provides the vine and wine products a high quality with minimum costs, tailored for the use of modern technologies, with a high labour productivity resulted in a positive economic environment as well as a stable economy which in the end will provide support for a profitable export through efficient sales just like the most vine productive countries.

Key words: *cost, commodity production, price, marketing wine, market*

JEL: *Q12, D24*

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HUNTING IN RURAL AREAS OF BACKA

*Risto Prentovic*¹, *Arsen Kurjacki*², *Drago Cvijanovic*³

Summary

The aim of the study was to determine whether hunting, and with which activities in the rural areas, correlate, and whether, as such, may contribute to the development of rural communities in Backa. The used methods in this paper are: fieldwork (systematic observation and interviews), analysis (literature and documentation) of content and statistical methods. The study also revealed that hunting, which is located entirely in rural areas, which are, in fact, the only hunting areas and hunting wildlife habitats, is important and profitable area of business, and that hunting tourism, as the most propulsive part of hunting, is in the correlation and complementary relationship to rural tourism in Backa. To achieve even better integration of hunting in the rural development of Backa, it is necessary to prevent and eliminate the effects of certain limiting factors.

Key words: *Backa, hunting, rural areas, development*

JEL: *Q01, Q57*

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THE NUTRITIVE AND ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF AEROBIC TREATMENT OF SOLID MANURE

*Dušan Radivojević¹, Sanjin Ivanović², Dušan Radojičić³, Biljana Veljković⁴,
Ranko Koprivica⁵, Steva Božić⁶*

Summary

The aerobic treatment of solid manure increases the content of total and easily available amounts of N, P₂O₅, K₂O by 3.76 times on average in comparison with raw solid manure, and makes the maturation time eight times as short, which is significant for several reasons. In this paper, we showed that the price of the substitution of compost derived from aerobic processing is 4.24 times as high in comparison with the price of the substitution of burnt manure derived through anaerobic processing. By applying different dynamic methods for the assessment of investments, a fact was established that investing in the purchase of a machine for the aerobic processing of manure is economically justified and financially acceptable for farms with 19 and more cows.

Key words: *Aerobic treatment, manure, effects, economic justification*

JEL: Q55

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FARMERS' COOPERATIVE SYSTEM IN AP VOJVODINA

Miladin Ševarlić,¹ Vuk Raičević,² Rade Glomazić³

Summary

On the basis of the systematization of relevant attitudes predominant today with respect to sustainability at the global level, the authors have made a concept of a questionnaire, carried out a survey and paper-presented the results of their research into the attitudes of directors of farmers' cooperatives regarding the socio-economic, legal and ecological aspects of the sustainability of the cooperatives system as "the third sector" of the economy and rural areas in the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, with a reference to the legal, economic and ecological ambience of business doing performed by cooperatives and other enterprises in the Republic of Serbia – with a special reference to obligations which, when sustainability is concerned, emerge from the need for harmonizing with the European Union's legislation.

Key words: *sustainability, social entrepreneurship, social responsibility, farmers' cooperative system, Vojvodina.*

JEL: Q12, Q 32 , Q 57

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**CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT IN FUNCTION OF IMPROVING
COMPETITIVENESS OF SMEs IN SERBIAN FOOD INDUSTRY***Dejan Đorđević¹, Srđan Bogetić², Dragan Čočkalović³, Cariša Bešić⁴***Summary**

Food industry is one of the branches that have the most potential in the Republic of Serbia. Small and medium companies (SMEs) in food industry can improve its competitive ability on the basis of clustering - entrepreneurs get what they had previously lacked: new knowledge, new technology, better access to credit lines, easier market performance, and completion of the production cycle, from primary producers to sell. Creating a cluster corresponds to primary producers who want to gain confidence in manufacturing and its placement. By combining the final clusters or provide the raw material whose quality can be affected.

Key words: *clusters, small and medium enterprises, competitiveness*

JEL: *Q13, D24*

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**OWNERSHIP CHANGES ON ARABLE LAND IN THE REPUBLIC OF
SERBIA IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE¹²***Dragana Gnjatović³, Ratko Ljubojević⁴, Irina Milutinović⁵***Summary**

The subject matter of this paper is empirical investigation of the decisions of public policy making on the issue of arable land ownership during the two centuries of Serbian agricultural development. The goal of this investigation was to shed new light on the causes of long term economic backwardness of The Republic of Serbia. Following relevant historical facts that are incorporated in this work, we found constant and common factor to all historical phases of the development of land property rights. Our hypothesis was that frequent and insufficiently transparent changes of land property relations have always negatively affected economic activity because they left no time for strengthening the legal security of property owners. The result of our study is that the problem of ambiguity definition of land property rights in Serbian legislation has created room for inconsistencies in the implementation of agrarian reforms after the First and the Second World War. Special attention is paid to current changes in land ownership that take place within the process of denationalization and restitution of property seized after World War II, which are very slow and also inconsistent themselves. .

Key words: agrarian reform, denationalization, restitution, ownership transformation, Serbia

JEL: P26, Q15

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SPECIFICITIES OF FRUIT FREEZE DRYING AND PRODUCT PRICES¹

Ivančević Savo², Mitrović Dragan³, Brkić Miladin⁴

Summary

Freeze drying, as relatively new process of drying in vacuum at very low temperatures, ensures the preservation of all thermo labile compounds in the initial raw material, and final low content of moisture provides microbiological stability and permanent preservation of products. Red raspberry, because of relatively high content of water (90%), specific structure of aggregate fruit, characteristic bright colour and flavour, was not preserved up to now by conventional drying.

This paper gives an overview on the two different methods of drying fruits: freeze drying and convective drying.

Raspberry sorts Willamette and Meeker were dried by freeze drying, as well as by conventional drying with warm air of low relative humidity. Freeze drying was performed in the device Christ Alpha I/5 under desublimers' temperature of -55°C and processing temperature of raw material of -35°C. Fruits of the sort Willamette were dried to a final moisture content of 18.86%, and Meeker up to 16.15%. Also, some changes in chemical composition, overall aroma, sensory characteristics, density and volume, water activity, loss of vitamin C, the degree of rehydration of the dried fruit in comparison to fresh one were tested. Gained results show that freeze drying can effectively preserve the chemical composition, volume, colour and aroma of raspberry.

1 Paper is part of the research project III 46006 *Sustainable agriculture and rural development in order to achieve the strategic objectives 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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INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RELATED TO TRADITIONAL AND MODERN AGRICULTURE IN SERBIA¹

Slobodanka Jovanović², Sonja Sikora³, Slobodan Petrović⁴

Summary

Agricultural progress has been the most important factor which leads to humans' civilization. The world has progressed in such a rapid manner that traditional agriculture has aggressively been replaced by modern agricultural approaches and methods. Traditional knowledge and innovations relating to food and agriculture are widespread, viable and sustainable. The subject matter of protection traditional knowledge may include agricultural, environmental and knowledge associated with genetic resources. Protection of the traditional knowledge and results of the modern agriculture, under existing models of intellectual property rights could involve: copyrights, patents, plant varieties, trademarks, geographical indications and appellations of origin. While patents protect new and inventive products and processes, geographical indications protect traditional knowledge and skills associated with certain products which are typically passed down through generations, and have a strong link with the underlying geographical territory.

Key words: *intellectual, property, traditional, modern, agriculture*

JEL: *K49, Q19*

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FORMER AND FUTURE REFORMS OF COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Katarina Marković, Zoran Njegovan, Radovan Pejanović¹

Summary

The European Union marks fifty years of existence of Common Agricultural Policy. This policy has been reformed since 1962 to date in accordance with the circumstances prevailing in the Union and diverse impacts from the international market. The fact that the European Union has grown from a union of six states into a union of twenty-seven states is sufficient to justify numerous reform interventions within the Common Agricultural Policy. The aim of the present paper is to analyze the former course of development of the most integrated policy of the European Union, as well as the proposals for its future reform. Considering the obtaining of candidacy for membership and forthcoming actualization of the negotiations between the Republic of Serbia and the European Union in every, accordingly, in the segment of agriculture, the authors of the present paper deem important to perceive the current changes in the European agricultural policy.

Key words: *European Union, Common Agricultural Policy, Reforms, Subsidies*

JEL: *Q18*

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AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF NIŠ DEPENDENT UPON SECURE ENERGY SUPPLY

Jelena Petrović¹, Žarko Dimitrijević²

Summary

In order to achieve energy stability and sustainable development, it is necessary to secure the energy supply and improve efficiency of energy production and consumption at all levels. The increase of energy production from renewable sources will help deliver secure supply and can be one of the most attractive areas for foreign investment in the territory of Niš. Biomass, which is considered to be the greatest potential renewable source of energy in the city of Nis, has insufficiently been utilised. The authors of the paper highlight the importance of using biomass and consider the issues which arise from substituting conventional energies, such as securing the safety of energy supply, enhanced agricultural development and environment protection.

Key words: agriculture, supply security, energy, renewable sources of energy (RSE).

JEL: K32, Q2

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**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, OCCUPATION
AND A WAY OF LIFE***Sveto Purić¹, Jelena Purić², Anja Savić Gligić³***Summary**

If you want the best for agriculture, you cannot separate agriculture as a business and agriculture as a way of life. If you do separate them, the question is what will remain from either of the two. If you do not connect them, national food stability is jeopardized, but the question of safety is seriously entered.

Good experiences of others are useful and good, one's own are more useful and better. The food cultivated on the living and working territory of a man suits him the best. The other one, besides the high prices, is the necessary evil. With that, it burdens the balance of payments, instead of surplus, it makes the deficit. Moreover, it does not feel good. Finally, where is the pleasure of occupation in agriculture and animal husbandry?!

Disparity of the production time and working time, seasonal character of the agricultural production and slower capital turnover are a serious reason for this sector to be the subject of a special attention and help by the state, but not a sector with special presence of negligence and nondomestic treatment. Sooner or later you will have to deal with that problem.

Key words: *farming, agricultural production, import, export, business*

JEL: *Q11*

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EFFECTS OF AERATION ON GROUNDWATER QUALITY FOR IRRIGATION

Zoran Rajić¹, Vaso Novaković², Miladin Gligorić³, Caslav Lačnjevac⁴, Ranko Grujić⁵, Dragic Živković⁶

Summary

Volatility in agricultural production caused by the reliance on natural factors, and water is one of the basic, which provides greater production. Volatility in agricultural production caused by the reliance on natural factors, and water is one of the basic, which provides greater production.

The authors in their professional praxis have seen that the presence and absence of vadose zone in the upper part of aquifer, with inter-granular porosity type, is a prerequisite for enhanced concentrations of iron and manganese in groundwater. The natural aeration zone in vadose zone of the upper part of aquifer enables additional enrichment of groundwater with oxygen, which is spent on the account of biochemical processes in the direction of their flow. The absence of this zone in aquifer directly influences higher iron and manganese content in groundwater, often above the permissible concentration in drinking water. In order to eliminate this problem, in this paper proposal of future works were made, different of the usual procedure of hydro geological research. It will be possible to examine the effect of aeration of groundwater in the aquifer, during the preparation of wells from which to irrigate the land.

Key words: *irrigation, unsaturated zone, iron, manganese, aeration, groundwater*

JEL: *Q10, Q25*

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ECONOMIC POSITION OF SERBIAN AGRICULTURE IN THE TRANSITION PERIOD¹

Zoran Simonović², Marko Jeločnik³, Zoran Vasić⁴

Summary

The authors wish to present economic position of agriculture in Serbia in the period of transition. Agriculture represents the base and starting point of economic development. Authors observe economic position of agriculture through four indicators by which is determined the importance of agriculture within the national economy. Mentioned indicators are: share of agricultural population in total population; share of agricultural population in total active population; share of agriculture in net national product creation; and participation of agriculture in creation of foreign trade balance. Later, authors provide a brief overview of transition process in Serbia, as well as its impact on the economic position of agriculture.

Key words: *economic position of agriculture, Serbian agriculture, transition period.*

JEL: *O13, P2, Q15*

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- 1 Paper is part of the research project III 46006 *Sustainable agriculture and rural development in order to achieve the strategic objectives 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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DIRECT EFFECTS OF THE CAP IMPLEMENTATION IN POLAND - EXPECTATIONS UP TO 2020

Marek Wigier¹, Doina Darvasi²

Summary

When Poland accessed the EU it was covered by regulations significantly changing the conditions of food economy. Mutual opening of markets multiplied the possibilities of market outlets and contributed to the better competitiveness of economic entities. The launched public funds helped, for instance, to modernise farms and food industry businesses, improvement of their competitiveness, construction of infrastructure or multi-functional development of rural areas. This paper discusses the selected effects of the CAP implementation in Poland at the background of production and economic situation in the agri-food sector and the most important challenges.

Key words: *agricultural policy, interventionism, CAP implementation effects.*

JEL: *Q18*

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Prikaz monografije

RAZVOJNI ASPEKTI TURISTIČKE DELATNOSTI

Autori:

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Izdavač:

Institut za ekonomiku poljoprivrede, Beograd, 2012

Urednik:

Prof. dr Drago Cvijanović, direktor

Monografija „Razvojni aspekti turističke delatnosti“ predstavlja multidisciplinarni rad koji razvoj turizma kao delatnosti analizira sa aspekta tri naučne discipline, i to menadžmenta, marketinga i ekonomije. Takav originalni pristup razmatranju problema omogućilo je iskustvo akumulirano dugodišnjim radom i istraživanjima autora u ovoj oblasti, sada pretočeno u jedno novo izdavačko osveženje koje je po sadržaju, načinu izlaganja materije, aktuelnosti i praktičnom značaju u potpunosti naučno i društveno opravdano. Zato će ova knjiga osim stručnoj javnosti korisno poslužiti i širem krugu privrednika iz oblasti turizma, pa i menadžmenta, ekonomije i marketinga, odnosno svima koji se poslovno bave turizmom.

Na dvestatrideset sedam strana teksta, sa preko stoosamdeset jedinica izvoda, u okviru sedam poglavlja, koja su svako po sebi celina ali istovremeno i delovi integrisani u zaokruženi kompleks naslovne teme, knjiga daje pregled kompletnog ciklusa razvoja turističke delatnosti: od definisanja specifičnosti turističkog privređivanja, preko tehnika poslovanja, održivog razvoja, planiranja, organizovanja i rukovođenja, pa sve do upravljanja kvalitetom turističkih usluga.

Autori na veoma koncizan i razumljiv način razmatraju esencijalna pitanja i probleme vezane za turizam kao sistem. Da bi čitaoca uveli u problematiku planiranja razvoja u sektoru turizma autori počinju definisanjem osnovnih elementata i pojmova u turističkom privređivanju. Objasnjavaju specifičnosti ponude i tražnje u turizmu, pojam turističke destinacije, prirodne potencijale koji su značajni za razvoj turizma, ekonomske efekte i značaj marketinga i istraživanja u održivom razvoju turizma. Zatim se logički nadovezuje drugo poglavlje u kom autori ističu značaj postojanja turističkih agencija kao posredničkog faktora između ponuđača i korisnika turističkih usluga. U ovom poglavlju čitaoci se mogu upoznati i sa uslovima osnivanja i poslovanja jedne turističke organizacije. Osim toga, autori

daju pregled osnovnih uslova koje agencije stavljaju pred korisnike svojih usluga, kao i njihove međusobne obaveze u poslovanju što ovu knjigu preporučuje veoma širokom krugu čitalaca. Poglavlje o održivom razvoju turizma stvara kontinuitet i logičnu vezu sa narednim poglavljem koje se tiče upravljanja u turističkoj delatnosti.

Centralno mesto u monografiji zauzima upravo poglavlje o upravljanju. Menadžment je univerzalna aktivnost jer su njegovi principi primenjivi u svim ekonomskim, kao i segmentima društva. Na početku poglavlja daje se kratak istorijski pregled razvoja teorije organizacije a zatim se jasno razdvajaju osnovni elementi menadžmenta: planiranje, organizovanje, rukovođenje i kontrola o kojima se detaljno diskutuje. Jasno je ukazano na značaj poslovnog planiranja kao kontinuiranog procesa prisutanog u svim fazama poslovanja, gde ujedno služi kao parametar ostvarenom i planiranom poslovanju i analizi poslovnog uspeha. U ovom delu knjige dati su praktični primeri izrade biznis plana poslovanja, tehnike planiranja, kao i najčešće greške koje se prave u procesu planiranja. Druga faza menadžmenta jeste organizovanje i ono je predmet detaljne analize. Organizovanje u turizmu autori posmatraju sa dva nivoa: organizovanje strukture menadžmenta i organizovanje turističke privrede. Uspešno ocenjivanje uslova za razvoj turizma kao privredne grane na državnom ili regionalnom nivou autori vide u šest osnovnih kriterijuma (ili koraka) čiji je cilj da obezbedede stvaranje turističkog koncepta sa elementima progresivnog rasata, što i jeste suština menadžmenta. Rukovođenje se razmatra sa aspekta radne organizacije te su autori akcenat stavili na značaj ljudskog resursa i stilove upravljanja u organizaciji. Na kraju poglavlja o menadžmentu autori diskutuju o značaju sprovođenja konrole nad planiranim akcijama.

Peto poglavlje daje poglede autora na regionalni i lokalni razvoj turizma u Srbiji kroz različite koncepte i modele, gde je naglasak stavljen na stvaranje strateškog razvojnog programa. Šesto poglavlje posvećeno je definisanju i izboru optimalne strategije održivog razvoja turizma i značaju stateškog upravljanja turističkim resursima. Na kraju je dato poglavlje o kvalitetu turističkih usluga sa definisanjem dimenzije kvaliteta, oblikovanjem kvaliteta usluga i značaju upravljanja i kontrolom nad tim kvalitetima.

Može se zaključiti da je u ovoj monografiji uspešno izučavana veoma aktuelna tema sa jednog novog stanovišta, obuhvatanjem bitnih faktora i segmenata razvoja turizma. Na osnovu prikazanih dosadašnjih saznanja, sopstvenih i literaturnih, utvrđeni su svi činioici progresivnog a istovremeno i održivog razvoja turizma.

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Monograph review

**ROLE OF MARKETING TOURISM IN DANUBE REGION IN
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA**

Authors:

Prof. dr Drago Cvijanović and Predrag Vuković, M.Sc.

Publisher:

Institute of Agricultural Economics, Belgrade, 2012

Editor:

Prof. dr Drago Cvijanović, director

The monograph “*Role of Marketing Tourism in Danube Region in Republic of Serbia*” was published by a renowned scientific-research institution, the Institute of Agricultural Economics Belgrade, 2012. The monograph is a part of the research results at the project III – 46006 “*Sustainable agriculture and rural development in terms of strategic goals implementation of the Republic of Serbia within the Danube region*” funded by Ministry of Education and Science of Republic of Serbia.

The monograph represents a significant contribution in the field of marketing tourism, because it defined conceptual framework for successful positioning and differentiation of tourism products in the region. The authors approach the problem from a theoretical-methodological and practical point of view, offering their insights and solutions.

The monograph was structured in fourteenth chapters. In the first chapter authors explain nature of marketing, gave basic definition of marketing concept, explain role of marketing in service industry. They put special attention to a concept of marketing mix in service industry. At the end of chapter they gave definition of tourism and made connection between marketing and tourism.

In the second chapters is explained micro and macro marketing environment from view of tourism (tourism companies and tourist destinations). The third chapter dealing with the issue of understanding consumer behavior and consumer as tourists. In fourth and fifth chapters authors define process of marketing research and explained need for marketing segmentation, process of making brands. They put special attention on process of making market position and targeting tourist product.

In the remaining seven chapters, authors of the monograph explain in detail each of the tools of marketing mix (product, service, pricing, promotion, sales, and marketing communications

processes). Twelfth chapter is the basis for formulating marketing strategies and plans. It is also a milestone for the practical application of theory to practice.

Thirteenth chapter presents the application of the concept of marketing and management at tourist destinations. Tourist destination with its characteristics represent specific area which need special approach for implementig marketing. The reason lies in the fact that it is viewed from the macro level and the intention is to implement all the marketing instruments and marketing tools from micro levels.

The fourteenth chapter deals with the practical application of theoretical knowledge. Authors put into focus Danube region in the Republic of Serbia. Area is divided into three parts: upper, lower and metropolitan area. They are described in detail tourism resources as well as methods for their market valuation. Throughout all the process the emphasis is on marketing approach. On this way, the reader gets a complete picture of the theory and practice – way how it is possible to make connection between theory and practice.

The issue of marketing in tourism is set as the key to linking the tourism and travel with a demand from the other side. The role of marketing and is precisely to allow easier exchange process. In this way, it highlights the role and importance of marketing in tourism, which can and must have both, today and in the future.

In order marketing in tourism effectively put into practice, based on the current performance in the development of tourism in the Republic of Serbia and the Danube region, the general conclusion of the monograph is tantamount to the statement that the use of the comparative advantages of the Danube region has, the necessary process of transformation of the economy and in all forms of business tourism.

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IN MEMORIAM



Prof. dr Jeremija Simić
(14.05.1933. – 27.05.2012.)

Krajem maja 2012. godine, potrešeni smo veću da je iznenada preminuo dr Jeremija Simić, redovni profesor Poljoprivrednog fakulteta u Beogradu i dugogodišnji šef Katedre opšte ekonomske teorije i sociologije. Za rodbinu, kolege sa studija i posla, toga dana preminuo je Ješa, a za nas njegove studente i mlađe kolege preminuo je profesor Simić.

Životni put prof. Simića bio je težak i tmovit. Rođen je 1933. godine u selu Obajgora kod Bajine Bašte. Rano je ostao bez oba roditelja pa je kao najstariji od dece preuzeo brigu o mladoj braći. Osnovnu školu završio je u Bajinoj Bašti, srednju u Šapcu, a studije na Poljoprivrednom fakultetu u Beogradu, gde je i započeo svoj pedagoški i naučno-istraživački rad. Na istom fakultetu magistrirao je 1965., a doktorirao 1972. godine.

Od početka studija pokazao je veliko interesovanje, angažovanost i zalaganje. Kao student učestvovao je na 3 omladinske radne akcije (izgradnja autoputa Zagreb-Ljubljana, dela autoputa Niš-Paraćin i dela autoputa Niš-Vranje gde je bio odgovoran i za društveno-politički život studentskih brigada).

Svoju profesionalnu i radnu karijeru kao asistent na predmetu Ekonomika poljoprivrede započeo je na Poljoprivrednom fakultetu 1961. godine, a završio kao redovni profesor odlaskom u penziju 2000. godine. U zvanje docenta, na predmetu Ekonomika i privredni sistem SFRJ, izabran je 1974. godine, vanrednog 1980. i redovnog profesora 1985. godine. Do izbora u nastavničko zvanje izvodio je vežbe iz Ekonomike poljoprivrede, Osnovi ekonomije, Sociologije, Političke ekonomije, Privrednog sistema SFRJ i Teorije privrednog razvoja u socijalizmu.

O prof. Simiću kao kao profesoru i naučnom radniku najbolje svedoči Referat za izbor u zvanje redovnog profesora 1985. god, koji su potpisali redovni profesori: Vojislav Rakić, Vladan Jovašević i Petar Marković gde je napisano: „Svojim dosadašnjim naučnim i stručnim radom dao je značajan doprinos i sa teorijskog i sa praktičnog stanovništva, u rasvetljavanju društveno-ekonomskih i drugih pitanja, procesa i kategorija vezanih za društveno-ekonomski razvoj proizvodnih snaga i socijalističkih produkcionih odnosa, naročito u poljoprivredi i agroindustrijskom kompleksu u našoj zemlji“.

U svom pedagoško-vaspitnom radu razvio je nove forme aktivnosti (okrugli stolovi na vežbama) uključujući studente u nastavni proces i razvijajući kod njih interes za podizanje kvaliteta studiranja. Dakle, polovinom '80-tih godina prošlog veka, prof. Simić u nastavi sprovodio današnji „Bolonjski proces“.

Shvatanje privrednog života i doslednost u prameni Ustava i ZUR-a, najbolje ilustruje prof. dr Svetozar Livada koji ističe da su Pero i Ješo sa Đerom bili tim koji je našu naučnu i kulturnu spoznaju širio preko časopisa i kroz obuku. Ješa je bio posebno osetljiv na socijalne probleme ljudi. Zvali smo ga ZUR-ovac, jedinstven po svojoj jednostavnosti i radinosti.

Prof. Simić je ostavio neizbrisiv trag kao pedagog, predavač, ispitivač i naučni radnik. Pamtiće ga brojne generacije studenata Agroekonomskog odseka Poljoprivrednog fakulteta u Beogradu, Defektološkog fakulteta u Beogradu, Viših škola u Beogradu, Čačku i Šapcu, i drugih fakulteta i škola na kojima je izvodio predavanja u svojoj dugoj profesorskoj karijeri. Redovno je učestvovao u izvođenju nastave na poslediplomskim studijama Agroekonomskog odseka (predmeti: Ekonomika Jugoslavije i međunarodni ekonomski odnosi, Ekonomija i sociologija udruženog rada u AIK-u, Politička ekonomija - teme iz problematike zemljišne rente i dr). Odžao je veliki broj predavanja polaznicima omladinskih političkih škola po programu marksističkog centra CKSKJ.

Prof. Simić je raspolagao ogromnom stvaralačkom energijom, iskustvom, znanjem i umećem. Bio je vrsni istraživač, naučni radnik, predavač i pedagog. Posejano seme, koje je ostavio u agroekonomskoj nauci i privrednom sistemu, dalo je i bogat rod koji se ogleda u preko 300 objavljenih naučnih i stručnih radova, 2 skripte Ekonomika i privredni sistem SFRJ i Privredni sistem SFRJ, većem broju monografija, studija i projekata ispisanih na više desetina hiljada stranica, učešćem na preko 100 međunarodnih i domaćih kongresa, simpozijuma i drugih naučnih skupova šireći ugled Poljoprivrednog fakulteta i Beogradskog univerziteta u svetu. Kao glavni i odgovorni urednik izdavačke delatnosti u NIRO »Zadruga« publikovao je 50 knjiga iz agrarno-političke i poljoprivredne biblioteke. Kao član izdavačkog odbora Izdavača zadružne štampe, doprineo je publikovanju sabranih dela Kardelja u tri knjige »O poljoprivredi, selu i zadrugarstvu«. Posebno se angažovao u rukovođenju i radu Društva mladih istraživača Poljoprivrednog fakulteta gde su studenti učestvovali u pripremi i izvođenju istraživačkih programa i pisanju svojih prvih naučnih radova. Neki od njih su danas poznati naučni radnici iz oblasti agrarne ekonomije.

Pod mentorstvom prof. Simića preko 200 studenata je uspešno odbranilo diplomske radove, a veći broj naučnih radnika je stekao titule magistra i doktora nauka. Veliki je broj nastavnika

na Agroekonomskom odseku Poljoprivrednog fakulteta u Beogradu kojima je prof. Simić pružao pomoć ili savete pri izradi magistarskih teza i doktorskih disertacija, i to ne samo onima kojima je bio mentor ili član komisije, već i drugima koji su se bavili naučno-istraživačkim radom.

Brojne generacije studenata i saradnika prof. Simića, duguju mu trajnu zahvalnost za stečena znanja i topli roditeljski odnos. Vrata njegove kancelarije na Fakultetu uvek su bila otvorena.

Obavio je nekoliko studijskih boravaka u inostranstvu (Pragu, Londonu, Moskvi 2x, Sofiji i dr.).

Kroz razne društveno-političke organe i tela, prof. Simić je od samog početka studija, a kasnije i tokom radne karijere, vrlo aktivno i uspešno učestvovao u radu uprava Instituta, Fakulteta, Univerziteta i drugih Institucija (spomenuću važnije: Direktor instituta za agroekonomiju, Šef odseka za Agroekonomiju, Član Nastavno-naučnog veća Poljoprivrednog fakulteta, Predsednik skupštine Poslovne zajednice za pčelarstvo Jugoslavije, član Agrarnog saveta Ministarstva za poljoprivredu Republike Srbije i dr.). Za svoj društveno-politički rad dobio je veći broj nagrada i priznanja (Udarničku značku na omladinskoj radnoj akciji, Specijalnu diplomu Saveza Studenata Beogradskog Univerziteta, Povelju Poljoprivrednog fakulteta za doprinos razvoju poljoprivrednih nauka i obrazovanju kadrova i povodom 60-godišnjice KPJ, ukazom predsednika Republike, odlikovan je Ordenom zasluga za narod sa srebrnom zvezdom).

Za prof. Simića odlazak u penziju nije značio i prestanak bavljenja naučno-istraživačkim radom. Naprotiv, do kraja života sa puno energije i interesovanja nastavio je da se bavi pedagoškim i naučno-istraživačkim radom.

Prof. Simić će u sećanjima prijatelja ostati, kao čovjek jedinstvenih ljudskih kvaliteta i sposobnosti. Bio je veoma tražen, poštovan, skroman i blizak ljudima. Zbog toga su ga cenili i voleli. Jednim delom moju asistentsku karijeru ostvarivao sam kao najbliži saradnik prof. Simića. Prema saradnicima se ponašao po Aristotelovom principu »da bi neko bio odgovoran mora mu se prvo verovati«.

Još dugo nećemo ni želeti, ni moći da shvatimo da nas je Ješa zauvek napustio. Ostale su trajne uspomene na njegovu bogatu životnu i radnu biografiju, na njegov uspravan i dostojanstven hod u ovozemaljskom životu. Studentima i kolegama prof. Simića, ostaju sećanja i uspomene na zajednički rad, druženje i čoveka plemenite duše, velikog srca i dobrog prijatelja.

Neka ove skromno napisane reči o životu i delu prof. dr. Jeremije Simića budu od pomoći u očuvanju uspomena njegovoj porodici i svima onima koji su ga poznavali.

Večna mu slava i hvala.

U Beogradu, 05.09.2012.

Prof. dr. Simo Stevanović
Poljoprivredni fakultet, Beograd

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